

C.223



ORIGINAL MAP
INSECT KEPT
IN
MAY CABINET

TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA
REPORT FOR
1965—1966



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

79632



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b31414588>

ADMINISTRATION OF THE
TERRITORY OF
NEW GUINEA

1 JULY 1965 – 30 JUNE 1966

*(Submitted in conformity with Article 88
of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of
the questionnaire approved by the Trusteeship Council
on 6 June 1952 as amended on
24 July 1958 and 7 July 1961)*

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Printed in Australia by the Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION	
Chapter 1. General Description of the Territory—	
Area and Location	1
Topography	1
Drainage	2
Climate	2
Natural Resources	3
Soils	3
Minerals	3
Vegetation and Timber Resources	3
Fauna	4
Chapter 2. People	
Population	5
Changes and Movements of Population	6
Structure of Tribal Societies	6
Ethnic Structure	6
Linguistic Structure	7
Indigenous Religions	7
Social Structure	8
Chapter 3. Historical Survey	11
PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS	
Chapter 1. Status of the Territory	13
Chapter 2. Status of the Inhabitants	14
PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS	
Chapter 1. International	14
Chapter 2. Regional	15
Chapter 3. Common Associations of Indigenous Inhabitants with other Territories	15
Chapter 4. Administrative Union with the Territory of Papua	15
PART IV. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	
Chapter 1. Police Force	
Organisation	16
Training	17
Specialist Training	17
Regular Constabulary	17
Native Constabulary	18
Recruitment	18
Duties	18
Conditions of Service	18
Police Association	18
Chapter 2. Public Order	18
PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT	
Chapter 1. General Political Structure	19
Policy and Development Plans	19
Chapter 2. Territorial Government	
Structure	21
Chief Administrative Officer	21

PART V—*continued*Chapter 2.—*continued*

Heads of Departments	21
Legislative Organs	21
The House of Assembly	22
Standing Committees	24
Other Committees	24
The Administrator	24
The Administrator-in-Council	24
Statutory and Other Boards and Committees	24
District Administration	25
Classification of Areas	25
Patrols	26
Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols	26

Chapter 3. Local Government

Local Government Councils	26
Functions and Constitution	27
Finance	28
Training	29
Council Activities	29
District and Town Advisory Councils	31

Chapter 4. Public Service

Legislation	32
Control, Structure and Staffing	32
Administration Servants	33
Recruitment	33
Establishments	33
Methods	34
Training	34
Administrative College	35
Assisted Study Scheme	36
Public Service Secondary Education Scholarships	36
Studentships	36
Training Overseas	36
Australian School of Pacific Administration	36
Psychological Services	37

Chapter 5. Suffrage

House of Assembly	38
Local Government Councils	39

Chapter 6. Political Organisations

40

Chapter 7. The Judiciary

Types of Courts	40
Appeals	40
Official Language	41
Constitution of the Courts	41
Judicial Appointments	41
Fees	41
Legal Aid	42
Methods of Trial	42
Equality of Treatment before the Law	42
Penalties	42
Conditional Release	43

Chapter 8. Legal System

General	43
Native Law and Custom	43

Chapter 9. Conclusions

44

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

Chapter 1. Public Finance	44
Local Authorities	46
Chapter 2. Taxation	46
General	46
Customs Duties	46
Excise Duties	46
Income Tax	46

PART VI—*continued*Section 1—*continued*Chapter 2—*continued*

Legislation	46
Scope of Income Tax	46
Taxable Income	47
Returns and Assessments	47
Objections and Appeals	47
Payment of Tax	48
Personal Tax	48
Legislation	48
Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation	48
Local Government Council Tax	48
Stamp Duties	48
Section 2. Money and Banking	48

Section 3. Economy of the Territory

Chapter 1. General

General Situation	50
Price Trends	50
National Income and Balance of Payments Estimates	51
Non-governmental Organisations	52

Chapter 2. Policy and Planning

General	52
Administrative Organisation for Economic Development	55
Programmes of Economic Development	55
Credit Assistance for Economic Development	55

Chapter 3. Investments	56
--------------------------------	----

Chapter 4. Economic Equality	56
--------------------------------------	----

Chapter 5. Private Indebtedness	57
---	----

Section 4. Economic Resources, Activities and Services

Chapter 1. General

Policy and Legislation	57
Production, Distribution and Marketing	57
Stabilisation	58
Monopolies	59
Private Corporations and Organisations	59
Co-operatives	59
Supervision and Consolidation	60
Co-operative Education	60
Business Advisory Service	61

Chapter 2. Commerce and Trade

General	61
External Trade	62
Customs Duties	63
Import Restrictions	63
Export Licences	63

Chapter 3. Land and Agriculture

(a) Land Tenure

Land Legislation	63
Classification of Land	64
Native-owned Land	64
Land Inheritance	64
Land Ownership	65
Land Use	65
Land Tenure Reform	65
Registration of Native-owned Land	66
Acquisition of Native-owned Land	66
Freehold Land	67
Administration Land	67
Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes	68
Acquisition of Land by Negotiation	68
Reservation of Land for Public Purposes	68
Ownerless Land	68
Transfer of Non-native Land to Indigenous Inhabitants	68
Land Development Board	69
Registration of Titles	69
Surveys Completed	69

PART VI—continued

Section 4—continued

Chapter 3—continued

(b) Agricultural Products

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	69
Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques	..	..	..	..	70
Status of Indigenous Agriculture	..	..	..	..	71
Evaluation of Territory Agriculture	..	..	..	..	71
Copra	..	..	..	..	71
Cacao	..	..	..	..	71
Coffee	..	..	..	..	71
Peanuts	..	..	..	..	71
Rice	..	..	..	..	71
Passionfruit	..	..	..	..	71
Tea	..	..	..	..	71
Pyrethrum	..	..	..	..	72
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	72
Truck Crops and Fruit	..	..	..	..	72
Pastoral Industry	..	..	..	..	72
Development of Indigenous Agriculture	..	..	..	..	72
Sepik District	..	..	..	..	72
Madang District	..	..	..	..	72
Morobe District	..	..	..	..	72
Manus District	..	..	..	..	72
New Ireland District	..	..	..	..	72
New Britain District	..	..	..	..	73
Bougainville District	..	..	..	..	73
Eastern Highlands District	..	..	..	..	73
Western Highlands District	..	..	..	..	73
Agricultural Research	..	..	..	..	73
Plant Pathology and Microbiology	..	..	..	..	74
Agricultural Chemistry	..	..	..	..	75
Economic Entomology	..	..	..	..	75
Soil Survey	..	..	..	..	76
Agronomy	..	..	..	..	77
Coconuts	..	..	..	..	77
Cacao	..	..	..	..	77
Coffee	..	..	..	..	77
Rice	..	..	..	..	77
Pastures	..	..	..	..	77
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	78
Manila Hemp	..	..	..	..	78
Pyrethrum	..	..	..	..	78
Tea	..	..	..	..	78
Food crops	..	..	..	..	78
Plant Introduction and Quarantine	..	..	..	..	78
Agricultural Extension	..	..	..	..	79
Agricultural Extension Staff	..	..	..	..	80
Agricultural Training	..	..	..	..	80
Agricultural Extension Stations	..	..	..	..	81
Agricultural Extension Centres	..	..	..	..	81
Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organisation and Marketing	..	..	..	..	81
Land Settlement Projects	..	..	..	..	83
Operation of Mechanisation Services	..	..	..	..	83
Produce Inspection Service	..	..	..	..	83
Government Plantations	..	..	..	..	83
Central Processing Facilities	..	..	..	..	83
Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration	..	..	..	..	83
Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People	..	..	..	..	83
Control of Indigenous Production	..	..	..	..	84

(c) Water Resources	84
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Chapter 4. Livestock

Administrative Organisation	..	..	..	..	84
Principal Types of Stock	..	..	..	..	84
Pigs	..	..	..	..	85
Cattle	..	..	..	..	85
Other Livestock	..	..	..	..	85
Horses	..	..	..	..	85
Poultry	..	..	..	..	86
Control of Pests and Diseases	..	..	..	..	86
Marketing	..	..	..	..	86

Part VI—*continued*Section 4—*continued*Chapter 4—*continued*

Pasture Improvement	87
Extension Activity	87

Chapter 5. Fisheries

Administrative Organisation	87
Legislation	87
Resources	87
Shell	88
Catch and Marketing	88
Fisheries Development and Research	88
Pond Fisheries	88
Handbook of New Guinea Fishes	89
Training	89

Chapter 6. Forests

General	89
Legislation	89
Policy	90
Permits and Licences	90
Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants	90
Forest Service	90
Recruitment and Training	91
Recruitment	91
Training	91
Silviculture	91
Natural Regeneration	92
Nurseries	92
Extension	92
Research	92
Utilization	93
Harvesting and Marketing	93
Sawmills	93
Plywood and Veneers	93
Exports	93
Surveys and Acquisitions	94
Forest Botany	94

Chapter 7. Mineral Resources

Policy and Legislation	94
Royalty	95
Administration	95
Training	96
Production	96
Gold	96
Silver	96
Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants	96
Mining Development	97
Assistance to Mining	97
Duration of Mineral Resources	97
Geological and Vulcanological Services	97

Chapter 8. Industries

Manufacturing Industry	98
Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry	98
Tourist Industry	98
Industrial Development	98
Fuel and Power Facilities	99
Fuel Distribution	99
Electricity	99

Chapter 9. Transport and Communications

Postal Services	101
Postal Facilities	101
Carriage of Mails	101
Postal Charges	101
New Issues of Postage Stamps	102
Telephone and Radio Telephone Services	102
Telegraph Services	102
Planned Development	103

PART VI—*continued*Section 4—*continued*Chapter 9—*continued*

Employment of Indigenous Staff	103
Posts and Telegraphs Training	103
Radio and Telephone Technicians	103
Communications Trainees	103
Postal Trainees	103
Linemen	104
Radio Broadcasting Services	104
Roads	104
Road Transport and Railway Services	104
Air Transport Services	104
Operating Conditions	104
Capacity and Routes	105
Aircraft	105
Fares and Freight Charges	105
Owners	105
Subsidies	105
Airport Facilities	105
Investments	105
Meteorological Services	106
Shipping Services	106
Inland Waterways	107
Ports and Facilities	107
Rabaul	107
Madang	107
Lae	107
Kavieng	108
Wewak	108
Minor Ports	108
Lighthouses	108

Chapter 10. Public Works and other Capital Expenditure

Administrative Organisation	108
Expenditure	108
Planned Expenditure 1966-67	109
Local Government Engineering	109
Works Activity	109

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General Social Conditions

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants	110
Non-governmental Organisations	110

Chapter 2. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

General	111
Slavery	111
Right of Petition	111
Restrictions	111
Freedom of the Press	111
Indigenous Religions	112
Missionary Activities	112
Adoption of Children	112
Children Born out of Wedlock	112
Immigration	112

Chapter 3. Status of Women

General	113
Marriage Customs	114
Legal Capacity	115
Public Offices	115
Employment	115
Organisations for the Advancement of Women	115

Chapter 4. Labour

Development of Policy	116
Labour Legislation	117
The Department of Labour	117
Research and Planning	118
Opportunities for Employment	118
Unemployment and Employment Placement	118

PART VII—*continued*Chapter 4—*continued*

Terms and Conditions of Employment	118
Hours of Work	119
Medical Inspection and Treatment	119
Housing	119
Employment of Women and Juveniles	119
Underground and Night Work	120
Industrial Homework	120
Job Contracts	120
Recruitment of Workers	120
Remuneration	120
Native Employment Ordinance	120
Industrial Agreements	120
Registered Awards	123
Apprentices	124
Indebtedness	124
Discrimination and Equal Remuneration	124
Workers' Compensation	124
Industrial Safety	125
Training	125
Supervisory Training	125
Apprenticeship	125
Nautical Training	126
Training of Indigenous Pilots	126
Industrial Organisations	127
Industrial Relations	128
International Labour Conference	129
Regional Conference on Labour Problems	129
Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes	129
Recruitment from Outside the Territory	130
Application of International Labour Organisation Conventions	130
Compulsory Labour	130

Chapter 5. Social Security and Welfare Services

Legislation	130
Organisation	130
Training of Welfare Personnel	131
Child Welfare	131
Conferences and Research	132

Chapter 6. Standards of Living 132

Chapter 7. Public Health

(a) General: Organisation

Legislation	133
Department Organisation	133
Staff	133
Medical Services Outside the Administration	133
Co-operation with other Governments and with International Organisations	134
Finance	135

(b) Medical Facilities

Hospitals	135
Health Centres	135
Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries)	135
Administration Medical Patrols	135
Special Services	137
Maternal and Child Health Service	137
Malaria Eradication	137
Tuberculosis Control	138
Venereal Disease	139
Hansen's Disease	139
Dental Services	139
Ophthalmology	140
Mental Health	140
Artificial Limb Factory	140
Medical Research	140

(c) Environmental Sanitation

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter	142
Water Supplies	142
Food Inspection	143
Control of Pests Dangerous to Health	143

	PAGE
PART VII— <i>continued</i>	
Chapter 7— <i>continued</i>	
(d) Prevalence of Diseases	
Health Evaluation Survey	143
Principal Diseases	143
Principal Causes of Death	143
Vital Statistics	143
(e) Preventive Measures	
Vaccination	143
Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases	143
Quarantine	144
(f) Medical Training and Health Education	
Training	144
Medical Officers	144
Nurses	144
Medical Assistants	145
Health Inspectors	145
Aid Post Orderlies	145
Nursing Aides	145
Hospital Orderlies	145
Maternal and Child Health Assistants	145
X-ray Assistants and Laboratory Technicians	145
Physiotherapy Technicians	145
Dental Officers, Dental Assistants and Dental Mechanics	146
Malaria Service Personnel	146
Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji	146
Health Education	146
(g) Nutrition	146
Chapter 8. Narcotic Drugs	147
Chapter 9. Drugs	148
Chapter 10. Alcohol and Spirits	
Legislation	148
Imports	148
Import Duties	148
Chapter 11. Housing and Town and Country Planning	
Legislation	149
Housing Conditions	149
Town Planning	150
Training and Research	150
Chapter 12. Prostitution	151
Chapter 13. Penal Organisation	
Factors Responsible for Crime	151
Legislation	151
Administrative Organisation	151
Development of Institutions	151
Staffing	152
Classification of Detainees	152
Conditions of Labour in Institutions	153
General Conditions in Institutions	153
Welfare	153
Visiting Justices	153
Discipline	154
Remissions of Sentence	154
Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation	154
Juvenile Offenders	154
PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT	
Chapter 1. General Educational System	
Legislation	155
General Policy	155
Departmental Organisation	156
Non-government Schools	157
Expenditure on Education	157
School Buildings	158
Progress	158

PART VIII—*continued*

Chapter 2. Primary Education	
Policy	158
Schools and Curricula	159
Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils	159
Mathematics Teaching	160
School Projects	160
Enrolments	160
Community Assistance	160
Publications and Broadcasts	160
Chapter 3. Secondary Education	
Policy	161
Curriculum	161
Enrolments	161
Examinations	162
Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia	162
Guidance	162
Chapter 4. Technical Education	
Schools and Curricula	163
Chapter 5. Teacher Training	
Recruitment	164
Training Courses	164
In-service Training	165
Chapter 6. Higher Education	
General	165
Scholarships	166
Chapter 7. Adult Education	
Adult Education Council	166
Adult English Classes	166
Formal Extension Work	166
Correspondence Classes	167
Overseas Training	167
Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films	167
Australian Broadcasting Commission	168
Administration Stations	169
Television	170
Publications	170
Films	170
Chapter 8. Other Aspects of Education	
Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries	171
Pre-schools	171
Pre-school of the Air	171
Youth Organisations	171
Education of Girls	172
Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture	172
Indigenous Arts	172
Teaching about the United Nations	172
Libraries	173
School Library Services	173
Public Libraries	173
Supply of Literature	173
Theatres and Cinemas	174
Research	174
Antiquities	175
Museums, Parks, Etc.	175
PART IX. PUBLICATIONS	175
PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	176
PART XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	182

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

	PAGE
STATISTICAL ORGANISATION	183
CONVERSION TABLE	183
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	184
APPENDIX I. POPULATION	
Table 1. Enumerated and Estimated Indigenous Population at 30 June 1966	190
2. Non-Indigenous Population: Enumerated in Urban and Non-village Rural Areas at 30 June 1966	192
3. Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Population: Migration during the year ended 30 June 1966	192
4. Non-indigenous Population: Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the year ended 30 June 1966	192
5. Population Residing in the Major Towns of the Territory at Census 30 June 1966	193
APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT	
Table 1. Public Service of Papua and New Guinea: Classified Positions and Positions Occupied at 30 June 1966	194
2. Administration Organisation Chart	<i>facing page</i> 264
3. Public Service of Papua and New Guinea: Total Staff by Department at 30 June 1966	264
4. Administration Servants: Establishment by Department and Category of Employment at 30 June 1966	265
5. Patrols and Inspection Visits by District Administration Officers during the year ended 30 June 1966	265
6. Unrestricted and Restricted Areas at 30 June 1965 and 1966	266
7. Map showing Degree of Administration Control at 30 June 1966	<i>facing page</i> 266
8. Native War Damage Compensation	266
9. Number of Village Officials and Councillors at 30 June 1966	266
10. Local Government Councils at 30 June 1966	267
11. Analysis of Actual Expenditure on Public Services by Local Government Councils for the eighteen months from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966	270
12. Analysis of Actual Local Government Revenue for the eighteen months from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966	275
13. Local Government Councils' Voting Statistics for year ended 30 June 1966	280
14. Composition of District Advisory Councils at 30 June 1966	280
15. Composition of Town Advisory Councils at 30 June 1966	280
16. Executive and Advisory Organisations at 30 June 1966	281
APPENDIX III. JUSTICE	
Cases heard during the year ended 30 June 1966	285
(1) Supreme Court	285
(2) District Courts	287
(3) Local Courts	289
APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE	
Table 1. Revenue and Expenditure during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	290
2. Revenue during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	290
3. Expenditure during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	291
4. Territory of Papua and New Guinea Loan Fund: Receipts and Expenditure during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966	292
APPENDIX V. TAXATION	
Table 1. Rates of Tax—Individuals—for the Financial Year ending 30 June 1966	292
2. Territory of Papua and New Guinea: Partnerships: 1965–66 Assessments classified by Grade of Net Income	293
3. Territory of Papua and New Guinea: Trusts: 1965–66 Assessments classified by Grade of Net Income	293
4. Territory of Papua and New Guinea: Partnerships and Trusts: 1965–66 Assessments classified by Industry	294
5. Territory of Papua and New Guinea: Company Taxation for Assessment Year 1965–66: Taxable Assessments classified by Grade of Taxable Income	295
6. Territory of New Guinea: Income Taxation for Assessment Year 1965–66: Resident Individuals classified by Grade of Actual Income	296
APPENDIX VI. MONEY AND BANKING	297

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

Table 1.	Value of Oversea Trade during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66	299
2.	Imports during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66, showing Value by Statistical Sections	300
3.	Imports during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966, by Countries of Origin	300
4.	Exports during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966: Quantity and value	301
5.	Direction of Exports during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966	301
6.	Particulars of Registered Companies operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at 30 June 1966	302
7.	Particulars of Companies Registered in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the year ended 30 June 1966	302
8.	Particulars of Registered Companies operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at 30 June 1965 and 1966	303
9.	Companies Incorporated in the Territory or Registered as Foreign Companies during the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966	303

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

Table 1.	Land Tenure at 30 June 1966	306
2.	Land Held under Lease at 30 June 1966	307
3.	Leases Granted during 1965-66 by Classes and Districts	308
4.	Leases Granted during 1965-66—Class of Lease and Class of Lessee	309

APPENDIX IX. LIVESTOCK

Livestock	309
-----------	-----

APPENDIX X. FISHERIES

1.	Quantities and Value of Shell Exported during the years ended 30 June 1965 to 1966	309
2.	Commercial Fishing Vessels: Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered under the <i>Fisheries Ordinance</i> 1922-1938 at 30 June 1965	310

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

Table 1.	Classification of Forest Areas at 30 June 1966	310
2.	Silviculture: Operations for each of the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	310
3.	Areas under Exploitation at 30 June 1966	311
4.	Annual Timber Yield for years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	311
5.	Number of Persons Employed in Sawmills and related Forestry Activities at 30 June 1965 and 1966	312
6.	Sawn Timber Production for years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	312

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

Table 1.	Mineral Claims and Leases Held at 30 June 1966	312
2.	Number of Mines according to Principal Mineral Extracted and Ownership at 30 June 1966	312
3.	Mint Returns of Actual Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	313
4.	Special Prospecting Authorities held at 30 June 1966	313
5.	Exclusive Prospecting Licences held at 30 June 1966	313
6.	Petroleum Prospecting Permits Current at 30 June 1966	313
7.	Number of Persons Engaged in the Mining Industry during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966	313
8.	Accidents to Workers in Mines involving Bodily Injury during the year ended 30 June 1966	314

APPENDIX XIII. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Table 1.	Summary of Manufacturing Industry for year ended 30 June 1965	314
2.	Generation of Electric Energy: Installed Capacity and Production for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1966	315

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

Table 1.	Details of Co-operative Societies for the years ended 31 March 1962 to 1966	315
2.	Co-operative Societies showing Members, Capital and Turnover for the year ended 31 March 1966	316
3.	Primary Organisations: Activity in Each District during the year ended 31 March 1966	316
4.	Secondary Organisations: Activity in Each District during the year ended 31 March 1966	316

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Table 1.	Postal Articles Handled during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	317
2.	Money Order Transactions during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	317
3.	Telephone Services at 30 June 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966	317
4.	Telephone Services: Details of Type of Service at 30 June 1966	318
5.	Telegraph Services: Number of Telegraph Stations and Messages Handled during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966	318
6.	Map showing Airports, Principal Airfields and Air Services	<i>facing page</i> 318
7.	Regular Air Transport Services for the year ended 30 June 1966	318
8.	External and Internal Air and Airmail Services at 30 June 1966	319
9.	Schedule of Aerodromes indicating Controlling Authority and Capacity at 30 June 1966	321

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—*continued*

10. Port Activity: Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal New Guinea Ports during the year ended 30 June 1966	323
11. Nationality of Oversea and Inter-Territory Vessels Entering New Guinea Ports during the year ended 30 June 1966	323
12. Tonnage of Cargo Handled at New Guinea Ports during the year ended 30 June 1966	324
13. Number of Vessels Licensed under the <i>Shipping Ordinance</i> 1951–1960 to Engage in Maritime Trading in Territory Waters at 30 June 1966 classified according to Gross Registered Tonnage	324
14. Vehicular Roads	325
15. Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Registrations Effective at 31 December 1965	325
16. Motor Vehicle Drivers' and Motor Cycle Riders' Licences Effective at 31 December 1965	325

APPENDIX XVI. COST OF LIVING

Table 1. Average Retail Prices of Selected Commodities at 30 June 1966	326
2. Retail Price Index Related to Non-indigenous Household Expenditure in three main towns (Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul) combined	327

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

Table 1. Number of Indigenous Workers Classified by Industry and Basis of Engagement, at 31 March 1966	328
2. Number of Indigenous Workers Employed at 31 March 1966, showing Sex, Marital Status and Age Groups in Each Major Group of Industry	329
3. Indigenous Workers Employed at 31 March 1966: Analysis by Method and Place of Recruitment, in the Main Industries	330
4. Indigenous Workers at 31 March 1966, classified according to Occupation and Annual Wages	331
5. Labour Inspections performed and Workers Interviewed during the year ended 30 June 1966, classified according to Major Groups of Industry	335
6. Details of reported Accidents at 30 June 1966, including those awaiting settlement at 30 June 1965, classified according to Principal Industry	336
7. Illness and Deaths due to Occupational Disease during the year ended 30 June 1966	340
8. Prosecutions for Breaches of the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1965 by Employers during the year ended 30 June 1966	340
9. Prosecutions for Breaches of the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1965 by Workers during the year ended 30 June 1966	340
10. Details of Breaches of Indigenous Employees' Agreements by Workers and Employers during the year ended 30 June 1966, resulting in Variation or Termination of Agreements	340
11. Complaints by Indigenous Workers, by Categories of Employment, during the year ended 30 June 1966	341
12. Industrial Disputes which occurred during the year ended 30 June 1966, showing the Number of Indigenous Workers involved and Man-days Lost	341

APPENDIX XVIII. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES 345

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

Table 1. Health Services Personnel: Administration and Other at 30 June 1966	346
2. Administration Medical Training: Trainees at 30 June 1966	348
3. Hospitals and Medical Centres at 30 June 1966	349
4. Administration Hospitals at 30 June 1966	350
5. Administration Hospitals at 30 June 1966: Classified by Number of Beds and Status of Persons in Charge	351
6. Administration Hospitals by District, showing Average Number of Beds occupied daily, Admissions and Out-patients treated during the year ended 31 March 1966	351
7. Incidence of the Principal Diseases treated and the Principal Causes of Death in Administration Hospitals, and Important Case Mortality Rates in Percentages, for the year ended 31 March 1966	352
8. Number of In-patients Treated and Deaths Recorded (by Disease Groups), in Administration Hospitals during the year ended 31 March 1966	353
9. Principal causes of Death of Indigenous Children under Ten Years of age occurring in Administration Hospitals by Age and Sex, during the year ended 31 March 1966	356
10. Deaths of Indigenous Children by District, Age and Sex occurring in Administration Hospitals during the year ended 31 March 1966	356
11. Number of Patients treated by Mission Health Institutions during the year ended 30 June 1966	357
12. Child Enrolments and Attendances at Administration Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics for Non-indigenous Persons during the year ended 31 March 1966	357
13. Child Enrolments and Attendances at Administration Maternal and Child Health Centres and Clinics for Indigenous Persons during the year ended 31 March 1966	358
14. Administration Maternal and Child Health Centres and Clinics for Indigenous Persons for the year ended 31 March 1966: Pre-natal Care, Confinements and Deaths	359
15. Child Enrolments and Attendances at Mission Maternal and Child Health Centres and Clinics for Indigenous Persons for the year ended 31 March 1966	360
16. Mission Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics for Indigenous Persons during the year ended 31 March 1965: Pre-natal Care, Confinements and Deaths	361
17. Total Expenditure on Public Health during the year ended 30 June 1966	362

	PAGE
APPENDIX XX. HOUSING	
Housing	362
APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION	
Table 1. Persons Received into Corrective Institutions from the Courts during the year ended 30 June 1966 ..	363
2. Age distribution of Persons under sentence in Corrective Institutions at 30 June 1966 ..	363
3. Terms of Sentence being served at 30 June 1966	364
APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION	
Table 1. Administration and Mission Schools, Teachers and Pupils at 30 June 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966	365
2. Teachers and Pupils, Administration and Mission, at Primary Level at 30 June 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966	366
3. Teachers and Pupils, Administration and Mission, beyond Primary Level at 30 June 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966	367
4. Types of Schools, Administration and Mission, at 30 June 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 ..	368
5. Administration and Mission Schools—Summary of Teachers and Pupils by Type of School at 30 June 1966	369
6. Administration and Mission Schools: Indigenous Pupils by Academic Level at 30 June 1966 ..	370
7. Administration and Mission Schools: Non-indigenous Pupils by Academic Level at 30 June 1966 ..	371
8. Administration Schools by District and Type of School at 30 June 1966	372
9. Mission Schools by District and Type of School at 30 June 1966	374
10. Mission Schools and Teachers	376
11. Pupils attending Mission Schools at 30 June 1966	378
APPENDIX XXIII. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS	
Table 1. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1966	380
2. Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea	387
APPENDIX XXIV. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	389
APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS	
Table 1. Missions operating at 30 June 1966	390
2. Nationality of Non-indigenous Missionaries at 30 June 1966	392
3. Medical and Educational Activities of Missions: Summary of Expenditure during the year ended 30 June 1966	392
APPENDIX XXVI. NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA	
Table 1. Total Market Supplies for years ended 30 June 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966	393
2. Total Market Expenditure for years ended 30 June 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 ..	394
3. Balance of Payments: Provisional Estimates 1960-61 to 1964-65	395
APPENDIX XXVII. OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY NEW GUINEANS AND PAPUANS FROM 1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966	
396	
APPENDIX XXVIII. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE	
Index to references in the report in relation to questionnaire	399
MAP OF TERRITORY	<i>In pocket of back cover</i>



PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Area and Location

The Trust Territory of New Guinea extends from the equator to eight degrees south latitude, a distance of 400 nautical miles, and west to east from 141 degrees east longitude to 160 degrees east longitude, a distance of 1,000 nautical miles. The land area of the Territory covers some 92,160 square miles and includes that part of the Island of New Guinea north of the Papuan border and east of the 141st meridian of longitude, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago of which New Britain, New Ireland and Manus are the largest, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group, namely Buka and Bougainville.

Topography

The central core of the New Guinea mainland is a massive cordillera which extends from one end of the island to the other, a distance of approximately 1,500 miles. This cordillera is one of the great mountain systems of the world, reaching in several places to a height of over 14,500 feet. It represents an axis of tertiary and mesozoic mountain building situated in a zone of crustal weakness separating the relatively stable Australian continental mass from the Pacific Ocean.

The highest peak in the Territory is Mount Wilhelm (approximately 14,762 feet)* in the Bismarck Range. Despite the fact that the main ranges extend throughout the length of the island and form a complete divide between north and south flowing drainage, they do not consist of a single chain but form a complex system of ranges separated in many cases by broad upland valleys. The principal units of this system in the Territory are the Star Mountains and the Hindenburg, Muller, Kubor, Schrader and Bismarck Ranges. All of these reach an altitude over 10,000 feet or more and each has an individual character. The width of the main range varies from 50

miles at its narrowest part to 150 miles at its widest. Broad grass-covered valleys are to be found in the wider portion of these highlands. Some of these valleys are fertile, and generally enjoy a good climate. Marginal to the highlands, dissection has been proceeding apace and has resulted in intensely rugged juvenile topography.

Running parallel to the main ranges, but separated from them by the Central Depression, are the northern mountains. The Central Depression is a great trough of structural origin which includes the valleys of the Sepik and Ramu Rivers, which drain in opposite directions to enter the sea close to each other between Hansa Bay and Wewak, and the Markham Valley, which drains into the Huon Gulf near Lae. The ranges which constitute the northern mountains, running east from the Territory's western border are as follows: the Bewani, Torricelli and Prince Alexander Mountains (north of the Sepik River) and the Adelbert, Finisterre and Saruwaged Mountains (between the mouth of the Ramu River and the Huon Gulf). The mountains north of the Sepik do not exceed 5,000 feet in height, but in the Finisterre and Saruwaged Ranges of the Huon Peninsula some peaks exceed 13,000 feet. These latter ranges are particularly rugged and include numbers of near-vertical precipices several thousand feet in depth.

The coastal areas of eastern New Guinea show the features associated with a slowly rising littoral. One of the most significant features is that with few exceptions the rivers are not navigable. Another feature is the raised reefs which extend almost continuously from the Sepik delta south-easterly to Cape Cretin. The Morobe coast between Salamaua and Morobe is a drowned littoral and there is a complete absence of raised coral from the mouth of the Markham River to the Papuan border. A notable feature of the north coast is the belt of off-shore volcanic islands which stretches from Wewak to Dampier Strait (west of New Britain).

New Britain is the largest of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago. There are two main lines of ranges in the island—the Whiteman

* Most recently calculated provisional height, subject to adjustment of ± 15 feet.

and Nakanai Ranges in the south which trend from south-west to north-east, and the Baining Mountains of the Gazelle Peninsula, trending north-west and south-east. The low relief of the north coast is broken by many sharp volcanic peaks which in some cases reach 7,000 feet in height. These volcanoes are mostly of the explosive type and catastrophic eruptions have occurred in recent times. At the western end of New Britain is a cluster of volcanic mountains containing several peaks over 3,000 feet in height; another group of volcanoes occurs further east in the Kimbe Bay and Open Bay areas; and there is an area of very recent volcanism on the Gazelle Peninsula in the vicinity of Rabaul. All of New Britain not of a mountainous nature may be classified as shore-line, coastal plains or swamps. The coast-line is approximately 1,000 miles in length around most of which fringes and barrier coral reefs, although not continuous, are extensively developed.

New Ireland is nearly 200 miles long. It is widest in the south (30 miles) but it averages only seven miles in width throughout its length. It is exceedingly mountainous with the Schleinitz Mountains (in the northern part of the island) rising to 4,100 feet and the Rossel Mountains (in the south) to 6,430 feet. To the south-east of the former is the extensive Lelet Plateau with an average height of 2,600 feet.

The coasts of New Ireland are relatively straight and exposed and afford little shelter. They have been subject to recent elevation and there has been an extensive development of raised coral reefs.

Manus Island is about 50 miles long from west to east and its greatest width is about 17 miles. The island is mostly hilly and deeply dissected. Along the coast steep slopes alternate with swampy lowland bays and there is no continuous coastal plain. It is fringed by almost continuous coral reefs.

Bougainville is the largest island in the Solomon Islands, being about 127 miles in length with a maximum width of about 49 miles. In the interior a massive mountain range runs the length of the island and is known as the Emperor Range in the north and the Crown Prince Range in the south. It contains two active volcanoes: Balbi (8,502 feet) and Bagana (5,730 feet). Shoals and fringing coral reefs are common off the coast of the island.

Buka Island, just north of Bougainville, is 35 miles long and 9 miles wide. A range of volcanic hills runs the length of the west coast and reaches a maximum height of about 1,300 feet.

On the east coast is a lower range of hills formed of coral limestone terraced on their seaward slopes. The east and north coasts are steep with wooded cliffs. The west and south coasts are protected by a barrier reef, two to three miles off-shore, studded with a number of small coral islets.

There are some 600 lesser islands within the Trust Territory, mainly of volcanic origin or coral formation.

Drainage

The rugged terrain over most of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland and the disposition lengthwise of the rugged mountains result in a drainage pattern which with the high rainfall, is characterised by frequent mountain torrents and short swift-flowing streams. Of the larger rivers only the Sepik is navigable for any great distance by craft larger than canoes or launches, accommodating vessels drawing up to 13 feet for a distance of some 300 miles from its mouth.

This drainage pattern makes the development of permanent road links through these islands very difficult, and is a serious hindrance to any kind of travel.

Swamps are common: tidal swamps (almost entirely mangrove) occur intermittently round the coasts where the land is regularly submerged at high tide. Riverine swamps are to be found in the Sepik basin while grass and reed marshes are common in the mid-Sepik and mid-Ramu areas where the low-lying terrain is almost continuously under water.

There are some small lakes in the Territory but none is of any physiographic or economic importance.

Climate

Lying wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia, the Territory of New Guinea has a typical monsoonal climate. The north-west monsoon season, during which the winds blow from a north-west or westerly direction, lasts from December to March and the south-east trades season, when the winds blow from the south-east or east, lasts from May to October. In April-May and October-November transitional periods occur during which the wind changes its direction. The time and intensity of the winds vary from year to year as in other monsoonal regions.

Both the north-west monsoon and the south-east trades reach the Territory heavily laden with moisture. As a result, most places in the

Territory have an average annual rainfall of more than 100 inches. The highest figures are recorded on coast and mountain-sides exposed to the steady south-east trades. Southern New Britain and the higher mountains of the Huon Peninsula, for example, have an average annual rainfall of 250 inches or more. Wide valleys parallel to the east coast such as the Middle and Upper Ramu valleys, and enclosed valleys in the highland regions such as the Bulolo valley, where the average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, lie in 'rain shadow' zones and have a relatively low rainfall.

In some areas rainfall throughout the year is generally uniform, but because of the effect of the topography on the rain-bearing winds most places have a definite seasonal distribution of rainfall, receiving their greatest rainfall in one or other of the two main wind seasons. The island of New Britain illustrates this perfectly. As the mountainous backbone of the island lies athwart the direction of the seasonal winds, the north coast receives most of its rainfall in the north-west monsoon season, during which the south coast is relatively dry. The central mountains here form an effective barrier and place the south in a 'rain shadow'. During the south-east trades season, however, the southern coast experiences heavy rain while the protected northern coast remains dry.

The length of day varies only slightly throughout the year, with a half-hour difference between the limits of sunrise and sunset. Dawn and twilight are of short duration.

Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year and summer and winter seasons as experienced in the temperate latitudes do not exist. The mean maximum temperature is about 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the mean minimum about 73 degrees Fahrenheit in coastal areas. The diurnal temperature variation is between 10 degrees Fahrenheit and 15 degrees Fahrenheit in most places. There is a general lowering of temperatures with increases in elevation, highland areas being cooler than the coastal regions.

Natural Resources

Soils. Most of the inland country is covered with shallow heavily leached and infertile soils. Notable exceptions are to be found in the broad valleys, such as the Ramu and Markham, and an appreciable part of the plateau regions of the central mountains, including areas in the vicinity of Goroka, Mount Hagen, Aiyura and Chimbu, where either alluvial soils or soils of volcanic origin occur.

The soils of the coastal areas are of varying fertility, ranging from shallow, relatively infertile soils formed from decomposed coral to very fertile, deep alluvial and volcanic soils. From the evidence available, it appears that the greatest possibilities for agricultural development are on the latter two groups of soils. The better alluvial soils are of recent origin. Alluvial soils of varying quality occur widely throughout the Territory, the largest areas being on the coastal plains and in the broad river valleys, not only on the valley floors, but frequently also on the adjoining slopes. There are appreciable areas of volcanic soils in northern New Britain, especially in the Rabaul area, where most of the commercial and agricultural development of the island is centred, and extensive areas of volcanic soils also occur in Bougainville. As a general rule the soils of greatest fertility are those where volcanic activity has been recent. (As soil matures it tends to become degraded as the result of leaching.)

Minerals. Minerals known to occur in the Territory include gold, platinum, osmiridium, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur, low-grade coal, and various gemstones. Of these only gold has assumed economic significance. Gold is produced principally from the Wau-Bulolo area of the Morobe District. The extent of copper ore deposits discovered in Bougainville is being investigated.

Vegetation and Timber Resources. The luxuriant vegetation includes a great wealth of plant species and by far the greater part of the Territory still bears natural vegetation little affected by man. Much of the Territory has not yet been investigated botanically although thousands of species have already been identified. The flora of the Territory has much in common with that of northern Australia, but because of considerable Asian elements, New Guinea is reckoned botanically as part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Except for low-rainfall areas most of the Territory below 6,000 feet is covered by rain forest, characterised by a thick overhead canopy which cuts off the sunlight and inhibits the growth of small bushes. Except for isolated high trees, the ceiling is dense and fairly uniform in height. Many trees are buttressed by roots which radiate several yards from the trunk.

Secondary growth, consisting of a thick tangle of bushes, brambles and creepers, is found throughout the rain forests, usually in small

isolated patches near villages, or where the land has previously been cleared for gardens.

At altitudes of about 6,000 feet the rain forest usually gives way to moss forest which persists to the edge of the alpine vegetation at about 11,000 feet. The trees of the moss forest are lichen-covered and festooned; the ground is carpeted with a layer of moss and decayed vegetation many feet thick.

Above 11,000 feet the trees are stunted conifers and other species constituting what is known as alpine forest. The timber is rarely continuous, but grows in stands separated by stretches of grassland over which tree-ferns and shrubs are scattered. Trees are rarely found above 12,000 feet, where grasslands predominate.

Some areas in various parts of the Territory are completely covered by tall grasses, usually kunai or kangaroo grass. Very extensive grasslands occur in the Waria, Markham, Ramu and Sepik valleys and in the highlands. Some of these may be natural grasslands, but in most cases there is little doubt that they have been caused by fires or clearing.

In the swamp lands there is a large variety of plants. Mangrove is to be found between the limits of tides on most flat areas along the coast and also along rivers. It covers the delta of the Ramu River. Nipa palm is often associated with mangrove and patches of it grow in the less salty parts of the large rivers. In general the mangrove occurs nearest the sea with nipa behind it extending to the limits of the brackish water. Sago palms grow generally in swamps beyond the limits of brackish water, numerous stands occurring along the Sepik and Ramu Rivers. Pit pit, which grows to a height of about twelve feet and resembles wild sugar cane, is also to be found in swampy low-lying country, usually lining stream banks, but it is not widespread.

There are several timbers which have economic possibilities; they are mainly softwoods, although a few durable hardwoods exist. (The development of timber and other forest industries is dealt with in Chapter 6 of Section 4 of Part VI of this report).

Fauna. The fauna of New Guinea is closely related to that of Australia. However, the long isolation of the New Guinea group of islands has resulted in the survival of some species which have become extinct on the continent.

There are over 100 species of mammals. Among these marsupials predominate, the largest being the tree kangaroo. The phalanger family is represented by several species of

which the cuscus and red bandicoot are members. There is only one carnivorous animal, the dasyure, known in Australia as the native cat, but it is extremely rare. Non-marsupials include the echidna (or spiny anteater). Bats, rats and mice are common.

There are about seventy species of snakes many of which are poisonous. The non-poisonous varieties include boas and pythons. Lizards are common and many species are represented. Tortoises and crocodiles are found in the rivers and sea.

More than eighty species of amphibia exist, all of which belong to one or other of five families of frogs; many of these are arboreal.

New Guinea is the home of numerous brightly coloured birds. Most are of Australian origin, but many have come from the Malayan region. The Bird of Paradise and the Cassowary appear to be of native origin. There is an abundance of cockatoos, parrots and lorries, pigeons, kingfishers, honeysuckers, thrushes, warblers and shrikes.

The waters of the Territory contain over 1,400 species of fish, most of which are found in brackish and salt water. In reef waters the most common species are trevally, parrot fish, snapper and many other which are important as food. Mackerel and tuna are common throughout the year in reef and adjacent waters. In the estuaries and at the mouth of the rivers mullet, bream, cod and milk fish are to be found.

The fish species of the highland rivers are far less varied, and of the few species found, the eel tail catfish is the most common.

Members of the group *Crustacea* are well represented, the species of crayfish and prawn being typical of the Indo-Pacific region.

The Territory teems with insects and most places are alive with ants, cockroaches, flies, sandflies, mosquitoes, and many other types. Some of these are dangerous, the most harmful to humans being the malaria-carrying mosquito and the typhus-bearing mite. Certain species of borers and coconut hoppers are detrimental to plants. Butterflies are numerous, large, and often beautifully coloured.

Discussion of the fauna of the Territory would be incomplete without some mention of the giant snail, which was introduced by the Japanese as a food during the war. Work is being carried out continuously to control the spread of this potentially serious pest, which has caused much damage to village gardens in areas of New Ireland, New Britain and adjoining islands.

CHAPTER TWO

PEOPLE

Population

At 30 June 1966 the indigenous population of the Territory was estimated to exceed 1,600,000 made up as follows:

Particulars	Males	Females	Persons
Enumerated Population —			
Children	350,875	329,272	680,147
Adults	483,097	428,085	911,182
Total	833,972	757,357	1,591,329
Estimated Balance ..	..	..	9,485
Grand Total ..	..	..	1,600,814

A comparison of the statistics of the indigenous population at 30 June 1965 and 30 June 1966, taking into account the revised estimates of uncounted population, indicates that there has been a small natural increase, resulting in a net overall gain of about 42,294. These figures are obtained by the Department of District Administration which carries out, usually annually, censuses of village populations involving a bare minimum of characteristics.

Concurrently with Australian censuses since 1947 (i.e. in 1947, 1954 and 1961) there has been a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory carried out under the *Census Ordinance* 1947. This Ordinance, which did not apply to natives of the Territory, was repealed by the *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966. Under the 1966 Census Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly in March 1966, the Administrator may declare a period to be a census period, appoint a person to be the Statistician for the purposes of the Ordinance, and this Statistician may cause to be collected information in relation to a time within a census period from the whole population or part of the population of the Territory.

Preliminary investigations showed that a total population census was feasible but indicated not only that financial considerations would make it necessary to employ sampling techniques but that physical conditions alone would preclude a complete enumeration of the population if it were to be conducted within a reasonable span of time. After a

series of large scale field tests it was decided that there should be a 10 per cent sample of rural villages and a complete enumeration of all other areas.

The matters concerning which the Statistician was empowered to ask questions were as follows:

- Name
- Relationship to Householder
- Principal Activity
- Sex
- Date of Birth
- Number of Children Born Alive (in the case of female informants)
- Marital Status
- Place of Birth
- Duration of Residence in the Territory
- Racial Origin
- Nationality
- Religion (this question was not compulsory)
- Languages spoken (i.e. *linguae francae*)
- Languages written
- Primary and Secondary Education
- Trade and Professional Qualifications
- Occupational Details (including Subsistence Occupation, Money Raising Occupation, Employment Status and Occupational Status)
- Usual Hours Worked
- Place of Employment
- Industry, Business or Service

Penalties, including prison sentences, were provided for census evasion, refusal to supply answers and the wilful supply of false information. The severest penalties were reserved for persons disclosing confidential census information other than in the course of duty (i.e for statistical purposes).

A census period from 20 June to 23 July 1966 was declared. The main enumeration period was to be from 27 June to 9 July during a special census school holiday period with over 90 per cent of the enumeration to be carried out during that fortnight.

The Statistician appointed by the Administrator for the purposes of the census was Mr K. M. Archer, Statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Territory Statistician was appointed Field Supervisor, and a deputy field supervisor, 5 assistant field supervisors, 19 enumerators, 70 sub-enumerators and approximately 500 collectors and 1,300 interviewers were provided by various departments of the Administration. Training of enumerators and field staff began in March, with the main training period for collectors and interviewers being from 20 to 24 June.

It is considered that the sample chosen for the census was so designed that the standard error for the entire population of the Territory will be about one half of one per cent. Processing of the information is to be undertaken by the census and processing staff of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in Canberra. Preliminary field counts are to be released during October 1966 and the final detailed results should be available approximately one year later.

The census shows that the non-indigenous population, enumerated in urban and non-village rural areas on 30 June 1966 was 20,265, consisting of 11,719 males and 8,546 females—an increase of 4,729 since the 1961 census.

Changes and Movements of Population

Few of the indigenous people travel outside their linguistic groups except to trade or work. As in many other countries, the towns provide an attraction and there is some drift of population to them. The permanent or semi-permanent population in towns, continues to grow and it is not uncommon to find second and third generation town dwellers who give a measure of stability to the population of the main centres. The growing towns pose administrative difficulties in connection with housing, recreation, employment and social services generally, but the growth rate is not large enough to constitute a major problem. Associations based on traditional interests but developing into trade unions are a stabilising factor, but this process of development is not yet complete. Friction sometimes occurs between groups, but rarely to the extent of creating an administrative problem. No purely urban-local authorities have so far been established and social control among town dwellers is becoming vested in such organisations as the Rabaul Welfare Committee, which is representative of all migrant groups in that area. The committee concerns itself with such matters as employment and repatriation and maintains a constant review of urban social conditions.

The intensive economic development and expansion of education, infant and maternal welfare and general health services which have taken place among the indigenous population since the war of 1939-1945 have resulted in population increases in many areas. There is, however, no shortage of land for subsistence purposes, but such shortages could develop in the future in some of the more densely populated areas such as the Chimbu Valley in the Eastern Highlands District and

the Maprik Sub-district of the Sepik District. In other areas of high population such as the Wabag Sub-district of the Western Highlands District, land resources, while adequate for subsistence, may be insufficient for progressive agricultural development schemes. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is continuing its work in these areas to improve local agricultural techniques and raise the output and quality of food and cash crops. In the Chimbu, Maprik and Wabag areas an intensive survey has been conducted into population growth, soil fertility, farm practices and other matters so that the extent of the problem may be gauged and, where necessary, remedial measures planned.

Investigations have already shown that areas suitable for re-settlement exist in some districts and these investigations are continuing. A situation demanding re-settlement measures has not so far developed in any area, but some 2,000 acres of land in the Gazelle Peninsula and 532 acres at Ambenob, near Madang, have been leased to local government councils and 25,500 acres to individuals in connection with land development and settlement schemes. Additional land is being made available. These schemes are referred to in Part V, Chapter 3, and Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3 (b).

One of the duties of officers in the field is to determine what lands are surplus to the foreseeable needs of their owners and might therefore be available for purchase for use by others.

Structure of Tribal Societies

Ethnic Structure. The indigenous people of the Territory may in general be grouped with the Melanesians who occupy the greater part of the Western Pacific. There is a great diversity of physical types and linguistic groups among them.

The distinction sometimes made between Papuan and Melanesian racial types lacks clarity as there is a great deal of overlapping between groups and much variation within each group. There is some confusion also because these terms have been used in linguistic studies, and linguistic groups do not necessarily coincide with physical groups. Probably the chief conclusion from physical studies has been that the origins of the Territory's people were diverse and that there has been a good deal of movement and mixing among the ancestors of the present-day people. Generally, it may be said that the Papuan is representative of the interior, while the Melanesian is representative of the coastal and island areas.

A few groups of such short stature that they have been described as pygmies or negritos have been recognised. Apart from stature, however, they do not appear to have any greater differences from their neighbours than those generally found between the Territory's groups, and it has been suggested that they may not be a distinct immigrant type but may have developed locally from ancestors similar to those of their neighbours. The main group in this classification is in the Aiome area of Madang District.

In the north-west islands of the Manus group are small groups of people physically resembling the inhabitants of the area commonly called Micronesia and they have been classified as Micronesian. There appears to have been considerable mingling between these people and neighbouring Melanesians.

The Polynesian groups are few in number and are confined to the Tauu and Nukumanu Islands and other small adjacent atolls.

Linguistic Structure. The linguistic pattern is varied and so great is the diversity that members of villages only a few miles apart are often unable to understand one another without the aid of an interpreter. In coastal areas language groups exceeding 5,000 are unusual and a great many are well below that figure. In the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts some larger groups have been found such as the Medlpa language group extending over more than 30,000 people in the Mount Hagen Sub-district and the even larger Kuman language group in the Chimbu Sub-district and the Enga language group in the Wabag and Mount Hagen Sub-districts.

Polynesian languages are spoken in a few small eastern islands such as Tauu and Nukumanu, and Micronesian influences are evident in some of the small language groups of Manus District. For the rest of the Territory, the languages fall into one or other of two broad divisions. On the one hand are languages of the Melanesian type. These are related to one another within the Territory and to other Melanesian languages spoken in the Western Pacific. They belong to the Austronesian family of languages, though some of them exhibit non-Austronesian characteristics. On the other hand are languages which are frequently called Papuan, but since it has not been possible to demonstrate any relationship between them, it appears undesirable to give them a name that suggests that they belong to a type.

Generally speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in the Manus District, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and the coastal areas of the New Guinea mainland where they frequently appear side by side with non-Melanesian languages. On the mainland they are not found far inland, their greatest penetration being about 70 miles in the Markham Valley. Non-Melanesian languages have been found in every district though they are rare in New Britain and New Ireland. They are found throughout the New Guinea mainland interior and part of the coast. They are spoken by a greater number of people than are the Melanesian languages.

A great many people also speak Melanesian Pidgin, which has become the lingua franca for the whole of the Trust Territory. The vocabulary includes a large number of words of English derivation, some Melanesian terms and a few German, Malay and Polynesian terms. The grammar is simple and based on Melanesian. It is quickly learned by the indigenous inhabitants among whom it has spread rapidly as a means of overcoming the multiplicity of local languages and dialects which formerly were a bar to communication and understanding between groups.

Indigenous Religions. Magico-religious beliefs and practices are an integral part of the indigenous cultures. They are numerous and diverse in character and are largely based on ancestor and spirit worship. Belief in a supreme being or a limited number of deities has not been observed, the emphasis having been on respect for and attempts to please and propitiate a number of spiritual beings, some remembered ancestors, some existing from the remote past. At times these beings are given a location in certain material objects. Generally, the attitudes of the indigenous people towards the universe are anthropomorphic. Supernatural beings are generally conceived of as being human and approached according to patterns of sacrifice, atonement and intercession but the attitude to such beings could not properly be called 'worship'. There is widespread belief in the existence of individual spirit doubles which have some resemblance to the soul and which are thought to survive for various periods after death. Generally, mourning rites play a significant part in the people's lives, while placation of the ancestors' ghosts is often important in rules governing agriculture, hunting, fishing, etc. There are numerous myths and legends closely identified with prevailing superstitions and beliefs in magic by

which the attributes of inanimate things may be acquired. The people have not built up a consistent theology or magicology but continue their magical practices because tradition has given these a validity. Usually no clear distinction is made between the 'natural' and the 'supernatural', so that magical and religious arts are thought of as quite practical ways of coping with certain aspects of physical reality. Sickness and misfortune are often ascribed to sorcery, the breaking of taboos, or to malevolent spirits. The concept of fortuitous 'accident' is nearly always limited and in many areas non-existent.

Male cultic societies occur in many parts of the Territory and are commonly associated with, among other things, the initiation of young men into adulthood.

Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the principles of morality and humanity. Otherwise the individual's right to his own customs and beliefs is recognised by law. At the same time the people are quite receptive to the evangelistic work of the Christian missions and there are now considerable groups which are largely Christianised. In many cases, of course, traditional magico-religious beliefs and practices persist in Christian communities.

There has been no major religious or quasi-religious movement in the Territory for some years. Such movements as have taken place have usually been on a small scale and of short duration. The practices adopted have usually been a synthesis of Christian and traditional rituals, frequently based on a wrong conception of European ideals and methods.

Social Structure. Social systems vary considerably in detail throughout the Territory, but in outline conform to a pattern usual in the Western Pacific region of Melanesia (and indeed among indigenous societies in many other parts of the world) and can be said to be based upon the family.

The chief characteristics of the social structure are:

- (a) the prevalence of a subsistence economy with a limited range of difference in individual wealth;
- (b) the recognition of bonds of kinship with obligations extending beyond the family group;
- (c) generally egalitarian relationships with an emphasis on acquired rather than inherited status; and
- (d) a strong attachment of the people to their land.

Other characteristics typical of New Guinea and other parts of the Western Pacific and Melanesia are the small size of the political unit and general absence of formal political institutions. Emphasis is placed on the acquisition of material goods, not primarily for personal consumption or the creation of differential living standards, but rather as a means of establishing individual prestige and status within the community through the giving of feasts and the performance of complex sequences of gift exchanges.

Most of the people are agriculturalists engaged in growing food to meet their own needs but also producing a few economic crops for sale or barter. The latter activity has been greatly increased in the post-war years to form a basis for economic progress, and in the more advanced areas is assuming an importance greater than that of traditional subsistence farming. The latter remains, however, and forms a bulwark against economic recession. Generally, subsistence farming is based on a system of shifting cultivation. Land is cleared but only one or two crops are taken from it, after which it is allowed to revert to bush or grass. Before a crop is planted a major clearing effort is usually required. The crops planted in this way include yams, taro and sweet potatoes. In some places, however, food collection from naturally growing plants such as the sago palm is more important than cultivation. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes and sago and also subsidiary foods may be found in the one area, but usually one of the four forms the staple food of any particular group. Domestic pigs are kept and are numerous in some areas. They are regarded as a token of wealth and prestige to be reserved for feasts and special occasions, rather than as a source of daily food. In coastal areas the indigenous people fish and everywhere some form of hunting adds to the variety of the diet, but the quantity of meat thus obtained is small and the protein intake is limited.

The division of labour between the sexes involves the extension of women's work beyond domestic duties within the home. In the main, women maintain the garden, though men do the initial clearing and such heavy work as fencing. Planting, harvesting and some maintenance are the work of both sexes, with variations from place to place in the extent of either's duties.

Articles of trade importance may be made by either men or women. Clay pots, for instance, which in various places are a basis of exchange, are made by women in many areas.

Features of the indigenous system of work are the small degree of specialisation and the high degree to which each individual is equipped to carry out all duties considered suitable for his or her sex. A few practices, particularly in the spheres of art and magic, may be confined to a few people or to individuals within some communities and some individuals are naturally more skilled than their fellows in particular activities; but except as provided for through division between the sexes, all individuals perform the same type of work and can practise most of the skills possessed by their communities. A man's importance or standing as a leader in a community does not exempt him from such duties as the cultivation of crops, house-building and canoe-making.

Inheritance follows two systems. In some communities the predominant principle is that the individual inherits from the father and his group; in others inheritance is predominantly from the mother's group. Affiliation with kinship groups shows the same variation.

In most areas, ownership of land is vested in a clan or some other kinship group, with usufructuary rights being granted to individuals over a reasonable amount of the land. In some areas the individual may select his own garden land, in others it may be assigned by tribal authority. Hunting, grazing and forest lands are usually held in common. In a few areas true individual ownership of land exists. Further information on this matter is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, sub-section (a), Land Tenure.

The people of the Territory live in villages usually of 200-300 inhabitants, though some are larger; in hamlets of about 20-40 inhabitants; or sometimes isolated in single dwellings. Except near centres of European influence, houses are built of local timber, grasses and palm leaves and show many differences in size, design and method of construction. This is due in part to the great diversity of the environment, ranging from the low-lying coastal regions to altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in the mountainous interior and including swamp, river and lake. Usually the houses are occupied by individual families, though it is customary in some places for men to sleep and spend a large part of their time in special 'men's houses'.

The people's sense of community fellowship rarely extends beyond the village or collection of neighbouring hamlets. Within the larger language groupings, while there is usually little feeling of common interests and aims, there

is an awareness of difference from other groups speaking a different language.

Communities in the Territory have always been strongly influenced by belief in magic—both 'social' and 'anti-social'. Social magic may be directed towards ensuring the well-being of garden crops, adequate rainfall and the success of trading expeditions. Anti-social magic may be aimed at bringing death and disaster to enemies. Skill and power in magic are often thought to be the possession of particular individuals whose qualities are utilised by their fellows. This is probably the most notable example of specialisation to be observed among the Territory's communities.

Generally in the political organisation of local groups all men have some influence and all have the opportunity of rising to leadership by exhibiting qualities considered desirable by the group. Energy in the acquisition of wealth in the form of garden produce, ceremonial and other objects counts for much in most communities, while in earlier days skill in leadership in war was also an important quality. Other attributes which may confer influence are general personality, outstanding knowledge of a group's customs and skills and, in some communities, inherited rank or reputation as a practitioner of magic.

Each group has its customary law, backed by the authority of myth and legend, but there are no institutions specifically directed towards the administration of justice. Offences are matters for adjustment between the individuals actually concerned, or between the kinship groups to which they belong; sometimes they may be left to the operation of supernatural forces. In cases of murder, for example, the view is often taken that the kinship group of the dead man is entitled to kill the murderer or another member of his group, or to receive some form of compensation. Adultery, regarded as a serious offence in many groups, is likewise often a matter for punishment, or the payment of compensation to the aggrieved person and his kindred. Some offences, such as incest, are frequently considered to have such dangerous spiritual consequences for whole communities that the group unites in demanding the punishment or even death of the offending parties. Disputes affecting whole communities are generally resolved by meetings of community leaders, which in this way function from time to time as a rudimentary form of tribunal.

A few customs contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, such as head-hunting, the blood feud and cannibalism, occurred within the traditional social system.

The law against such usages is enforced in all areas including areas classified as 'restricted'.

The practice of the arts is rarely undertaken for its own sake but usually in connection with religion, magic and ceremonial occasions. Where contact with outside influences has modified traditional beliefs, interest in the practice of indigenous arts has naturally tended to decline. In an attempt to maintain interest in traditional art forms, schools have placed emphasis on handicraft work.

Extensive trade systems existed in many areas in the past and some of these still remain, for example in the Huon Gulf and Markham River areas of the Morobe District, the Mount Hagen area of the Western Highlands District and the Manus and New Britain Districts. Artefacts, including pottery, stone axes, wood-carvings and shell-work, some utilitarian, some possessing ceremonial or religious significance, are exchanged between communities for other objects, foodstuffs or money.

Medical science and principles of sanitation were quite unknown to traditional society. Death and illness have undoubtedly influenced the evolution of religious and magical practices, and the whole social structure has at least been modified by endemic disease. The presence of malaria or epidemics of diseases like seasonal pneumonia and dysentery have frequently contributed to local migrations and resettlement. The limitations which chronic malaria and hookworm impose on physical and mental effort have been significant, and such ill-health perpetuated by insanitary practices has been a major influence in slow population growth and general backwardness.

The traditional social system does not include formal educational institutions. Knowledge to fit them to take their place as adults is given to children by example and practical application. Children accompany their elders on their daily tasks, observing and assisting to the limit of their ability, and hence gradually develop all adult skills. Knowledge of the group's legends and social values is imparted in stories told by the elders and may be added to during initiation ceremonies.

Most aspects of indigenous life have been increasingly affected by external influences since the period of first European contact. There have been no significant changes, however, in the physical types of the various areas, as there has been little intermixing between groups. Social systems have been affected by the organised activities of the Administration and the missions, by employment outside the

individual's local group and by increasing contacts between groups.

The use of money has to some extent modified the influence of older forms of wealth on which leadership was often based. The disappearance of warfare and the lessening of belief in the efficacy of magic have also had an effect on the basis of leadership, on local political conditions and on customary law.

The diverse nature and peculiar characteristics of indigenous society, however, have presented many obstacles to orderly social change. The difficulty of communication with a people who have no tradition of literacy, and who speak so many different languages that they are unable to communicate amongst themselves, has impeded progress. But even when the possibility of material and social progress and the means of achieving it have been presented in comprehensible form, there remains the task of awakening in the people such a desire for progress that they will be prepared to pay the price of major social change. In very ordinary but basic matters adherence to custom can hinder progress. For example, the need for children to attend school regularly, and for many years, may be in conflict with the need for them to obtain the local practical education described above, with the desire of the social groups to retain the services of the young, and with the fact that a minor amount of normal schooling can appear as a significant and sufficient education to an illiterate people. Even such matters as the conducting of a census can require extensive investigation and great care, as in some areas people are not permitted by tribal custom to speak their own names, while in others they will not give their names, or will give false names, through fear that the recording of their names in a book will, by magical association, give power over them to the recorder or to the holder of the book.

Apart from the difficulty of introducing new ideas and methods, the pressure of change inevitably causes some degree of conflict within the social system. When such conflicts reach significant proportions or when failures occur or desires for unattainable goals arise, there is a danger that the people will try to rationalise or explain them as resulting from the discarding or amendment of traditional custom; this can result in failure to use and benefit from all available knowledge and in consequent resentment.

Exclusive loyalty to village groups is another obstacle to progress as it tends to prevent the development of a conception of the wider

national community. While it is important that divergent interests should be reconciled, and balanced by a recognition and development of common interests, experience has shown that a too rapid transition to wider groupings and consequent modification of existing loyalties may cause some weakening of the local social system before new forms have been adequately developed and adopted. The establishment of law and order, the development of communications and the use of a lingua franca all assist in breaking down barriers of ignorance and active mistrust, while schools, co-operative societies, local government councils, social organisations, public health, agricultural and forestry services foster orderly progress and the growth of a wider consciousness. Progress in these fields, though not always rapid, is usually steady and soundly based.

Nevertheless, the broadening of social consciousness has in some cases involved severe social strains. In the former small, close-knit communities, while there was a large degree of external suspicion, there was also a highly developed sense of internal security on the part of individuals in relation to their society. This was connected with each community's complex network of rights and obligations involving all members of the community. The small degree of specialisation meant that individuals had a full share in, and an adequate understanding of, the full range of their culture. Lack of knowledge of other systems and other cultures led to a conservatism which worked against social change. Most members of a community accepted their social system without question, and the sense of security arising from this situation prevented the development of the individual and community stresses which frequently accompany social change. The broadening of experience of large numbers of people has meant that this situation has been fundamentally altered in many parts of the Territory.

On the one hand, knowledge of the existence of a wide variety of social systems and social possibilities has frequently led individuals to question the validity of their own systems, including some elements of those systems which have been valuable in maintaining social integration and stability. In some places, this has been followed by an early breakdown of several important social sanctions, and the weakening of the forces behind the internal network of rights and obligations on which each individual's sense of security was based. Where this has happened before new or adapted social institutions have had time to take

sufficiently deep root, a considerable feeling of bewilderment and insecurity has developed.

On the other hand, though knowledge of the existence of cultural possibilities other than their own has been acquired by many individuals, few have yet gained, through experience, as distinct from instruction, a sufficient understanding of the cultures concerned to enable them to absorb into their own culture those elements they consider desirable. At times this has led to a feeling of frustration which combined with a loss of faith in the validity and security of various aspects of their original small social groups, has in some places brought undesirable social and psychological strains to many people. Observation shows that strains of this nature have not only led to mental attitudes which are unsatisfactory to individuals themselves, but also to very difficult social situations connected with the relationship between different groups in the community.

In recognition of these situations, a clinical survey of the mental health of the indigenous people was conducted by a psychiatrist and a professor of psychology from Australia. As a result of their findings, a Division of Mental Health was created in the Department of Public Health and the Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development established. The permanent Committee, which held its first meeting in July 1961, continues to advise the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health and to study trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

In summary then it may be said that the Territory is an area of great cultural diversity as well as considerable variation in the degree and nature of cultural contact. These factors, coupled with the difficulties of terrain and climate, the complete lack of any indigenous capital works or services suitable to a modern state, the resistance to changes in the indigenous social system, and the unsuitability of the indigenous institutions for development beyond the small village or tribal group or beyond the subsistence level, result in administrative problems of extraordinary complexity and magnitude.

CHAPTER 3

HISTORICAL SURVEY

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early part of the sixteenth century. In 1545 a Spaniard, Ynigo Ortiz de Retez, sailing along the north coast

of the island, coined the name 'New Guinea' because of some fancied resemblance between the inhabitants of the north coast of the mainland and those of the African Guinea Coast. The first Englishman to sail along the New Guinea coast was William Dampier in 1700, and the strait between New Britain and Rooke Island was afterwards given his name.

During the next 170 years visits were made by other European navigators, mainly Dutch and British, but although much of the coastline of the island and its associated groups had been explored, little was known of the country and its inhabitants until late in the nineteenth century, when the need of European industries for coconut oil provided for the first time a market for one of New Guinea's natural products, and brought its isolation to an end. In the 1870's the largest trading firm in the Pacific, Godeffroy's, of Hamburg, began trading for copra in the New Guinea islands. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what is now the Trust Territory of New Guinea. The administration of the new Territory, then known as German New Guinea, was placed in the hands of the chartered company, the German New Guinea Company, but in 1899 the Imperial Government assumed control. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921.

In 1920 the League of Nations, in pursuance of Article 22 of the Covenant, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, for and on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, a Mandate for the Government of the Territory of New Guinea. The *New Guinea Act* 1920 was passed by the Commonwealth Government to provide for the government of the Territory in accordance with Article 22, the Act coming into force on 9 May 1921.

The Territory was administered under the Mandate until the Japanese invasion brought about the suspension of civil administration and large areas of the Territory were devastated. The Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit, the organ of military government became responsible for the administration of the indigenous inhabitants, and, as far as circumstances permitted, kept plantations in production. The indigenous people made a valuable contribution to the Allied war effort.

With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, civil administration of the Territory was progressively restored between October 1945 and June 1946, under the provisions of the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946. This Act provided for those

parts of the Territory to which the National Security (Emergency Control) Regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia had ceased to apply to be administered in conjunction with the Territory of Papua as an administrative union called the Territory of Papua-New Guinea, with one Administrator and one Supreme Court (the Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea).

At the end of the war the Territorial Administration had embarked on the task of recovery and rehabilitation, the progressive accomplishment of which was greatly assisted by large grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and payments of war damage compensation.

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946. The Territory has been visited by United Nations Visiting Missions on six occasions—in 1950, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1962 and 1965.

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949 approved the placing of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and provided for the government of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua with the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The Act provided for a Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (which was established at Port Moresby, Papua, on 26 November 1951) and also for a judicial organisation, a public service and a system of local government. The Legislative Council consisted of the Administrator and 28 other members, 16 of whom were official members, 3 were elected members and 9, at least 3 of whom were indigenous, were appointed members. Under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1960, membership of the Council was increased to 37. There were to be in addition to the Administrator 12 elected members including 6 indigenous members elected by the indigenous population, 10 appointed members, at least 5 of whom were to be indigenous, and 14 official members. Following a further amendment to the Papua and New Guinea Act, the first House of Assembly was opened on 8 June 1964. The House, which has 64 members only 10 of whom are nominated official members, has an elected indigenous majority and replaces the former Legislative Council.

In May 1965 the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee on Constitutional Development to consider ways and means of preparing and presenting, and to

draft for the House, a set of constitutional proposals to serve as a guide for future constitutional development in the Territory. The Committee has had formal and informal talks with the Minister for Territories and other members of the Australian Government. An interim report has been presented to the House of Assembly, and the need for changes in the composition of the House before the 1968 elections is being considered.

Native local government councils were first established in four areas in 1950. The councils were introduced with the primary aim of teaching the indigenous people to accept responsibility for local government and have proved successful. Legislation for the expansion of the composition and functions of the local government system was brought into operation on 1 January, 1965. Already almost half of the seventy-eight existing councils have taken advantage of the new legislation and reformed with multi-racial electorates.

Personal taxation was introduced in the Territory from 1 January 1958, and the system of direct taxation was extended still further by the introduction of income tax on 1 August 1959. At the same time, export duties were abolished. Another significant development in the field of public finance occurred in 1960 with the raising of the first Territory loan of \$200,000. By 30 June 1966 a total of \$19,922,822 had been subscribed in public loans in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and of this \$718,022 had been redeemed.

In 1963 a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development undertook an economic survey of the Territory at the invitation of the Australian Government. The report, presented in 1964, has proved a valuable guide for policy and action. In October 1965 an Economic Advisor to the Administration was appointed, with responsibility for co-ordinating and reviewing economic development planning.

The marked increase in the tempo of development in all fields in recent years has led to a corresponding expansion of the Public Service of the Territory. Information on the development and organisation of the Public Service is given in Chapter 4 of Part V of this report.

Following the adoption by the House of Assembly of the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance early in 1965, the Australian Government announced the founding of a University and an Institute of Higher Technical Education. The University began accepting students in 1966 and the Institute is expected to enrol its first students in 1967.

Of particular significance is the increasing participation by Territory representatives in international conferences; indigenous representatives have attended International Labour Conferences at Geneva, as well as meetings of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and General Assembly. Territory exhibits at International Trade Fairs are being manned increasingly by New Guineans.

PART II. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

CHAPTER I

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The constitutional authority for the administration of the Territory of New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, which became law on 1 July 1949. In accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946, this Act approves the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System on the terms set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. The Act provides

for the government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an administrative union under the title of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, but declares the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament to maintain the identity and status of the Territory of New Guinea as a Trust Territory and to expend annually in the development and welfare of the Territory an amount not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in the year in respect of the Territory. No changes were made during the year in the legislative provisions affecting or defining the legal status of the Territory.

CHAPTER 2

STATUS OF THE INHABITANTS

By the Citizenship Regulations made under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1966 of the Commonwealth, persons born in New Guinea who are not British subjects are 'Australian protected persons' and therefore protected persons within the meaning of the Act. All indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory are therefore Australian protected persons unless they are British subjects. Any Australian protected person may renounce this status at the age of twenty-one. A non-indigenous inhabitant of the Territory who was not born there retains his individual national status. Residence in the Territory counts as a qualification for the acquisition of Australian citizenship by naturalisation. Under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1966 any protected person may be granted a certificate of naturalization on compliance with the condi-

tions laid down in sections 14 and 15 of the Act. He then becomes an Australian citizen by naturalisation. A non-indigenous person who was not born in the Territory may also obtain Australian naturalisation in accordance with sections 14 and 15 of the Act.

There is no distinction between the various types of status—British subject, alien and protected person—in regard to legal rights and responsibilities, except that aliens are subjected to some statutory restrictions, e.g. the necessity to register if they intend to stay in the Territory for 60 days or more, and ineligibility for the franchise at House of Assembly elections and for appointment to the Public Service.

An indigenous inhabitant who is an Australian protected person enjoys the same rights in relation to that status as an Australian protected person who is not an indigenous inhabitant. Similarly an indigenous inhabitant who becomes a British subject would, in relation to that status, enjoy the same rights as a natural-born British subject.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTERNATIONAL

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the Specialised Agencies in furnishing reports and other information in relation to the Territory. Two elected members of the House of Assembly were included in the Australian delegation to the Trusteeship Council and to the General Assembly. Representatives of the Territory have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and Administration officers were included in the Australian Government delegation to the International Labour Conference. The Administering Authority has begun negotiating a basic agreement with the United Nations Development Programme to enable assistance to be sought with a number of development projects and to help further plans for expansion of educational facilities in the Territory. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is already planning to

assist with a teacher training college to be established at Goroka, and with a Science teaching programme for which UNICEF is to provide equipment.

The representative in Australia of the United Nations Development Programme, Dr V. A. M. Beerman, undertook a tour of the Territory in April 1966. Study fellowships allotted by the World Health Organization to officers of the Administration are referred to in Part VII, Chapter 7.

Information relating to treaties, conventions and agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1966 is given in Appendix XXIII.

There were a number of official visitors from overseas during the year and a number of New Guineans travelled overseas. A Russian research vessel, the *Vitiaz*, visited Rabaul for five days in January 1966, and on one day was open to the public for inspection. Technical discussions regarding a survey of the border between West Irian and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, to be undertaken jointly by representatives of Indonesia and Australia, were held in May 1966.

In addition to the various missionary organisations whose activities are described in other sections of this report, non-governmental

bodies of an international character which are active in the Territory include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations, and the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs.

CHAPTER 2 REGIONAL

The principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region is the South Pacific Commission which was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan governments responsible for the administration of the non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands which had been one of the original members withdrew from the organisation from 31 December 1962, after ceasing to administer any non-self-governing territories in the region. Following amendment of the original agreement the Government of Western Samoa became a participating government in October 1964. The Commission is a consultative and advisory body to the participating Governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories and the welfare of the inhabitants.

In recent years, it has been the policy of the Australian Government that both officers of the Administration and members of the Territory's House of Assembly are appointed members of the Australian delegation which attends the annual session of the South Pacific Commission held each year, usually in Noumea, New Caledonia.

Selected officers of the Administration are members of the Research Council of the Commission, and the Trust Territory has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience gained through the Commission's work.

In order to associate the inhabitants of the various territories with the work of the Commission, the agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provided for the establishment of a South Pacific Conference with advisory powers as a body auxiliary to the Commission. The Conference now meets every two years and is attended by delegates selected to ensure the greatest possible measure of representation of the local inhabitants of the territories. Delegations from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea have attended all sessions. The Sixth South Pacific Conference was held at Lae between 6 and 16 July 1965.

This was followed immediately by the 27th Session of the Commission of 17 July 1965. A South Pacific Conference on labour problems was held at Port Moresby in Papua between 18 and 29 April 1966.

CHAPTER 3 COMMON ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS WITH OTHER TERRITORIES

Apart from their relationship with the people of Papua under the administrative union (see Chapter 4) no political, economic, social or religious associations are maintained in common with the people of neighbouring territories.

At the present stage of development, interest lies mainly in the development of close collaboration between the many tribal and communal elements in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

CHAPTER 4 ADMINISTRATIVE UNION WITH THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA

The basis of the Territory's legislative, administrative and judicial systems is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 of the Commonwealth of Australia, which came into force on 1 July 1949. The Act approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship System and, in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea, provided for the administration of the Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement states:

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4, will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these Territories if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

The Papua and New Guinea Act expressly declares the intention of the Commonwealth Government to maintain the identity and status of New Guinea as a trust territory.

The practical operation of the administrative union is explained in succeeding chapters of this report.

No plans exist to establish separate legislative, judicial and administrative organs for

the Trust Territory or to transfer the headquarters of the Administration or of the Supreme Court to the Territory.

Section 11 of the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that there be expended annually in the Trust Territory upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory, an amount which is not less than the total amount

of public revenue raised in that year in the Territory. As mentioned in Chapter 1 of Section 1 of Part VI the revenues and expenditures of each territory are recorded separately, those costs common to both being apportioned to each on an appropriate basis. Revenue and expenditure from revenue of the Trust Territory during the past 5 years were as follows:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Locally raised revenue ..	8,387,052	9,640,073	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762
Expenditure from revenue ..	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,216	48,779,908	60,309,259

The level of expenditure has risen substantially each year with a corresponding increase in the deficit which has been met by a direct grant from the Administering Authority. These grants are interest free and non-repayable.

Separate statistics are compiled for the Trust Territory in the categories prescribed by Regulations under the *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 and in a supplementary series for the purposes of this report.

Details of the officers of the Public Service working in the Territory are contained in Appendix II.

No new districts have been created during the year under review. Plans are advanced however for the early creation of three new Districts to assist closer attention to development in less developed areas. The new Districts are to be formed by dividing into two the present Sepik and New Britain Districts, and by excising parts from the present Western and Eastern Highlands Districts and combining these areas together with small adjacent areas of the Southern Highlands and Gulf Districts of Papua to form another administrative district to be known as the Chimbu District in the Highlands.

PART IV. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

CHAPTER 1 POLICE FORCE *Organisation*

The *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1955-59 provides for the constitution and regulation of the police force. The force is divided into four parts. Two of these parts, the Regular Constabulary and the Native Constabulary, are employed wholly on police duties. Another part, the Field Constabulary, is composed of officers of the Department of District Administration who, in the main, perform police duties only in those areas where no officer of the Regular Constabulary is stationed. The fourth part is the Special Constabulary to which the Administrator in times of emergency may appoint such officers and constables as he deems necessary.

Subject to the control and authority of the Administrator the force is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Police.

As well as carrying out as far as possible investigations into major crimes in rural areas, the Regular Constabulary continues gradually to take over police duties in rural areas from the Field Constabulary and local government council constables. In accordance with this policy, two new police stations were opened during the year—one at Kieta in the Bougainville district and one at Vanimo in the Sepik district. The following townships have been proclaimed as special police districts in which officers of the Regular Constabulary are completely responsible for police duties: Bulolo, Goroka, Kainantu, Kavieng, Kieta, Kokopa, Kundiawa, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Maprik, Minj, Mount Hagen, Mumeng, Rabaul, Sohano,

Vanimo, Warangoi, and Wau. A total of 96 officers of the Regular Constabulary, including a headquarters component of 26, were carrying out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory, and 1,695 members of the Native Constabulary were stationed throughout the Trust Territory's nine Districts at 30 June 1966. Two stations are under the control of indigenous Sub-Inspectors.

A Special Branch, a Fingerprint Section, and a Scientific Section were set up during the year.

The *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1965 which provides for the reconstitution and regulation of the police force is to be brought into operation on 1 July 1966. In December 1965 the Administrator appointed a committee to inquire into the Administration and conditions of service of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary. The review was undertaken to ensure that the reconstituted Force, to be established as a statutory body operating outside the Public Service, would be able to function at maximum efficiency. The committee of nine members was chaired by the Secretary for Law and included the Commissioner of Police, the Under-Secretary for Police, a sergeant and a constable first class of the Constabulary, a representative of the Police Association, the Director of District Administration, the Treasurer and the Secretary for Labour. The committee presented its report in April 1966 after visiting all police districts. The recommendations covered a wide variety of matters including rations, a full cash wage and location, camping, and other allowances. Many of these recommendations have already been implemented and the remainder are still under consideration; lack of funds at present is the main reason for delays.

Training

The Police Training Centre at Bomana in Papua includes the Police Training College and the Police Training Depot. The latter, with its ancillary buildings, was completed during the year. The Police Training Centre has accommodation for 380 officer-cadet, sub-officer, and recruit-level trainees, married accommodation for local and overseas instructors, staff messes, canteens, classrooms, sports fields, a fully-equipped modern gymnasium, a swimming pool, drill sheds, a first aid post, administrative offices, an armoury and weapon store, and kennels and an enclosed training area for police dogs.

Two hundred and thirty-nine recruits were trained at the depot during the year. At present 33 officer-cadets are in training, 15 of these

(12 of whom are New Guineans) are expected to graduate as sub-inspectors in August 1966; the others are expected to graduate in December 1967. Twenty-one persons have been accepted under the direct-entry sub-officer training scheme. These trainees attend the Police College for 6 months initial training, and are then sent to police stations for 12 months for training on the job, after which they return to the Police College for another 6 months for training in man management. On completion of this course they graduate as sub-officers.

Two officers of the Department of Education teach secondary education subjects full-time at the Police Training Centre. Officer cadets also attend the Administration typing school and the language laboratory at Port Moresby Teachers' College.

Specialist Training. Two local members and an overseas officer of the Force went to New Zealand in February 1966, to be trained in the handling of police dogs.

An expert in fingerprinting from the New South Wales Police Force has begun to train seven local members and an overseas officer to become qualified fingerprint experts. In accordance with Australian standards the training course will last for five years.

A local member has completed five years training in police photographic methods, and has had his photographic evidence accepted in Court. Four more members are being trained in this work.

An overseas member attended an Investigators' Course which lasted for 2 months, and which was held in Australia at the Commonwealth Police College in Manly, New South Wales.

An indigenous member of the Police Band has been awarded an Associateship after successfully completing 3 years of study at the Brisbane Conservatorium and is now enrolled for a further year to gain his Diploma.

Regular Constabulary

The members of the Regular Constabulary are appointed and hold office under the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963. Appointments are for periods varying from a minimum of 2 years to a maximum of 15 years. Overseas officers must previously have served in another police force. They must also attend an induction course held either at the Australian School of Pacific Administration, Sydney, or in Port Moresby. The induction course is followed by a period of in-service training in the Territory.

Native Constabulary

Recruitment. The Native Constabulary is recruited by voluntary enlistment from the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea and Papua and members serve in either Territory. Many applications for enlistment are received each year, and the standard of applicants shows consistent improvement. Recruits must be of good character and of superior physique and intelligence. They enlist initially for terms of not less than 3 years.

Recruits attend a 6 months' training course which includes training in police procedures, first aid, report writing, elementary law, physical culture, hygiene, foot drill, rifle training, police functions, and traffic control. When they have completed their training recruits are posted to police stations throughout the Territory, where they carry out practical town police duties for 2 years and gain some experience in patrol duties.

Duties. Members perform police duties in towns and settlements. Non-commissioned officers and constables may also be employed as instructors and bandsmen, or on clerical duties. Those who accompany exploratory patrols carried out by officers of the Department of District Administration are specially selected and play an important part in extending Administration influence in recently penetrated areas.

Conditions of Service. Accommodation, clothing, rations, and medical care are provided free of charge to a member and to his wife and each child under 16 years if they are living with him at his place of employment. On 30 June 1966, 982 members had their families living with them. The annual rates of pay of members of the Native Constabulary at 30 June 1966 were:

Rank	Year of Service	Rate of Pay
Constable Trainee	First	\$ 180 30
	Second	198 60
	Third	223 20
Constable	First	258 00
	Second	285 60
	Third	318 00
	Fourth	357 00
	Fifth	396 00
Constable (First Class) ..	First	435 00
	Second	462 00
	Third	486 90

Rank	Year of Service	Rate of Pay
Senior Constable	First	513.00
	Second	539.10
	Third	565.20
Sergeant (Third Class) ..	First	591.00
	Second	617.10
	Third	636.30
Sergeant (Second Class) ..	First	655.20
	Second	681.00
	Third	707.10
Sergeant (First Class) ..	First	772.20
	Second	798.00
	Third	824.10

Leave of absence on full pay is granted on the basis of one month's leave for each year of service plus the time necessary for the member to travel to and from his home village. Free transportation is provided.

The salaries of non-commissioned officers and constables are supplemented by the payment of overtime and shift allowance, patrol allowance, money in lieu of tobacco in rations if desired, and money in lieu of rations when proceeding on leave.

Under the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Regulations 1959 members of the Native Constabulary are also eligible for a non-contributory pension. A member with 20 years or more of continuous service, or a member who has completed 15 years' continuous service and who is discharged as medically unfit, is entitled to receive a pension. The amount of pension is one-quarter of the average annual pay received by the member, including the value of rations issued for his personal use, during the 3 years of continuous service last preceding his retirement. The pension scheme also provides for pensions for the widows and dependent children of deceased members or deceased pensioners.

Police Association

The Papua and New Guinea Police Association, formed in July 1964, was active in industrial matters on behalf of members of the Force.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC ORDER

There were no major instances of public disorder during the period under review.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

As mentioned in Part III of this Report, the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 provides for the administration of the Trust Territory in an administrative union with the Territory of Papua in accordance with Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement for New Guinea.

The Act, which is administered by the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., through the Department of Territories at Canberra, provides for the appointment of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act also provides for a House of Assembly which, subject to the assent of the Administrator, or, in certain cases defined in the Act, of the Governor-General, has full legislative power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. The House of Assembly, with 54 elected members and 10 nominated official members, was inaugurated on 8 June 1964, and replaced the former Legislative Council which first met in November 1951.

Provision is made for an Administrator's Council, consisting of the Administrator and three official and seven elected members of the House of Assembly appointed by the Minister, to advise the Administrator on any matter referred to it by the Administrator, or in accordance with an ordinance, on any other matter.

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 provides for the establishment of all types of local government—multi-racial as well as mono-racial, urban and rural—exercising all the powers and functions normally within the scope of local government as well as powers and functions in relation to the enforcement, variation or abolition of native custom, or such limited powers as the Administrator in Council may determine. It requires the Administrator to appoint a Commissioner for Local Government to administer the Ordinance, and for the publication at least once a month of a Local Government Gazette in which all rules made by councils and proclamations affecting them must be published. The purpose of the Local Government Ordinance

is to provide for a flexible local government system, applicable to all areas despite the different stages of economic, social and political development attained by various parts of the Territory.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, established under the Papua and New Guinea Act, is the highest judicial tribunal in New Guinea and the only court possessing general jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are provided for under the *Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958. Courts having limited jurisdiction are District Courts, constituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1963-1965 and Local Courts constituted under the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963, which came into force on 4 January 1966, abolishing Courts for Native Affairs at the same time.

Land claims and disputes are also dealt with by the Land Titles Commission, under the provisions of the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1965.

Under the general direction of the Administrator, the administrative functions of government are discharged by sixteen functional departments, the detailed administration of which is in each case the responsibility of the departmental head. A critical oversight of the organisation and work methods of the departments is exercised through his own departmental organisation by the Public Service Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Minister of State for Territories. The officers of the sixteen functional departments and of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are members of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The headquarters of the Administration is located at Port Moresby in the Territory of Papua.

Policy and Development Plans

It is the continuing aim of the Administering Authority to promote and foster among the indigenous population an understanding of, and competence in, the operation of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government so as to bring them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people.

With the object of fostering familiarity with, and competence in meeting the demands of,

positions of political and administrative responsibility the *Parliamentary Under-Secretaries Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 18 November 1963, enables the Administrator to appoint elected members of the House of Assembly to be Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. The Ordinance provides that a Parliamentary Under-Secretary who is not a member of the Administrator's Council may, with the consent of the presiding officer, attend and speak at a meeting of the Council. Ten indigenous members have been appointed as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, and five of these have been appointed to the Administrator's Council.

At the request of the House of Assembly's Select Committee on Constitutional Development, exploratory discussions were held in Canberra in April 1966 with Ministers of the Australian Government on various matters concerning the constitutional development of the Territory. A full report on these discussions was made to the Australian Parliament by the Minister for Territories in a statement given on 21 April 1966.

At the discussions the Ministers reaffirmed that the Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is self-determination. It is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish to do so. Should the people wish to remain in association with Australia after self-determination this would require the agreement of the Australian Government of the day.

As far as the long term possibilities are concerned, and to the extent that decisions by Australia will be required, the Government had concluded that any decisions as to the nature of possible future forms of association that would be acceptable to Australia should not be made now. They should be made at the appropriate time by the Government of the day in the light of circumstances actually existing at that time.

There was also a full discussion of the question of changes designed to make it possible for members of the House of Assembly to participate in the executive government of the Territory as the next step towards self-government. The possibility of changes in the composition of the House of Assembly in time for the next general election in 1968 was included in the discussions.

The Select Committee is to report to the House of Assembly by August 1966 on the question of changes in the composition of the House of Assembly. The possibility of changes

in the executive government of the Territory will be the subject of a later report from the Committee.

The progress already achieved in central government would have been impossible without the basis provided by experience of local government. Since 1950, when the first four native local government councils were established covering a population of 15,400 people, the system of local government has been extended until there are now seventy-eight councils covering a population of 1,078,893. The declared aims of local government policy are:

- (a) to provide a means of teaching the indigenous people to assume a measure of responsibility for their local affairs in accordance with democratic procedures;
- (b) to provide area machinery and local funds for extending and co-ordinating social services at village level and to enlist the active support of the people in raising living standards;
- (c) to face the indigenous population squarely with the fact that progress is inseparable from good order and industrious habits and that social services have to be paid for; and
- (d) to prepare the way for fitting them in a manner they can understand into the Territory's political system.

The establishment of multi-racial councils under the new Local Government Ordinance now being undertaken is a further step in developing the understanding of responsible government already achieved through the native local government councils.

As a result of the training courses described in Part V, Chapter 3, a body of competent clerical and administrative workers is being built up at the local government level. Conferences of representatives of all native local government councils in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea help to create an awareness of the common nature of their problems and foster a feeling of community, a development that has been further strengthened by the attendance of indigenous representatives at conferences outside the Territory.

Political ability has also been fostered by the appointment of indigenous people to statutory boards and committees, by the co-operative and trade union movements, and indirectly by indigenous participation in the work of various non-governmental associations, by women's clubs, sporting clubs and by many forms of adult education. These activities have been

actively promoted by the Administration over a period of years as necessary aids to the continuing process of advancement.

Two groups each of eight members of the House of Assembly have undertaken political education tours in Australia since 1 July 1965. The first group visited Australia from 27 September to 19 October and the second from 2 December to 21 December 1965. Each group attended sessions of the Commonwealth Parliament, had talks with members of Parliament and diplomatic representatives in Canberra, and inspected major public undertakings and research establishments including the water conservation and irrigation scheme at Leeton in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's Wild Life Research Station at Gungahlin in the Australian Capital Territory, as well as educational institutions and private commercial and industrial plants in the eastern States of Australia.

Early in 1966, twelve members of the House of Assembly attended a course in Social Studies and English language held partly in the Territory and partly in Australia.

Booklets on political and general civics education already issued in simple English are being translated into Pidgin English to enable a wider distribution.

Revision of the judicial system of the Territory is continuing. Further progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of Professor D. P. Derham, Professor of Jurisprudence of the University of Melbourne, which were outlined in the 1960-61 Report. Legislation now in force replaces the old system of courts of summary jurisdiction with a new system of courts exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases involving people of all races and operating throughout both New Guinea and Papua.

Two training courses have been instituted to prepare indigenous people for participation in the work of courts, primarily as assistant magistrates of Local Courts and ultimately as magistrates of those courts.

The first of these courses of one year's duration is designed to train quickly persons of maturity and of standing in the community for appointment as assistant magistrates and magistrates of Local Courts. In June 1966 there were thirteen persons attending this course all of whom were aged between 40 and 50 years.

The second course which extends over a period of 2 years is designed for people who hold, as a minimum educational standard, the

Junior certificate or its equivalent. Successful completion of this course qualifies participants for matriculation.

Of the three students who commenced the first training course outlined in the 1964-65 Report, two are completing the final year of the second course referred to above and the remaining student has accepted employment elsewhere within the Department of Law. Another student who was studying law at the University of Queensland has returned to the Territory and is now also completing the final year of the 2 year course.

The trainee magistrates are required to study Criminal Law, Local Court Procedure and Civil Law with emphasis on customary law.

CHAPTER 2

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Structure

The general structure of the territorial government is described in Chapter 1 of this Part and the administrative organisation is illustrated by the chart in Appendix II.

Chief Administrative Officer

Authority for the government of the Territory is derived from the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, which provides for the appointment by the Governor-General of an Administrator to administer the government of the Territory on behalf of the Administering Authority and to hold office during the Governor-General's pleasure.

Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Kt, C.B.E., O.St.J., continued in his appointment as Administrator of the Territory.

Heads of Departments

The ordinances of the Territory impose obligations and confer powers upon the heads of departments, *ex officio*. In some cases the Administrator has delegated to the head of a department certain of his powers relating to that department or to subject matter under the supervision of the officer concerned.

Legislative Organs

The main legislative organ is the House of Assembly which has power to make ordinances subject to the Papua and New Guinea Act, for the peace order and good government of the Territory. Legislation in the form of regulations pursuant to ordinance may be made by the Administrator or the Administrator in Council as prescribed.

The House of Assembly

The House of Assembly is established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and consists of sixty-four members, namely:

- (i) ten persons, to be known as official members appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator;
- (ii) forty-four persons elected by electors of the Territory; and,
- (iii) ten persons, not being indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, elected by electors of the Territory.

An official member must be an officer of the Territory or a person who holds a specified statutory office. Official members hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General.

The electors of the Territory are listed on a common roll. The Administrator must ensure that general elections are held at intervals not exceeding 4 years.

The Territory is divided into forty-four open electorates and ten special electorates. Each special electorate comprises one or more open electorates. Each elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the special electorate for which he is enrolled. The qualifications of electors and the method of election are described in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-64 defines the qualifications of candidates. A candidate for election must be an elector of the Territory who is enrolled for the electorate for which he is nominated. A candidate may stand for one electorate only at any one time. He is disqualified from nomination if he is a member of the Commonwealth or Territory Public Service, or holds a specified statutory office, if he is insolvent or an undischarged bankrupt, if he is under sentence of death, or if he is undergoing imprisonment for one year or longer. Nominations must be made according to the prescribed procedure and each nomination must be accompanied by the sum of \$50. This sum is refunded if the candidate is elected or polls more than one eighth of the number of first preferences of the successful candidate.

Under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, only non-indigenous candidates may stand for election in special electorates.

There were several changes in the official membership of the House during the year. Mr T. W. Ellis, District Commissioner, was appointed as an official member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr G. D. Cannon. Mr D. S. Grove, Director of Lands,

Surveys and Mines, was appointed as an official member following the resignation of Mr H. H. Reeve, Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs). Dr J. T. Gunther resigned to take up the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Papua and New Guinea and Mr J. Burns, Director of Public Works, was appointed to replace him as an official member. Mr F. C. Henderson, Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs), was appointed Senior Official Member.

The House of Assembly met four times during the year: from 24 August to 3 September 1965; from 23 to 29 November 1965; from 1 to 9 March 1966; and from 7 to 15 June 1966. Mr W. Bloomfield, the member for the open electorate of Kaindi, died in February after a brief illness. Nominations for the by-election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr Bloomfield's death closed on 24 May 1966, and polling will begin on 16 July.

The membership of the House at 30 June 1966 was as follows:

Speaker

Mr Horace Lionel Richard Niall, C.B.E.	Member for North Markham Special Electorate
--	---

Elected Members

<i>Elected Members</i>	<i>Open electorates</i>
John Pasquarelli ..	Angoram
Paul Lapun ..	Bougainville
Waiye Siune ..	Chimbu
Yauwe Wauwe ..	Chuave
Pita Lus ..	Dreikikir
Koriam Michael Urekit	East New Britain
Lepani Watson ..	Esa' Ala-Losuia
Zure Makili Zurecnuoc	Finschhafen
Robert Tabua ..	Fly River
Sinake Giregire ..	Goroka
Keith Tetley ..	Gulf
Graham Henry John Pop'e	Gumine
Keith Levy ..	Hagen
Ugi Biritu ..	Henganofi
Koitagano Mano ..	Ialibu
Barry Blyth Holloway	Kainantu
Siwi Kurondo ..	Kerowagi
Tambu Melo ..	Kutubu
Singin Pasom ..	Lae
Poio Iuri ..	Lagaip
Ehava Karava (Gabriel), M.M.	Lakekamu
Makain Mo ..	Lumi
Suuman Matibri ..	Madang
Paliau Maloat ..	Manus
Pita Tamindei ..	Maprik

Gaudi Mirau ..	Markham
Momei Pangial ..	Mendi
John Guise ..	Milne Bay
Kaibelt Diria ..	Minj
Eriko Rarupu ..	Moresby
Nicholas Brokam ..	New Ireland
Muriso Warebu ..	Okapa
Edric Eupu ..	Popendetta
Matthias Tutanava	Rabaul
To Liman	
Stoi Umut ..	Rai Coast
James Meanggarum	Ramu
Dirona Abe	Rigo-Abau
Handabe (Teiabe)	Tari
Tiaba	
Wegra Kenu ..	Upper Sepik
Tei Abal ..	Wabag
Leme Iangalo ..	Wapenamanda
Paul Manlel	West New Britain
(Tauleke)	
Pita Simogen, B.E.M.	Wewak-Aitape
	<i>Special electorates</i>
Percy Chatterton ..	Central
John Stuntz ..	East Papua
Ian Fairley Graham	Highlands
Downs, O.B.E.	
Frank Martin ..	Madang-Sepik
Roy Ashton ..	New Britain
William James Grose	New Guinea Islands
Graham Gilmore ..	South Markham
Donald Barrett, E.D.	West Gazelle
Ronald Thomas	West Papua
Dalton Neville	
	<i>Official Members</i>
Frank Cotter	Assistant Adminis-
Henderson	trator (Economic
	Affairs) (Senior
	Official Member)
Leslie Wilson	Assistant Adminis-
Johnson	trator (Services)
Walter William	Secretary for Law
Watkins	
Anthony Philip John	Treasurer
Newman	
William Frederick	Director, Department
Carter	of Posts and
	Telegraphs
John Keith	Director Department
McCarthy, C.B.E.	of District
	Administration
Roy Frederick	Director, Department
Rhodes Scragg	of Public Health
Thomas William	District Commis-
Ellis, D.F.C.	sioner
Donald Stuart Grove	Director, Department
	of Lands, Surveys
	and Mines
James Burns ..	Director, Department
	of Public Works

The following members were Parliamentary Under-Secretaries at 30 June 1966:

Mr Dironda Abe, Under-Secretary for Health

Mr Nicolas Brokam, Under-Secretary for Information and Extension Services

Mr Edric Eupu, Under-Secretary for Lands

Mr Sinake Giregire, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Services)

Mr Paul Lapun, Under-Secretary for Forests

Mr Pita Simogen, Under Secretary for Police

Mr Robert Tabua, Under-Secretary for Works

Mr Matthias Tutanava To Liman, Under-Secretary for the Administrator's Department

Mr Lepani Watson, Under-Secretary to assist the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)

Mr Zure Makili Zurecnuoc, Under-Secretary for the Treasury.

The principal language of the House of Assembly is English. Minutes are kept and a verbatim record is made of the proceedings and debates.

Simultaneous translation of proceedings of the House of Assembly is carried out in Motu, Pidgin, and English by a corps of interpreters.

The House of Assembly is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory, but the Papua and New Guinea Act requires that an ordinance shall not have any force or effect until it has been assented to by the Administrator or, in certain cases specified in the Act, the Governor-General.

Every Ordinance passed by the House of Assembly is presented to the Administrator for his assent. The Administrator may assent an Ordinance; withhold assent; and reserve the Ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. Certain classes of Ordinance set out in Section 55 of the Papua and New Guinea Act must be reserved by the Administrator for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator also may return the Ordinance to the House of Assembly with recommended amendments, which the House of Assembly then considers, and the Ordinance, with or without the amendments, is again presented to the Administrator for assent.

Where an Ordinance is reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure, he shall within 6 months decide that he assents to the Ordinance or that he withholds assent. He also may return the Ordinance to the Administra-

tor with recommended amendments, which are then considered by the House of Assembly and the Ordinance, with or without the amendments is again reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure.

The Governor-General may, within 6 months of the Administrator's assent, disallow an Ordinance or part of an Ordinance or may recommend amendments.

Each Ordinance to which assent has been given or withheld is laid before each House of the Australian Parliament and where assent is withheld or where an Ordinance is disallowed, the Minister for Territories must in addition cause a statement of the reasons for withholding assent or disallowance, as the case may be, to be laid before each House.

Under section 50 of the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 a vote, resolution or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed by the House of Assembly unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Administrator.

The order and conduct of the business and proceedings of the House is provided for by the Standing Orders made by the House.

Standing Committees. The House of Assembly has established:

(a) a standing Committee on Public Works as required by the *Public Works Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1964-65; and

(b) a Standing Committee of Public Accounts as required by the *Public Accounts Committee (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1965.

Other Committees. In addition to the Standing Committees on Public Works and Public Accounts which are statutory bodies, the House of Assembly, under its Standing Orders, has appointed committees for the following matters concerned with the conduct of the House—Standing Orders Committee, Library Committee, House Committee, and Regulations and Orders Committee; during its May 1965 meeting, the House of Assembly appointed a select committee to examine constitutional development.

The Administrator

The Administrator has authority under certain ordinances to make regulations relating to matters specified in those ordinances. Pursuant to the provisions of the *Administrator's Council Ordinance* 1960 this power is exercised with the advice of the Administrator's Council.

The Administrator-in-Council

The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 requires the establishment of an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator on any matters which he refers to it and on any other matters as may be provided by ordinance. It consists of the Administrator, three official members and seven elected members of the House of Assembly, appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Administrator.

Under the *Administrator's Council Ordinance* 1960, the Administrator is not bound to act in conformity with the advice of the Administrator's Council, but, if he fails to act in accordance with that advice in a case where it is provided by an ordinance that an act or thing shall or may be done by the Administrator-in-Council, he must provide the House of Assembly with a statement of his reasons, not later than the first sitting day of its next meeting.

Not only do the composition and operation of the Administrator's Council directly associate the House of Assembly with the daily tasks of administration, but through the participation of elected members of the House of Assembly a measure of responsible government is provided. The membership of the Administrator's Council at 30 June 1966 was as follows:

Official Members of the House of Assembly
Mr Frank Cotter Henderson, Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs)

Mr John Keith McCarthy, C.B.E., Director of District Administration

One position vacant (vice Dr John Thomson Gunther, retired)

Elected Members of the House of Assembly
Mr Nicholas Brokam, Member for New Ireland Open Electorate

Mr Ian Fairley Graham Downs, O.B.E., Member for Highlands Special Electorate

Mr John Guise, Member for Milne Bay Open Electorate

Mr John Ronald Stuntz, Member for East Papua Special Electorate

Mr Robert Tabua, Member for Fly River Open Electorate

Mr Matthias Tutanova To Liman, Member for Rabaul Open Electorate

Mr Zure Makili Zurecnuoc, Member for Finshhafen Open Electorate

Statutory and Other Boards and Committees

There are a number of statutory and other boards, committees and similar bodies which

exercise executive or advisory functions. Details of the more important are given in Table 16 of Appendix II.

District Administration

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into districts each of which is administered by a district commissioner who is the Administrator's representative, and who as chief executive officer in the district, is responsible for general administration and for the co-ordination of the activities of all departments in his district.

There are at present nine districts. A committee, established to consider possible variation of the present district boundaries to facilitate closer attention to areas with special developmental or other problems, recommended that the number of districts be increased by three. It is intended that new administrative boundaries as recommended will have effect from 1 July 1966.

The present New Britain District will be divided into two new districts. The East New Britain District, whose headquarters will be at Rabaul, will be comprised of the Kokopo and Rabaul Sub-districts and the Administrative area centred on Pomio Patrol Post. It will incorporate the East New Britain and Rabaul Open Electorates. The West New Britain District will include the Talasea and Kandrian Sub-Districts (excluding the Pomio administrative area) and incorporate the West New Britain Open Electorate. The district headquarters will be in the vicinity of Talasea-Cape Hoskins, but a definite location has not yet been determined. The population of the East New Britain District will be approximately 78,000 and that of the West New Britain District approximately 40,000.

The Sepik District will also be divided into two new districts. The proposed West Sepik District, whose headquarters will be at Vanimo, will be comprised of the Aitape, Amanab, Ambunti, Lumi, Telefomin, and Vanimo Sub-Districts. The boundaries of the Ambunti Sub-District will be adjusted to conform where necessary with the electoral boundary between the Upper Sepik and the Angoram and Maprik Open Electorates. The proposed East Sepik District, whose headquarters will be at Wewak, will consist of the Angoram, Maprik, and Wewak Sub-Districts. The population of the West Sepik District will be approximately 96,000 and that of the East Sepik District approximately 168,000.

The new Chimbu District will include the Chimbu Division of the Eastern Highlands

District, those parts of the Gumine Open Electorate which extend into the Gulf and Southern Highlands Districts of Papua, and those parts of the Kerowagi Open Electorate which are in the Upper Jumi area of the Western Highlands District. The district headquarters will be at Kundiawa and the population of the district will be approximately 165,700.

The administrative headquarters for the Bougainville District is being moved from the Island of Sohano to Kieta. The removal of the District Headquarters is expected to take two years.

A new administrative headquarters building was opened at Lae in November. The building comprises two 2-storey wings and accommodates all Government Departments. It replaces buildings erected during World War II for military use.

Sub-districts are created as necessary according to topography, ease of communication, the distribution of the population, and other administrative considerations. Sub-district boundaries are not firmly fixed until the districts are under the complete control of the Administration.

At the end of the year there were thirty-eight sub-districts. The Madang Central Sub-District was found to be too unwieldy and was divided into two—the Madang and Ramu Sub-Districts—on 30 May 1966. During the year two Base Camps were opened (one in the Morobe and the other in the New Britain District).

The districts, their headquarters and the approximate area and the number of sub-districts of each are given in Appendix II Tables 5 and 6.

Classification of Areas

Certain areas of the Territory which are not yet fully under the control of the Administration are declared 'restricted areas' under the provisions of the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950. Entry to restricted areas is confined to indigenous people, Administration officials, and authorised persons. The Administration is thus able to exercise some control over the rate and extent of contact with the inhabitants and thus ensure that development is peaceful and appropriate to their circumstances.

The Administration establishes friendly relations through the patrol system. Disputes are settled and the people are encouraged to seek advice. Economic, educational, and medical activities are begun and a census is taken. The people are thus introduced into the system of

law and order, and, with the establishment of continuous supervision, control is consolidated and expanded. As the Administration extends its control, demands on its personnel increase, not only in the newly contacted areas, but also in the more advanced areas where the people need intensive guidance and rapidly developing services.

The remaining restricted area is 967 square miles in pockets of rugged and difficult country in the Sepik, Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts. It is intended that restrictions on 147 square miles in the Eastern Highlands District be lifted in July 1966.

Details of restricted areas are given in Appendix II which also includes a chart showing areas restricted as at 30 June 1966.

Patrols

In areas not under restriction the Administration patrols try to visit the people as often as possible, and to remain with them as long as is necessary to deal with any matters which might arise. Visits are made by officers of the field staff of the Department of District Administration and of other Departments, in particular the Departments of Public Health, Forests, and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Restricted areas are patrolled as frequently as possible in a similar way to consolidate the influence of the Administration and to bring the areas under complete control.

Patrols in restricted areas are led by experienced officers. In unexplored or partly explored country, a preliminary aerial reconnaissance is first undertaken if practicable. The first ground patrols make contact and establish friendly relations with the people. They obtain information for administrative purposes as well as topographical data. Work proceeds from a number of points in the region in such a way that patrols from various posts link up and eventually the whole region is covered. Patrols working in isolated areas are equipped with portable radio transmitting and receiving sets. Details of the number of patrols carried out in each district are given in Table 5 of Appendix II.

Tribal Fighting and Attacks on Patrols

There were no attacks on patrols during the year.

CHAPTER 3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Councils

The local government of the Territory is conducted within the general political structure described in Chapter 1 of this Part. The first

local government councils were set up in 1950. There were four councils with seventy-two councillors for areas in which 15,000 people lived at 30 June 1951. Since then the system has developed rapidly; progress in the last 5 years has been particularly rapid as can be seen from the table below.

Year ended 30 June	Number of Councils	Number of Councillors	Approximate Population in Council Areas
1962 ..	38	1,164	357,534
1963 ..	50	1,518	512,119
1964 ..	55	1,670	635,530
1965 ..	72	2,089	879,918
1966 ..	78	2,394	1,079,419

Twelve new local government councils were proclaimed during the year under review: 1 in the Bougainville District, 2 in each of the Eastern Highlands one of which included the town of Goroka, Madang, New Britain, and Western Highlands Districts, and 3 in the Sepik District. The boundaries of eleven councils—1 in the Manus District, 2 in each of the Bougainville, Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts and 4 in the Sepik District—were extended to include additional villages. Five councils—the Greater Maprik Council in the Sepik District, the Huon Council in the Morobe District, the Kainantu Council in the Eastern Highlands District, the Manus Council in the Manus District, and the Wahgi Council in the Western Highlands District—were formed by the amalgamation of eleven existing councils. Although twelve new councils were proclaimed, there were therefore only six more councils at the end of the year under review than there were a year earlier.

The *Local Government Ordinance, 1963-1965*, which came into operation on 1 January 1965, enables non-indigenous persons to participate in local government for the first time by providing for the establishment of councils with multi-racial electorates. Eleven new councils were established with multi-racial electorates, seventeen existing councils amended their constitutions to become representative of multi-racial electorates, and three became multi-racial on amalgamation. There were thirty-five councils with multi-racial electorates at the end of the year and a number of other councils had indicated that they intend soon to become representative of multi-racial areas. Councils with multi-racial electorates are known as multi-racial councils.

The numbers of councils at 30 June 1966 in each District with the number with multi-racial electorates shown in brackets, was as follows:

Bougainville ..	..	7	(3)
Eastern Highlands ..	..	16	(14)
Western Highlands ..	..	9	(4)
New Britain ..	..	5	(2)
New Ireland ..	..	4	(-)
Manus ..	..	1	(1)
Madang ..	..	10	(4)
Morobe ..	..	9	(-)
Sepik ..	..	17	(7)
Total ..		78	(35)

Because of the rapid expansion in the number of councils, it was found necessary during the year to appoint three regional local government officers who were also appointed deputy commissioners of local government.

The three regional officers are located at Madang, Mt Hagen and Rabaul. The officer based at Madang is responsible for the Sepik, Madang, and Morobe districts; the one at Mount Hagen for the Western and Eastern Highlands; and the one at Rabaul for the island districts of New Britain, Manus, New Ireland and Bougainville. Each region also has two finance officers, who conduct audits and assist with financial problems, and a training officer to conduct courses for councillors, council committees and council officers. The existence of these regional officers helps overcome communications problems and makes it possible to provide readier assistance to councils.

General field officers of the Department of District Administration continue to promote the development of local government in all districts, and advisers to particular councils are appointed from among this staff on request. In addition, assistance is being given to councils by specialist officers of other departments, including an engineer and water resources experts.

Functions and Constitution. Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965, the Administrator-in-Council may establish by proclamation local government councils which have authority, subject to the laws of the Territory, in defined areas to:

(a) control, manage, and administer the council area, and ensure the welfare of the council area and the persons therein;

(b) organise, finance, or engage in any business or enterprise;

(c) carry out any works for the benefit of the community; and

(d) provide, or co-operate in providing, any public or social service.

A council may also act as the agent and perform and do such matters and things as are agreed upon on behalf of the Administration, an agency or instrumentality of the Administration, another council, or any other public body or institution, on agreed terms and conditions.

To enable them to perform these functions each council has the power to make rules, including rules imposing personal taxes, and rates and taxes on land situated within its area. Rules must be published in the *Local Government Gazette* laid before the House of Assembly on the first sitting day of the House after the making of a rule, and be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government. A rule may be disallowed by a resolution of the House of Assembly or by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner disallows a rule in whole or in part, or recommends amendments to a rule, he must immediately give the Administrator a statement of the reasons for the disallowance or amendments to be laid before the House of Assembly. Rules which have not been disallowed have the full force of law.

It is an offence for any person to prejudice the free and effective exercise of the lawful power and authority of a council.

The Administrator-in-Council, either by the proclamation establishing a council or by a subsequent proclamation, may make provision for the manner in which a council is to be constituted, for the wards into which a council's area is to be divided, and for the manner of election to a council. It is usual to provide that should a ward refuse or fail to elect a councillor, the Commissioner for Local Government may nominate a person to be a councillor for that ward, and such a person shall be deemed to have been elected.

There were at the end of the year fourteen nominated councillors distributed among eight councils. Five of these were in councils whose areas have been affected by the cult outbreak in New Ireland; four more were in councils in the New Britain District where local government was introduced after plebiscites had shown a substantial majority in favour of it. One nominated councillor was in Manus, where, when two councils amalgamated, a disaffected group was included in the new council area: one was in the new Banoni-Nagovisi Council in the Bougainville District and one in the Amanab Council which is in a primitive area of the Sepik District: two were

in the Almani Council, Madang District, where a majority favoured the introduction of local government.

Any person who is not less than 18 years of age and who is resident in a Council area, is entitled to stand as a candidate for election. Tenure of office of councillors after the initial elections is for 12 months, after which elections are held every 2 years, or every 3 years where this is provided for in the proclamation establishing the council.

The qualifications for voters and the method of voting are described below in Chapter 5 of this Part.

The returning officer for an election for a local government council is appointed by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. After the returning officer has declared the result of an election the Chief Electoral Officer publishes the names of successful candidates in the *Local Government Gazette*. A member of a council may be dismissed from office by the Commissioner for Local Government, but only after due inquiry has been made and proper precautions have been observed to protect the individual. No councillors were dismissed during the year.

Council presidents and vice-presidents are elected by secret ballot of an incoming council from their own number. Three non-indigenous persons have been elected as presidents and two as vice-presidents.

Finance and executive committees composed of varying numbers of councillors, and usually including the president and vice-president, are appointed to prepare and subsequently to supervise a works programme, to organise festivities and sports days, to watch over the care and maintenance of council transport, to consider more important correspondence, and to perform other similar functions.

Council members are paid allowances from council revenue, the amounts being fixed by councillors when drawing up the annual estimates. The annual appropriation for personal allowances for members may not exceed fifteen percent of the total estimated recurrent revenue of the council without the written approval of the Commissioner for Local Government. These allowances are not a salary, but rather a re-imbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by members when engaged on council business. The highest such allowance is \$728 a year voted by the Gazelle Peninsula Council for its president. Most councils also vote a small sum annually as a special allowance to the members of their executive and finance committees.

Finance. Each council obtains most of its recurrent revenue from a personal tax collected and taken into account by the council in accordance with the Local Government Ordinance. Revenue is expended by the council in accordance with its certified annual estimates and no part of it goes to the Territorial Government.

With the coming into operation of the new Local Government Ordinance, councils have changed their financial year from the calendar year to the July-June financial year.

Councils may impose rates and taxes on land situated in council areas and fees in respect of any of the matters coming within the scope of their powers. A local government council tax review committee may grant an exemption from, or reduction of, council tax on grounds of hardship or lack of sufficient means, or may on any grounds reduce the amount of rates and taxes payable by a person to such amount as, to it, seems proper.

Beginning in January each year, every council holds a series of meetings to determine tax rates and to prepare annual estimates for the next financial year beginning on 1 July. Such meetings are attended by representatives of various Administration departments concerned with local services. In the light of all relevant circumstances, and with the approval of the Commissioner for Local Government, each council then passes a rule fixing taxation rates for the ensuing year, and then makes a more precise estimate of the total revenue it can expect to receive. When the revenue figure has been estimated and the carry-over figure calculated every item of expenditure whether recurrent or capital, is decided by the full council, all major items being voted on separately. Finally, the estimates are approved by formal motion and forwarded to the Commissioner for Local Government for certification that funds are likely to be available to meet the proposed programme.

Council members and electors take a keen interest in the financial affairs of their council and during the past year a number of Councils prepared their estimates unaided.

Councils in low-income areas are given direct subsidies to enable them to become established and to operate until their own revenue can pay for their recurrent expenditure. It is the policy of the Administration that the councils should progressively assume responsibility for all local public health services (including measures of hygiene such as sanitation and the improvement of water supplies). In order that this process may take place in a

sound and uniform manner a system of grants-in-aid has been introduced whereby the financial contribution to health services made by any particular council depends on the stage of development it has reached. Councils have been graded, according to their ability to pay for health services, into four categories designated Stage 0, Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3. The 'Stage 0' council makes no contribution for salaries of medical workers or cost of drugs and dressings. Further, approved environmental sanitation projects are paid for by the Administration but the council provides all buildings for health work and is responsible for construction and maintenance. The scheme provides that councils included in higher categories make progressively greater proportional contributions until at Stage 3 a council would provide 75 per cent of the salaries of medical workers employed in its area, 50 per cent of the cost of drugs and dressings used, 50 per cent of the cost of approved environmental sanitation and 100 per cent of the cost of buildings. There are, as yet, no 'Stage 3' councils in the Territory.

The Department of Education assists with a building subsidies scheme for the construction and maintenance of school buildings by local government councils. Where councils are subsidised for school building projects the amount of the subsidy is 50 per cent of the total cost. The purchase of radio sets by councils for village distribution is subsidised by the refund of customs duty and freight charges.

Under agreements with the Administration, some councils are now maintaining the main roads in their areas. Payments to these councils for this purpose form a significant proportion of their budgets and acceptance of responsibility for this service enables councils to build up pools of vehicles and equipment which can be used to extend the roads linking villages to the main or trunk roads.

Training. Formal training in local government council matters is provided by the Department of District Administration field staff and regional training officers. Courses, which last for about 2 weeks, are mainly for indigenous leaders and elected councillors. The courses include instruction on the principles of local government, rule making, the relationship between councils and the Central Government, and the functions and responsibilities of a council.

The Local Government Training Centre at Vunadidir provides formal training for local government officers, indigenous patrol officers,

local government assistants, council clerks, and assistant council clerks. Clerks' courses are available for young people who have completed as a minimum requirement Form II standard of education. These courses last for 9 months and cover basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping, law and government, civics, administration and other subjects. On completion of the course trainees are posted to a council to undergo practical training by working for the council. Training at the centre is paid for by the Administration, but each council is responsible for the salaries of such trainees as it employs. Local government officers and local government assistants receive the same training as council clerks, but are employed by the Administration. These, when they have completed their training, are posted to districts to help the development of local government councils which have already been set up and to encourage and assist the formation of new ones. During 1965-66, twenty-five council clerks from the Trust Territory completed, and a further eight began, training at Vunadidir. Three local government officers and three local government assistants began training in February. One of the three local government officers was the first woman to enrol for the course.

Council Activities. When they are first set up, councils spend a large part of their budget on the construction of council chambers and staff houses, and on the purchase of vehicles and other equipment. At first, apart from this desire to establish their headquarters and administrative requirements, much of the initiative is necessarily taken by Administration officers but after a year or two councillors usually develop considerable executive ability and begin to assume more responsibility for the council's activities.

A council's first contribution to its area's health services is generally the provision of buildings for medical aid posts, which are then staffed and run by the Department of Public Health. Councils later assume greater responsibility for local health services. Several councils have co-operated with the Public Health Department in establishing rural health centres staffed by Papuan and New Guinean assistant medical officers and other trained staff. (See Chapter 7 of Part VII.) Centres of this kind have proved to be a useful means of providing day-to-day health care for residents of the council area. Since the people as taxpayers are directly interested in the centres, these centres quickly become a part of community

life and the people more readily adopt general health practices in the village and the home.

Councils erect schools and classrooms, and some have built dormitories for children whose homes are not within walking distance of a school. Others have constructed buildings from local materials for community technical schools which are staffed and conducted by the Department of Education. These technical schools teach basic carpentry and the simpler technical skills appropriate to village needs. In several areas this local training has provided the semi-skilled workers whom councils require for their building projects and to operate and maintain equipment such as trucks. As living standards rise in the villages so does the need for men with some knowledge of carpentry and mechanical maintenance work to assist in building houses, and in servicing bicycles, trucks, outboard motors and other equipment purchased by the villagers.

Other community services organised and financed by councils include the provision of village water supplies by the construction of roof catchments, concrete wells or windmills, and the making of side roads to open up isolated localities for cash cropping. These roads are made at little cost by the voluntary labour of the local people using council trucks and equipment. Council transport is also hired out to move produce and supplies between the villages and market outlets.

Some councils have undertaken various forms of economic activity to develop their own areas. As described in previous reports those in New Britain have concentrated on the production of cocoa. Bank loans, guaranteed by the Administration, were negotiated to extend existing fermentaries and to build new ones. There are now eighteen fermentaries in operation. Following the amalgamation last year of the five Tolai Councils, the Gazelle Peninsula Local Government Council accepted responsibility for the amounts outstanding and during 1965-66 further reduced the loan commitment. At 31 March 1966 the amount outstanding was \$132,062.04. Cocoa prices for the year were bad and weather conditions affected production. The fermentaries produced an estimated 950 dry tons of cocoa valued at \$254,000 during the year.

The Departments of District Administration and of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries provide managerial and technical advice for these activities through extension services. Each fermentary employs and pays a fermentary supervisor (trained in cocoa processing by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and

Fisheries), a clerk (trained by the Department of District Administration) and local casual workers, all of whom are New Guineans.

The land settlement projects at Vudal and Warangoi in the New Britain District and at Ambenob in the Madang District reported on in detail in earlier reports are continuing to make progress.

A number of councils have undertaken joint operations and others are considering doing so. During the year three previous joint operations ceased when the councils involved amalgamated. In the Morobe District, the Lei-Wompa, Salamaua and Bukana Councils operated a joint venture to accommodate stevedores working at the Lae Wharf and people from the councils' areas visiting Lae or attending the Lae market. The three councils amalgamated on 1 April 1966, and the new Council, the Huon Local Government Council, now operates the venture. In the Western Highlands District, Minj and Ngangarup Councils operated a joint transport pool. The two councils amalgamated as the Waghi Local Government Council at the end of 1965, and the pool is now operated by that Council.

The two councils which amalgamated to form the Manus local government council in the Manus District, Baluan and the North Coast Manus Councils, had shared a centre at Lorengau for joint council administration, transport, accommodation and community education purposes.

Councils have been active in the cultural field; they have sponsored exhibitions of traditional arts and crafts, encouraged participation in choral competitions and in district agricultural shows, helped to finance film shows and donated school prizes.

A number of local government councils are now employing youth workers trained by the Administration and voluntary organisations. The first training course was held towards the end of 1964-65 and a second course began in April 1966. Trainees are selected by local government councils. After completing the course, they are employed, by the council which selected them, to help with the problems affecting young people in its area. Trainees are taught how to establish playing fields and to organise games and clubs, and to undertake health education work in the villages. The Administration pays all training expenses and the local government councils employ the trainees as full-time youth workers when they have completed training.

The first group of Australian Overseas Service Bureau volunteers to work for local government councils arrived in the Trust Territory in January. Four—a clerk, a mechanic, an engineer and a librarian—are working with the Goroka Council, and two—a works' supervisor and a mechanic—are working with the Mount Hagen Council. They will remain in the Territory for two years. The councils pay volunteers a small living allowance. The Bureau is a non-governmental, privately supported community organisation, which aims to encourage Australians to give voluntary service in developing countries.

Councils periodically consult with members of the House of Assembly. This is a valuable means of informing members of the House of public opinion in council areas, and of enabling villagers to learn about the work of the House of Assembly and the way it is dealing with matters of direct and indirect concern to them.

The annual conference of all local government councils in the Trust Territory and Papua was held at Lorengau on Manus Island from 15 to 19 March 1966. This was the first conference held since the coming into force, on 1 January 1965, of the new Local Government Ordinance which enables the proclamation of local government electorates to include all races living in the area. Delegates were again chosen by district conferences of council representatives. The delegates to the conference included the first non-indigenous delegate who was elected by the conference of Western Highlands Councils. He was later elected vice-chairman of the Manus Conference. There were forty-four agenda items and among the matters discussed were proposed amendments to the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-65 which would require all residents of a council area (except agreement workers) to pay tax to that council; the establishment of a Local Government Association; House of Assembly electoral boundaries and self-government for the Territory; the preparation and circulation of model rules; the payment of council taxes by persons refusing to join councils; amalgamations; and the formation of multi-racial councils.

Resolutions on amendments to the Ordinance, self-government and electoral boundaries have been referred to the House of Assembly and appropriate action is being taken on other matters raised.

Appendix II, Table 10 sets out particulars, including the tax rates declared under their rules, of the seventy-eight councils in existence at 30 June 1966.

Appendix II, Tables 11 and 12 set out analyses of receipts of, and expenditure by councils for the 6 months ending 30 June 1965, and for the year ending 30 June 1966.

Appendix II, Table 13 shows local government council voting statistics for the year ended 30 June 1966.

District and Town Advisory Councils

District advisory councils, which are non-statutory bodies, give residents an opportunity to express their views and to offer advice to the district commissioner on matters affecting the district in which they live. There is a district advisory council in each of the nine districts of the Territory. Each council consists of the district commissioner who is chairman and members appointed by the Administrator for terms of 2 years. Members are eligible for reappointment.

Each council has a majority of indigenous members. In each of the Morobe, Sepik, Eastern Highlands and New Britain Districts there is a council membership of twenty including the district commissioner and eleven New Guineans. In each of the Madang, Manus, New Ireland, Bougainville and Western Highlands Districts, the council provides for a maximum membership of fifteen including the district commissioner and eight New Guineans. The councils are proving a useful means of widening the participation of the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory and of associating them more closely with other racial groups in the handling of local affairs.

Members of the House of Assembly, who are also eligible for appointment to district advisory councils, are entitled to attend meetings of district advisory councils in their electorates and to take part in discussions.

Town advisory councils are non-statutory bodies established to advise the Administration on matters affecting township areas not within the area of a local government council. There are eleven town advisory councils in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, ten being in the Trust Territory. Of these eleven councils, six are concerned only with the areas within their township boundaries while the remaining five are required to consider also matters affecting the more intensely developed areas adjacent to their respective townships.

Membership of councils consists of private citizens and Administration officials appointed by the Administrator for 2 year terms, the chairman being elected annually from among the members. New Guineans are included in the membership of all town advisory councils.

The composition of district and town advisory councils is shown in Tables 14 and 15 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC SERVICE

Legislation

The Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is constituted under the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1964* and regulated by the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1963-1965*. This Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November 1963, and together with the Regulations and various Determinations made thereunder, came into operation on 10 September 1964. The *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1963* and Regulations were at the same time repealed.

Closely related to the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1963-1965* is the *Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance 1952-1965*. This Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Public Service Arbitrator and the hearing and determination of claims submitted on behalf of officers and employees of the Public Service.

Other important provisions relating to the Public Service are contained in the following legislation:

(a) the *Superannuation (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1951-1965*, which provides for pension and provident fund benefits for overseas officers;

(b) the *Papua and New Guinea Retirement Benefits Ordinance 1960-1965*, which provides for retirement benefits for local officers; and

(c) the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1958-1964*, which provides for compensation payments in respect of injury or incapacity arising out of or in the course of employment.

Control, Structure and Staffing

The *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance 1963* gave effect to a complete reconstruction of the Public Service. The growing capacity of the local people to share

in the administration of the Territory's affairs required that the Public Service be changed from one designed basically for overseas staff and therefore related to Australian conditions, to a Service related as far as possible to Territory circumstances and conditions. Provision was therefore made for prospective increases in the numbers of local public servants, including the progressive admission to the Public Service of the majority of those persons formerly employed as Administration Servants.

Control of the Public Service in such matters as the creation and abolition of offices, changes in the classification, designations and duties of offices, the determination of salaries and allowances and the making of regulations and determinations under the Ordinance is exercised by the Minister of State for Territories. A Public Service Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Public Service, and for the specific duties of exercising a critical oversight of the activities of departments and their methods of conducting business; of devising means for effecting economies and promoting efficiency in management and working; of submitting reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters required to be dealt with by him; and of furnishing annually to the Minister a report on his activities as Commissioner and on the condition and efficiency of the Service.

The Service consists of three divisions—First, Second and Third—and the Third Division includes positions which are specifically intended to be filled by officers who were formerly Administration Servants. The educational qualification for entry to the Second Division is the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate, or its equivalent. No general minimum educational qualification is required for the Third Division, entry requirements being related more directly to the technical skills or experience needed. Such formal education as is required depends upon the duties of the particular position.

Provision has been made under the Ordinance for a single line of positions each of which may be given one of two salary classifications depending on whether it is occupied by a local or overseas officer. Local officers are those to whom local terms and conditions apply. Provision exists for local officers to be given preference in promotion over overseas officers if they are capable of satisfactorily performing the duties required.

Under the terms and conditions of service of overseas officers specific provision is made for the engagement of overseas staff as contract officers. The terms and conditions of service provide local officers with the benefits normally found in a career public service—security of employment, opportunities for training, advancement and promotion, annual recreation leave, sick leave, furlough and retirement benefits.

At 30 June 1966, there were 223 local officers and employees occupying positions in the Second Division of the Public Service; 7,222 permanent local officers occupied positions in the Third Division and there were 2,250 local employees in that Division.

Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30 June 1965 and 30 June 1966 were as follows:

	1965	1966
First, Second and Third Divisions—		
Permanent Officers—		
Overseas	2,380	2,181
Local	3,042	7,366
Contract Officers(a)—		
Overseas	1,055	1,424
Temporary Employees—		
Overseas	1,803	2,225
Local	997	2,329
Part time	(b) 46	75
Mixed Race	144	112
Total	9,467	15,712

(a) A contract officer is a person who is employed by the Administration for a specific period. This category also included artisans, nurses, typists and accounting machinists who are employed on a fixed term basis. (b) Two local.

Administration Servants. The processing of applications from former Administration Servants for appointment to the Public Service has proceeded smoothly during the year and there has been a considerable reduction in their numbers. Those applications for appointment still outstanding have been delayed largely as a result of deferments for medical reasons.

Recruitment

Permanent appointments to the Public Service during the year ended 30 June 1966, totalled 4,469. Appointment of overseas officers is now made on a contract basis. Included in the figure of appointments is a small number of trainees who completed training at approved institutions during the year.

The distribution of officers among departments at 30 June was as follows:

Department	Second Division	Third Division	Total
House of Assembly ..	4	..	4
Administrator	2	..	2
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	1	514	515
District Administration ..	20	109	129
Education	2	429	431
Forests .. ..	..	58	58
Information and Extension Services	2	20	22
Labour .. ..	..	10	10
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	..	32	32
Law .. ..	..	25	25
Police	13	..	13
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	119	119
Public Health .. ..	..	1,888	1,888
Public Service Commissioner ..	2	1	3
Public Works .. ..	..	373	373
Trade and Industry .. ..	..	198	198
Treasury	4	643	647
Total	50	4,419	4,469

Establishments

A separate Department of the House of Assembly has been formed, and the establishment created during 1964-65 to provide necessary administrative and clerical services for the legislature has been transferred to the new Department.

A series of classification reviews were conducted during the year, both in the local and in the overseas salary scales.

In the local scale the prime object of the reviews has been to maintain proper work value within an overall salary structure determined by the Territory's economy. The main groups reviewed were professional officers (all recognised professions) and nurses.

In the overseas scale the prime object of the reviews has been to maintain comparability of salaries payable to overseas officers in Papua and New Guinea for specific occupations with those payable in Australia. Psychologists, quantity surveyors and veterinary officers were among the occupational groups reviewed during the period.

A number of basic changes in Australian salary levels, including variations flowing from a series of arbitration cases (the 'National Wage Cases') and certain increases in junior rates, have been incorporated in the overseas scale on a Service-wide basis.

On 14 February 1966 all salaries, overseas and local, were converted to decimal currency; concurrently with this conversion the former

basic wage adjustment was amalgamated with standard salary in the overseas scale, without affecting total emoluments.

A considerable number of organisation reviews have been carried out during the year. Major reorganisations were effected in the Department of Trade and Industry, the Government Printing Office, the Land Dealings and Drafting Sections of the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Postal Services Branch of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the Pharmaceutical Services Section of the Department of Public Health, the Public Curator's Office and the Registrar-General's Branch of the Department of Law, and the Accounts Section of the Department of Education.

The Department of the Administrator was reorganised to strengthen the staffing resources available for planning for economic development purposes. A new position of Economic Adviser was attached to the Department.

A new system of annual reviews of gradings of primary schools for staffing purposes was drawn up and introduced.

Reviews of establishments in all Departments, and of salary classifications in a wide variety of occupational groups, are continuing.

Methods

Recommendations arising from a review of Hansard procedures of the House of Assembly have been implemented. The new procedures have, as expected, shortened the time and lessened the cost of the preparation of Hansard.

The review of legislation and subordinate documentation required as a result of the change over to decimal currency was completed. Training courses were conducted, and the change over to the new currency occurred on 14 February 1966 without significant difficulty.

The review of the Department of Information and Extension Services, covering radio stations, publications, film and photographic services, public libraries and administrative procedures was completed and some of the recommendations have already been implemented.

The review of the Department of Public Works has been finished and recommendations submitted to the Department regarding its accounting and costing systems, contracts procedures, plant records, financial delegations and registry procedures. A procedure manual has also been prepared for the use of the Department.

The review of the Department of Lands Surveys and Mines was temporarily deferred because of staff shortages. Rental procedures, the Accounts Section, Staff Section and the Surveys Division have been reviewed, and work will recommence early in 1966-67.

Recommendations for a revised central payroll system are expected to be implemented towards the end of 1966.

In the Department of District Administration reviews of District Offices at Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Lae were completed. In addition, recommendations were made for machine systems for Local Government accounting.

The Central Registry of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner was examined. The file index has been revised, and recommendations made for revised layout and procedures. A review is currently being made of the Recruitment Section.

A revised procedure has been introduced for payment of ships' crews of the Marine Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry. Registry procedures, office layout and equipment in the Migration Section are currently being reviewed. Forms redesign was carried out for a number of Departments.

An examination (in conjunction with officers of other departments) was carried out of office allocations to all departments in Port Moresby, Lae and Rabaul; office furniture standards were reviewed with the aim of more economical production; messengerial services between departments in the Port Moresby area were investigated with a view to setting up a correspondence exchange; and assistance was given with a number of training courses.

Training

The training functions of the Department of the Public Service Commissioner are divided between two separate units. Training inspection is carried out by the Assistant Inspector (Training) and direct teaching duties are the responsibility of the Principal of the Administrative College. This arrangement ensures attention to departmental training needs and to the assessment of courses of training to be provided within departments, and consequently a more rapid development of courses.

The Public Service Commissioner provides in-service training courses to improve the efficiency of officers and thus contribute to the overall effectiveness of the working of departments. Assistance is also given directly to students resident in the Territory who are seeking to improve their academic qualifications

through courses of study leading to matriculation and to university degrees and diplomas.

Courses of formal education at primary and secondary school level are provided for public servants by the Department of Education. The overall programme enables officers of the Public Service to undertake courses of study by attending classes after normal working hours, and by undertaking correspondence courses. The programme is designed to assist officers to qualify for entry to, and advancement within, the Public Service.

Administrative College. Founded on 12 November 1963 to meet the need for more advanced training of New Guinean and Papuan Public Service Officers, the Administrative College provides a wide range of administrative training courses, and courses of general education to assist the advancement of Public Service Officers, both local and overseas. A number of the functions of the College were taken over from the former Public Service Institute, which the College absorbed.

The Interim Council of the College advises the Administrator and the Public Service Commissioner on the development and administration of the College, and consists of Mr L. W. Johnson M.H.A., Assistant Administrator (Services), Chairman; Mr J. Guise, M.H.A.; Mr J. K. McCarthy, M.B.E., M.H.A., Director of District Administration; Dr R. F. R. Scragg, M.H.A., Director of Public Health; Mr J. Mattes, Principal, Australian School of Pacific Administration; Professor R. S. Parker, Department of Political Science, Australian National University; Mr D. M. Fenbury, Secretary, Department of the Administrator; Mr L. R. Newby, Director of Information and Extension Services; Mr P. Matane, Area Education Officer, Department of Education; and Mr D. Chenoweth, Principal, Administrative College.

Towards the end of 1966 the College will move from its temporary quarters at 6 mile Port Moresby, and Konedobu, to new residential and classroom accommodation at the June Valley, a large area in Port Moresby set aside for educational development. The cost of this construction, which will accommodate 320 students and 57 teachers and administrative staff, and the provision of necessary services will exceed \$A2 million. At 30 June 1966, the tutorial and library staff numbered 28, administrative staff 14, domestic staff 23.

Over the period October 1965 to June 1966, pending the establishment of a separate organisation for the University of Papua and

New Guinea, the Administrative College provided administrative and teaching facilities to enable students to begin the University's first Preliminary year, in which fifty-eight students were enrolled.

Courses of general education and administrative training for officers of the Public Service were increased in 1966 with the introduction of the first year of a 2-year Diploma in Administration course, in which seventeen men were enrolled. This Diploma Course takes a stage further the special courses designed to assist selected local officers drawn from the general administrative, finance, personnel and district administration cadres, to obtain educational qualifications for promotion.

Of twenty-six students enrolled in a 1-year course at 5th year secondary level in 1965, nineteen passed in full and five passed in 3 subjects each; while of eighteen enrolled in a 1-year course at 3rd-4th year level, fourteen passed in full and two passed in 3 subjects. In 1966, forty-five enrolled in the 5th year secondary level course and nineteen, of whom seven were supervisory teachers, enrolled in the course at 3rd-4th year level.

In 1966, thirteen men aged 35 years or more began a special course of training to qualify as local court magistrates.

In 1965, the fourteen students who took the typists course passed, as did the six who took the stenographers course. Ten students have been enrolled in the 1966 typing course and thirteen in the stenographers course. These courses include commercial and public service procedural training, and external studies in English from the Queensland Education Department. A 1-week full-time course for typists-in-charge was held in December 1965.

Induction courses, of greater or shorter length depending on whether the officer had attended the orientation course of the Australian School of Pacific Administration at Mosman, New South Wales, were attended by overseas staff arriving to join the Public Service.

In February 1966 the College conducted at Lae, a seminar on Land Resettlement for forty senior officers. Residential facilities were provided for public servants attending the seminar of the International Commission of Jurists in September 1965. The College provided residential and teaching facilities for a special course in English and social studies arranged for members of the House of Assembly in January 1966.

Complementing the financial contributions of the Assisted Study Scheme for public servants administered by the Public Service

Commissioner, the College assists students attempting matriculation or degree studies by correspondence, by maintaining a reference Library, by giving tutorials at local centres and arranging a Vacation School annually, by publishing a comprehensive handbook of advice on external studies, and by making arrangements for the conduct of external examinations throughout the Territory.

Assisted Study Scheme. The Assisted Study Scheme provides grants of study leave with full pay to enable officers to complete tertiary qualifications; a refund of fees for subjects successfully completed, and assistance with travel costs for post-graduate studies overseas.

During the year, forty-nine officers were granted a refund of fees, study leave of up to 6 months was awarded to seventeen officers, and travel assistance was provided for four officers studying abroad. In addition, the Administration refunded to all residents of the Territory, surcharge fee imposed by Queensland University on overseas students.

Public Service Secondary Education Scholarships. These scholarships were introduced in 1962 to assist local officers with demonstrated potential for further study, to study full time for the Junior or Intermediate Certificate, or for matriculation. The scheme was discontinued in 1965 as its purpose is now met by the clerical course within the Administrative College and by other in-service training.

Free places have been awarded to four local officers to undertake Preliminary Year studies at the Territory University. The awards provide study leave with pay and all costs associated with the course of study.

Studentships. The Studentship scheme which provided the basic training for persons seeking appointment to the Public Service, has been superseded by a Traineeship scheme under which school leavers are recruited directly into the Public Service under special traineeship conditions.

Training Overseas. Increasing importance has been placed on providing opportunities for training and experience outside the Territory for both overseas and local staff. It is essential that professional officers be kept fully informed on the latest developments in their professional fields and it is important that opportunities for higher training not available within the Territory be provided for the development of local staff.

Two local officers began training in Law at the Queensland University under the general scholarship scheme administered by the Depart-

ment of Education. There are now five local officers studying at Australian Universities.

In addition, a total of 366 officers undertook tours of duty overseas. Of these 293 toured in Australia and 73 in other countries. Eighty-nine local officers completed training outside the Territory and of these 33 travelled beyond Australia. Eighteen of the courses undertaken by local officers were of 6 months duration or longer. Of the 366 officers who undertook tours of duty overseas 69 attended professional conferences, 17 attended courses sponsored by United Nations agencies, and 12 attended courses sponsored by the South Pacific Commission.

Australian School of Pacific Administration (A.S.O.P.A.). The function of the school is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea as well as the following selected personnel:

- (i) persons nominated by Christian missions operating in the Territory, with a view to their receiving education for secular purposes;
- (ii) indigenous people whose standard of education fits them for higher training; and
- (iii) persons whose admission to the school, in the opinion of the Minister for Territories, would be of benefit to the Territory.

The courses of study at the School include a general orientation course for new entrants to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea; an orientation course for education officers; and courses for cadet patrol officers, patrol officers and cadet education officers.

Following a decision by the Administration at the end of 1963 to recruit cadet patrol officers on a fixed term basis, the training course for these officers was reviewed and now consists of:

- (i) four weeks' orientation course at the School; and
- (ii) a three months' course arranged by the Department of District Administration in Port Moresby.

The School will continue to conduct the 1-year Certificate Course for patrol officers already appointed on a permanent basis, and who, though qualified, have not yet attended the course.

On completion of a thesis to the satisfaction of the Principal, a holder of the Certificate is awarded the Diploma of the School. Unless he has already completed 4 years' field service

with the Department of District Administration, a candidate for the Diploma must have held the Certificate for at least 2 years before submitting a thesis.

The course for cadet education officers is a 2-year post-Leaving Certificate course given by the School under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Education. From the beginning of the 1965 academic year the course was changed from a Primary to a Secondary teacher training course for arts and science cadet education officers. It includes 2-year courses in anthropology, geography and land use, and education in under-developed areas, and a 1-year course in history and government. In addition, cadets undertake studies over 2 years which are equivalent to those for New South Wales teacher-trainees, but are designed to provide the specialised emphasis required by teachers in Papua and New Guinea. Upon successful completion of the course cadets have attained the academic requirements for a Teachers' Certificate.

Certain new appointees to the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea are required to attend an orientation course of nine days duration at the School before their departure for the Territory. This course is designed to introduce them to Papua and New Guinea—its people, its problems and the aims of the policy of the Administration. The subjects covered by the course are anthropology, geography and land use, government and history.

The table at the foot of the page shows the number of courses conducted by the Australian School of Pacific Administration during the 1965 and 1966 academic years and the number of students enrolled for each course.

Psychological Services

Stimulated mainly by recommendations of the 1957 Report by Dr A. Sinclair on 'Mental Health of the Indigenes of Papua and New Guinea', psychological services for the Administration as well as the Territory generally were initiated in June 1961, when a Senior Psychologist was appointed to plan and develop the required services. Psychological services have been developed on centralised lines within the Public Service Commissioner's Department.

The current establishment of the Psychological Services Section provides for a chief psychologist, a research psychologist and a clinical psychologist and two regional psychologists still to be appointed and who will be located at Lae and Rabaul. The rest of the staff is made up of a research officer, technical officer, a typist and five clerks locally designated as psychological assistants. The last mentioned positions are filled by local officers, the remainder by overseas officers.

The Services are organised so that there is a centralised component providing research, reference and specialist facilities. Steps are currently being taken to decentralise general services on a regional basis, with regional offices

Course	1965		1966	
	Number of Courses	Number of Students	Number of Courses	Number of Students
Cadet Patrol Officers' Orientation Course	4	99	1	38
General Orientation Course	6	60	3	54
(including officers of the—				
Army and Navy .. ..	..	(1)	..	..
Department of Territories .. ..	..	(6)	..	(9)
and nominees of missions) .. ..	..	(9)	..	(22)
Patrol Officers' Certificate Course	1	30	1	26
Patrol Officers' Correspondence Course	1	57	..	..
Cadet Education Officers' Course—				
Second Year Primary	1	32	..	..
(including free place for mission student) .. ..	..	(1)	..	..
First Year Junior Secondary (including one Arts Mission free place student)	2 { Arts	62	1 { Arts	66
Second Year Junior Secondary	2 { Science	6	1 { Science	23
Graduate	1	10	1	40
Total	18	356	10	14
				9
				270

initially situated at Lae and Rabaul but ultimately in Port Moresby and the Highlands centre as well. In the meantime, a Headquarters component will provide regional services within the Papuan region.

The functions of the Psychological Services Section are to:

- (i) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner in the selection, placement and development of staff within the Public Service;
- (ii) develop and maintain a central psychological research, reference and record service, maintaining necessary liaison with related agencies in Australia and overseas;
- (iii) supervise the training of staff in psychological techniques having local application;
- (iv) provide a clinical and counselling service for members of the Public Service and their families in matters relating to their personal and vocational adjustment within the Territory;
- (v) advise and assist the Public Service Commissioner and Directors of departments in any other matters that relate to the field of psychology; and
- (vi) render advice and assistance wherever possible to organisations and agencies within the Territory outside the Territory Public Service on matters of psychological appraisal, selection and research. This includes such organisations as the Combined Services, Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, Commonwealth Departments such as the Department of Civil Aviation and the Department of Works, as well as other major employers.

Initially, emphasis has been placed on research to formulate tests and measures of assessment and appraisal applicable to local officers. This has involved the adaption of known tests to local conditions, and the construction of new tests. It has also meant the application of such tests to large samples of pupils at the various school levels required for public service entry as well as to all public service trainees training in territory institutions to establish performance standards for comparison. Considerable progress has been made on the necessary research but much remains to be done before the services available within more advanced countries can be provided within the Territory.

A survey is being undertaken of the mental abilities and aptitudes of serving local officers with minimum standards of literacy; followed

by a further appraisal of those exhibiting sufficient potential for accelerated development within the Public Service to benefit from special training. It is expected that intensive appraisal of officers will facilitate the development of appropriate training proposals to accelerate the advancement within the service of selected local officers.

CHAPTER 5

SUFFRAGE

House of Assembly

The *Electoral Ordinance* 1963-1964, which came into operation on 18 November 1963, provides for:

- (i) the appointment of a Chief Electoral Officer to administer the Ordinance,
- (ii) the appointment of returning officers,
- (iii) the appointment of polling places,
- (iv) the establishment of electoral rolls,
- (v) the definition of the qualifications of electors and candidates,
- (vi) the definition of the methods of nomination, voting, and counting of votes,
- (vii) the hearing by the Supreme Court, as a Court of Disputed Returns, of petitions concerning the validity of an election or a return, and
- (viii) the definition of illegal practices at elections, and for penalties not exceeding \$400, or imprisonment for 6 months, to be imposed for committing such offences.

The Electoral Ordinance introduced a universal adult suffrage on a common roll for elections to the House of Assembly. The *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 provides that no person shall, by reason of his or her race, be disqualified either from being enrolled and participating as an elector, or from being elected as a member of the House of Assembly.

All persons not under 21 years of age (other than aliens as defined in the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948-1966) who have a home in the Territory or have lived in the area of an electorate continuously for at least 12 months are entitled to enrolment and to vote at elections. People are disqualified from enrolment on the usual grounds such as insanity and criminal conviction, as defined by the Ordinance.

Enrolment of qualified electors is compulsory. Provision is made in the Electoral Ordinance for objections and appeals against

the enrolment of an elector or the refusal to enrol an elector. Special provision is made to allow a person whose name has been omitted from the roll but who is otherwise eligible for enrolment to vote at an election. When compilation of the first common roll was completed in November 1963 it contained the names of 1,028,339 electors.

Voting is not compulsory. The particular system of preferential voting used in the Territory enables each elector to show a consecutive order of preference for all the candidates in his electorate. The system also provides, however, that if an elector has shown a consecutive order of preference among only some of the candidates, then his vote shall be counted so as to give effect to his intentions so far as these are clear. Voting is by secret ballot; illiterate or physically incapacitated electors may ask for help in completing the ballot paper.

The *Electoral (Open Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 and the *Electoral (Special Electorates) Ordinance* 1963 define the boundaries of the open electorates and of the special electorates. Each special electorate comprises one or more open electorates. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea is divided into forty-four open and ten special electorates. Thirty-one of the open electorates are wholly within the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and two are partly within the Trust Territory. Six of the special electorates are wholly within the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and one is partly within the Trust Territory. Every elector is entitled to vote both for the open and for the special electorate for which he is enrolled.

The qualifications of candidates for election, the methods for nominating candidates and a list of the present members of the House of Assembly are given in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Local Government Councils

The *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 defines the qualifications of electors in local government elections and the electoral procedure to be followed. Every person, of either sex, who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is a resident of a council area, and who has been ordinarily resident for more than 6 months out of the 12 months immediately preceding the date of enrolment, shall be enrolled as an elector for that area. A person who is not less than 18 years of age, and who is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in a council's area is entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector. A

corporation whose main place of business has been in a given council's area for more than 6 months out of the 12 months preceding the date of enrolment, or which is liable to pay rates or taxes on land or other property in a council area, is also entitled, on application, to be enrolled as an elector, its right to vote being exercised by a person nominated by it.

In local government elections the electoral procedures usually follow closely those for the House of Assembly. Voting is not compulsory, and is by secret ballot using a preferential system of voting and counting.

Officers of the Department of District Administration are appointed as returning officers by the Chief Electoral Officer of the Territory. Elections are supervised by officers of the Electoral Office.

Every person enrolled as an elector for a council may nominate for election as a councillor, except a person who:

- (a) is an officer or employee of the Council,
- (b) is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent,
- (c) has been convicted of an offence punishable by death or imprisonment for one year or longer and, as a result of that conviction, is under sentence of death or is undergoing imprisonment.

Where an election is of a councillor to represent a ward, a person is not qualified to nominate for election in respect of that ward unless he is a resident of that ward.

Although voting is not compulsory, voter participation in local government elections has been generally good. At recent elections the indigenous people have shown increased understanding of their responsibilities as electors. Women voters continue to show great interest in local elections: in many areas more women than men vote. Several women have nominated as candidates, so far unsuccessfully, despite the preponderance of women voters in some areas.

The Department of Information and Extension Services has produced a number of film strips and is to produce a number of simple publications about local government. These are expected to be of assistance in spreading an understanding of the role of local government.

The numbers of eligible electors and the numbers of voters who voted at the most recent elections (in those council wards where elections were held) are shown in Table 13 of Appendix II.

CHAPTER 6

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

In the past there have been attempts, described in earlier reports, to form political organisations in Papua and New Guinea. These failed for lack of support.

In August 1965 publicity was given to the formation of a new political party, the New Guinea United National Party. It appears that there was early disagreement about the aims of the party, and some prominent members of the House of Assembly announced their resignation from, or non-association with, the Party.

Mr Oala Oala-Rarua, the President of the Port Moresby Workers' Association, was elected as the party's president. The party does not appear to have been very active since September 1965.

CHAPTER 7

THE JUDICIARY

Types of Courts

The courts which exercise jurisdiction within the Territory are:

- (1) The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea;
- (2) District Courts;
- (3) Local Courts (replacing from 4 January 1966 the Courts for Native Affairs);
- (4) Children's Courts; and
- (5) Warden's Courts.

The Supreme Court established by the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964, is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. *The Supreme Court Ordinance* 1949-1958 gives the court an unlimited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters.

District courts were reconstituted under the *District Courts Ordinance* 1963-1965 which came into force on 4 January 1966, their civil jurisdiction being raised to matters involving up to \$2,000. Their criminal jurisdiction over less serious offences punishable on summary conviction remains unchanged. In relation to indictable offences the District Courts conduct preliminary hearings only whereat an accused person is either discharged or committed for trial to the Supreme Court.

In the earlier part of the year Courts for Native Affairs existed under the *Native Administration Ordinance* 1921-1962. These courts had jurisdiction over offences by

indigenes against the Native Administration Regulations and over civil actions of any kind (other than matters relating to the ownership of land or water) when all the parties were indigenes. The Courts for Native Affairs were abolished by the *Native Administration (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 4 January 1966.

Local Courts came into existence when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 came into operation on 4 January 1966. The local courts have civil jurisdiction over matters involving up to \$200 including matters regulated by native custom, and criminal jurisdiction over minor offences for which the penalties are not greater than a fine of \$100 or 6 months imprisonment. The local courts have, therefore, absorbed the jurisdiction of the Courts for Native Affairs, and there are now no courts dealing exclusively with the affairs of indigenes.

Children's courts, established under the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1965, have jurisdiction in respect of all offences by children (other than homicide, rape, or other offences punishable by death or imprisonment for life) and all applications and complaints under the Ordinance. They have power to declare offenders to be incorrigible or uncontrollable children and to commit them to special institutions established under the Ordinance. For the purposes of the Ordinance a person under the age of 16 years is a child. In any area where there is no specially constituted children's court the local court of summary jurisdiction must deal with a charge against a child as if it were a duly constituted children's court.

The Administrator has power to establish for each goldfield or mineral field a warden's court with jurisdiction over civil cases concerning mining or mining lands held under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1965 and offences against the mining laws of the Territory.

In addition to these courts there is a Land Titles Commission set up under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1965. One function of the Land Titles Commission is to inquire into and determine what land in the Territory is the rightful property of persons or communities, and the persons or communities by whom, and the shares in which, that land is owned.

Appeals

Appeals from the decisions of the courts of inferior jurisdiction (in questions both of fact and of law) and from the decision of the Land Titles Commission (on questions of law

only) lie to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The High Court of Australia has jurisdiction, subject to prescribed conditions, to hear and determine appeals from judgements, decrees, orders and sentences of the Supreme Court.

Official Language

English is the official language of the courts. Where indigenous inhabitants are involved, however, evidence, etc., may be given in a local language, in which case it is translated into English for the court. Court interpreters are employed as necessary to assist the presiding judge or magistrate. While no statutory qualifications are prescribed, in practice considerable experience, a good educational background and competence in the relevant languages are sought in interpreters.

Constitution of the Courts

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia appoints. The composition of the Court did not change during the year; at 30 June 1966 the Court was composed of the Chief Justice and three other judges. A judge may be removed from office by the Governor-General and only on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Judges retire at 65 years of age. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be exercised by a judge or judges sitting in chambers. The seat of the Supreme Court is at Port Moresby, but the judges move on circuit throughout the Territory as need arises.

The Administrator may establish or abolish district courts and local courts and may appoint places for holding courts within districts. A district court may be constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, a resident magistrate or a reserve magistrate. Stipendiary magistrates and resident magistrates are appointed by the Governor-General and hold office on conditions determined by the Minister of State for Territories. Stipendiary magistrates are usually qualified barristers or solicitors while resident magistrates are drawn from officers of the Department of District Administration who have had long practical experience.

Reserve magistrates may be appointed by the Administrator to enable district courts to operate in remote places when the interests of effective and speedy administration of justice warrant and a stipendiary or resident magistrate may not be readily available. There were four stipendiary magistrates and five resident magistrates at 30 June 1966.

Local courts are conducted by magistrates of local courts appointed by the Administrator. In addition provision is made for the appointment of assistant magistrates of local courts who may mediate between the parties, sit with the court on hearings, and perform other functions ancillary to the administration of justice in this jurisdiction. One hundred and twenty-nine indigenous persons have been appointed to the office of assistant magistrate.

Justices of the peace are appointed by the Administrator. All magistrates are justices of the peace, *ex officio*.

The Administrator may appoint justices of the peace to be magistrates of children's courts and may appoint other lay persons (one of whom in each area shall be a woman) to be members of children's courts.

No action has been taken to recognise the jurisdiction of indigenous tribunals. In fact, any tribunal other than one established by law is illegal, and it is the policy of the Administering Authority to encourage the people to turn to the existing statutory judicial system which provides the highest measure of justice.

Warden's courts are conducted by a warden appointed under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1966. Any officer of the Public Service may be appointed a warden.

The training programme for court officials has been absorbed in formal courses of training at the Administrative College, one for persons of mature age and the other for younger men with a required minimum educational qualification.

Judicial Appointments

To be eligible for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person must be a barrister or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of not less than 5 years' standing.

The Admission Rules under the *Legal Practitioners Ordinance* 1954-1961, provide that a barrister and or solicitor of the High Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of any State or Territory may be admitted to practice in the Territory. Other persons desiring to be admitted must first register as students-at-law and satisfy certain academic requirements of professional qualifications.

Fees

Court fees are on a moderate scale and in general are related to the amount at issue in the particular case. No fees are payable in criminal cases or in courts for native affairs.

Legal Aid

Under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, any person without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself may, with the concurrence of the judge, be granted such assistance if on trial for an indictable offence.

Through the office of the Public Solicitor, every indigenous person appearing before the Supreme Court on a criminal charge is defended by a qualified legal practitioner and many appeals and civil actions are also conducted for the indigenous people by this office.

Methods of Trial

The normal British and Australian procedure governing the methods of trial and ascertainment of facts is followed by the courts of the Territory, except that all issues, civil and criminal, are tried without a jury. It is considered that, in the present state of development of the indigenous people, a Judge sitting alone with the responsibilities of Judge and jury affords the best assurance of justice.

Equality of Treatment Before the Law

One of the basic principles of English law is equal treatment of all in the courts, irrespective of race or nationality, and this principle is observed throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants have the right of free recourse to the courts and are guided in such matters by officers of the Department of District Administration and by the Public Solicitor, whom they may approach on any matter.

Penalties

The penalties which may be imposed by the courts are stated in the ordinances and regulations under which the charges are laid. The penalties so specified are the same for all sections of the population, but in imposing a penalty in any particular case the courts take into account the background of the offender and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. It has been recognised nevertheless that, having regard to the structure of their society, it would not be appropriate in many cases to subject the indigenous people to the full rigour of the criminal law, and a special code entitled the Native Administration Regulations which provides a lower level of penalties has been in operation since 1924.

Capital punishment by hanging is the penalty for wilful murder, treason, and certain kinds of piracy, but, in the case of a person convicted of wilful murder the Court now may substitute imprisonment for life or a lesser term

if it considers there are extenuating circumstances such that it would not be just to inflict the punishment of death. This is decided in the light of the facts of, and the circumstances of and surrounding each case. If the court is of the opinion that the offender should be recommended for the Royal mercy, it may abstain pronouncing the death sentence and instead merely order judgement of death to be entered on record. Powers of clemency are vested in the Governor-General and the Administrator. In practice no execution may be carried out until all the circumstances of the case have been considered by the Administering Authority. No death sentence was carried out during the year under review and none has been carried out since 1957. In fifty-one cases death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment. An amendment to the law to vest the courts with discretion whether to impose a death penalty if there are extenuating circumstances came into operation from 3 March 1966.

The only offences for which corporal punishment may be imposed in the case of adults are those indictable offences for which such punishment is specifically authorised by the Criminal Code, viz., sexual offences against females, certain crimes of particular violence, and prison offences. The power to impose corporal punishment for these offences belongs to the Supreme Court; it is rarely exercised and has not been exercised at all in recent years. Corporal punishment may not be imposed on a female.

Children's courts are not empowered to impose corporal punishment, but where offenders are under the age of 14 years, the court may, without proceeding to a formal conviction and punishment, dismiss a charge upon being satisfied that suitable chastisement has been inflicted on the child by its guardian.

Deportation may not be imposed as a penalty, but under the *Migration Ordinance* 1963, the Administrator-in-Council may, subject to certain conditions, order the deportation of a person not born in the Territory who has been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or longer or who is not a fit and proper person to be allowed to remain in the Territory.

Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1962 of the Commonwealth of Australia, European prisoners may be removed from the Territory to serve their sentences in a prison in Australia. In no circumstances may an indigenous inhabitant who is a

prisoner be sent outside the Territory to serve his sentence. Juvenile offenders, who are a relatively small class and are mostly convicted of petty theft or housebreaking, are given separate opportunities for corrective instruction and general improvement.

Penalties in the criminal law of the Territory are quoted as maxima and any lesser penalty may be imposed by the court (except where the penalty is death—see above). Thus in place of a life sentence a court may impose one of a term of years, and instead of a sentence for a term of years it may impose a fine.

Conditional Release

A person convicted of any offence not punishable with death, instead of being sentenced to any punishment to which he is liable, may be released upon his own recognizance, with or without sureties in such amount as the court directs, that he shall be of good behaviour for a time fixed by the court, or come up for sentence when called upon.

CHAPTER 8 LEGAL SYSTEM

General

The main source of the law of the Territory is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 of the Commonwealth of Australia. Article 4 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory confers on the Administering Authority the same powers of legislation in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and entitles the Administering Authority to apply to the Territory, subject to such modification as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and circumstances of the Territory. The Papua and New Guinea Act authorises the House of Assembly, subject to the Act, to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory.

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act, which adopted the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, all laws in force in the Territory immediately before the date of commencement of the Act, i.e., 1 July 1949, were continued in force, subject, however, to their subsequent amendment or repeal by ordinances made in pursuance of the Papua and New Guinea Act. The laws so continued in force comprised:

(a) ordinances made under the *New Guinea Act* 1920-1935; and

(b) ordinances made under the *Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act* 1945-1946.

One of these ordinances, the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952, adopts as laws of the Territory to the extent that they are applicable to the circumstances of the Territory and not inconsistent with any other law of the Territory:

(a) certain Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia;

(b) certain Acts and Statutes of the State of Queensland;

(c) such of the Acts, Statutes and laws of England as were in force in the State of Queensland on 9 May 1921;

(d) certain ordinances of the Territory of Papua; and

(e) the principles and rules of common law and equity that were in force in England on 9 May 1921.

In addition to laws which derive from the above sources, certain other laws apply in the Territory:

(a) certain Imperial legislation, e.g. the *Fugitive Offenders Act* 1881; and

(b) Commonwealth Acts which are expressed to extend to the Territory.

In general, the legal system—whether civil, criminal or administrative—follows both the principles and practice of the legal systems of England and of the Australian States.

The Council of Law Reporting, formed in September 1962, is in the process of issuing the third part of its series of the Papua and New Guinea Law Reports.

Native Law and Custom

The *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1952 provides that the tribal institutions, customs and usages of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory shall not be affected by that Ordinance, and shall, subject to the provisions of the ordinances of the Territory from time to time in force, be permitted to continue in existence insofar as the same are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity.

The *Native Customs (Recognition) Ordinance* 1963 provides that native custom shall be recognised and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts, except insofar as, in a particular case or context, it is repugnant to the general principles of humanity, is inconsistent with an enactment in force in the

Territory, is against public interest, or is not in the best interests of a child.

The *Native Administration Regulations* provide for local courts to take judicial notice in civil matters of all indigenous customs and to give effect to them, save insofar as they are contrary to the principles of humanity or conflict with any law or ordinance in force in the Territory; and for all district officers and patrol officers to make themselves acquainted by all means in their power with the indigenous customs of their district, to reduce such customs to writing and to keep a copy of these records in the district office. All field officers of the Department of District Administration take courses of special training in anthropology with particular reference to New Guinea.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSIONS

The Select Committee on Constitutional Development appointed by the House of Assembly in May 1965 has travelled extensively in the Territory seeking the people's views. It is expected that the Committee will shortly present an interim report recommending changes in the present membership of the House of Assembly before the next general elections. In April 1966 the Committee visited Australia for discussions with members of the Australian Government to clarify their thinking on the long-term possibilities before seeking to ascertain the wishes of the people of the Territory on these matters.

The Administering Authority has continued to affirm that its basic policy for the people of Papua and New Guinea is self-determination and has reiterated that it is the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wish. The people of the Territory for their part have been increasingly articulate about matters affecting their future. As recently as March 1966, at the Local Government Councils' Conference (representative of about 1,499,000 people throughout Papua and New Guinea) the wish to proceed at a pace appropriate to the conditions of the Territory was expressed in the following resolution:

That the Administration ask the Australian Government to stop pressure being applied to have independence and self-government in the Territory.

During the year twelve new local government councils were proclaimed, eleven of which were established as multi-racial bodies. Twenty other councils, including three which were reconstituted on amalgamation, also amended their constitutions to become multi-racial bringing the total number of multi-racial councils at 30 June 1966 to thirty-five. Approximately 1,079,419 people in New Guinea are now represented on local government councils.

An arbitration case on the rates of pay for local officers prescribed under the *Public Service (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1963 was proceeding at 30 June 1966 and presentation of evidence is expected to conclude early in 1967.

Although no areas were withdrawn during the year from restriction under the *Restricted Areas Ordinance* 1950, 147 square miles are to be withdrawn from restriction early in July 1966, leaving only 820 square miles of restricted areas in the Territory.

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Section 1. Finance of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

PUBLIC FINANCE

As mentioned in Part III of this Report, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are governed in an administrative union as the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Legislation relating to public finance applies equally to both Territories. The basic legislation governing the budget of the Terri-

tory of Papua and New Guinea is the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Act provides that:

- (i) the revenue of the Territory shall be available for defraying the expenditure of the Territory;
- (ii) the receipt, expenditure and control of revenues and moneys of the Territory shall be regulated as provided by ordinance;
- (iii) no revenue or moneys of the Territory shall be issued or expended except under appropriation made by law and except by

warrant under the hand of the Administrator; (iv) the accounts of the Territory shall be subject to inspection and audit by the Auditor-General of the Administering Authority; and (v) there shall be expended in each year, upon the administration, welfare and development of the Territory of New Guinea, an amount which is not less than the total amount of public revenue raised in that year in respect of the Territory of New Guinea.

Supporting legislation is provided in the *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1964 which governs procedures for the receipt, expenditure and control of revenue and moneys of the Territory. Moneys are expended only under authority of an appropriation ordinance passed by the House of Assembly.

In conformity with statutory requirements the Treasurer annually prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure before the commencement of the financial year to which they relate. The estimates are presented by the Treasurer to the Administrator, who sends a copy to the Minister of State for Territories for consideration and determination by the Commonwealth Government of the amount of the grant that will be made available to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. When the estimates of revenue are thus fixed the details of expenditure are then presented to the House of Assembly in the form of an appropriation bill. This bill is debated by the House of Assembly and if approved is passed as an appropriation ordinance.

The revenues of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are supplemented by a direct, interest-free and non-repayable grant from the Commonwealth of Australia. The grant for

1965-66 was \$61,999,743 and of this amount \$38,179,213 was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea.

The revenues and expenditures of each Territory are recorded separately and costs common to both are apportioned to each on an appropriate basis.

The revenues raised within the Trust Territory of New Guinea are derived chiefly from import tariffs and direct taxation, and in 1965-66 amounted to \$18,458,762. A comparison is made in Appendix IV of the various heads of revenue and expenditure for the Territory of New Guinea for the last 5 years. Expenditure for each year by the Administration on the government, welfare and development of the Territory has substantially exceeded the public revenue raised within the Territory.

Revenues and expenditure from and on behalf of indigenous inhabitants are not recorded separately. The balance, however, is heavily weighted on the side of expenditure incurred for the benefit of indigenous inhabitants, as will be seen from the details furnished in Appendix IV and the references made in this report to the social, medical, educational, agricultural and other services provided throughout the Territory.

The Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure of the Commonwealth of Australia specifically record the items of financial assistance to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for the last three years shown in the table at the foot of the page.

In addition, the Commonwealth Government spends considerable sums each year on essential works and services in Papua and New Guinea at no cost to the Administration. Commonwealth departments, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial and Research Organization

Item						1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
						\$	\$	\$
Grant towards expenses including native welfare and development	..					50,498,616	55,998,796	61,999,743
Australian School of Pacific Administration	..	..	..	..	..	141,760	176,234	195,202
New Guinea and Papua Superannuation Funds	..	..	..	..	..	231,888	247,544	240,223
Lighthouse services—building, works, fittings, furniture and equipment	..				..	45,578	(a)	(a)
Maintenance of lighthouse services	..	..	..	..	..	43,998	(a)	(a)
International Bank Mission	..	..	..	..	..	15,554	4,590	..
Decimal Currency—machine conversion and adjustment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,769
Permanent demarcation of border	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
Overseas Service Bureau—grant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,826
Total	..	..	..	..	..	50,977,394	56,427,164	62,475,763

(a) Not available: expenditure on this service is now included in a global figure for all lighthouse services under the control of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport.

spent in 1965-66 approximately \$27.0 million, of which \$16.7 million was on capital works.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea has no administrative, fiscal or customs union with any neighbouring territory and no preference on imported goods is given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

The loan programme for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was achieved by the use of three types of loan-raising media: premium securities, private treaty loans and savings certificates. The 1965-66 loan programme of \$6,160,000 was fully subscribed.

The seventh series of premium securities, which was offered to the public on 9 June 1965 to provide funds for public works and services, closed on 9 February 1966, and at 30 June 1966 securities to the value of \$348,160 were on issue.

The eighth series of premium securities was opened for public subscription on 14 February 1966, and at 30 June 1966 \$253,270 had been subscribed. The interest rates for this series are comparable with those of the previous series. The rate of capital appreciation is unchanged.

Private treaty loans had raised a further \$5,653,200 for works and services by the end of the year.

The third series of savings certificates, which opened on 1 November 1963, closed for subscription on 9 February 1966, and at 30 June 1966 a total of \$118,052 had been subscribed, while certificates to the value of \$26,516 had been redeemed.

With the introduction of premium securities with a lower minimum subscription of \$10 compared with \$20 under the former series, the issue of savings certificates has been discontinued.

The indigenous population subscribed approximately \$340,000 during the year to premium securities and savings certificates.

At 30 June 1966 the public debt of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea amounted to \$19,204,800.

Local Authorities

The budgetary system and procedures of local government councils are described in Chapter 3 of Part V of this Report.

CHAPTER 2

TAXATION

General

The types of taxation imposed in the Territory are customs and excise duties, income tax, personal and local government council taxes,

stamp and succession duties and registration fees. Of these the more important are discussed below. No hut, land or cattle taxes are imposed. All taxes must be paid in money.

Customs Duties

Customs revenue accounts for a considerable part of local revenue. Customs matters are regulated under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959, and duties on imports are prescribed by the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1965. An amending ordinance adopted in 1965 repealed the duties of customs specified by the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1964 and provided a revised range of duties to be effective on goods imported into the Territory on or after 25 August 1965.

Import revenues for the 3 years from 1 July 1963 to 30 June 1966 were:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$
Amount of import duties.. ..	3,968,128	4,496,814	5,419,759

Details of classified imports and exports, with values, are given in Appendix VII Tables 1 to 5.

Excise Duties

Excise is regulated under the *Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960 and the *Excise Ordinance* 1956-1959. Excise duties are prescribed by the *Excise Tariff* 1956-1965.

The current rates of excise duty are 75 cents a gallon on beer and 55 cents per 2 pounds on twist tobacco and \$2.50 a pound on cigarettes.

Income Tax

Legislation. The imposition, assessment and collection of a tax upon incomes are regulated by the *Income Tax Ordinance* 1959-1966; the *Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance* 1965; and the *Income Tax Regulations* 1959, as amended.

Scope of Income Tax. In general, income assessable for income tax purposes include all income derived directly or indirectly from sources in the Territory and, in the case of resident taxpayers, unless expressly exempt, from sources outside the Territory.

For the purposes of the tax, the word income is used in its ordinary sense and also includes certain other receipts declared by the *Income Tax Ordinance* to be assessable income. Receipts such as gifts (other than gratuities given by the employer to an employee in the course of his employment), legacies, profits from the sale of property (unless acquired for

the purposes of profit making), lottery wins and most capital gains are not regarded as income and are not assessable.

The Ordinance sets out certain kinds of income which are exempt from tax, e.g. the income of religious institutions and income derived from gold-mining.

Although a partnership is required to furnish a return of income, it is not generally liable to pay tax on that income. The assessable income of a partner includes his individual interest in the net income of the partnership. His share of a partnership loss is an allowable deduction.

Taxable Income. Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from the assessable income all deductions allowable under the Ordinance and it is to taxable income that the rates of tax are applied to calculate the tax liability.

The allowable deductions fall into three main categories:

(i) Expenses incurred in gaining or producing assessable income or necessarily incurred in carrying on a business for that purpose, except to the extent that such expenditure is an outgoing of capital or is of a capital, private or domestic nature, or is incurred in gaining exempt income.

(ii) Special deductions such as bad debts, expenses of borrowing, trading losses incurred over the previous seven years and gifts to certain institutions. Primary producers may claim a deduction for capital expenditure which will bring land into production or improve the productive qualities of land already in use. Certain other deductions are allowable for those engaged in the timber and mining industries.

(iii) Concessional deductions, i.e., family and personal allowances granted to resident taxpayers, including:

(a) Deductions of the amounts indicated for the following dependants:

	\$
Spouse	460
Daughter-housekeeper	460
Child of less than 16 years of age	260
Student child	260
Invalid relative	260
Parent	460

(b) Certain domestic and private expenditure, such as medical expenses, life insurance premiums, etc. Leave fares are

deductible in the case of self-employed persons; and

(c) Personal allowance of \$572.

Returns and Assessments. Individuals with assessable income in excess of \$208 and all partnerships, companies and trustees are required to lodge returns of income. However, Australian residents (including companies) whose income from Territory sources is confined to dividends, interest and/or pensions, are not required to lodge Territory returns of income on the understanding that such income will be included in their Australian returns.

The amount of income tax payable on the taxable income of an individual taxpayer is calculated at graduated rates laid down in the Income Tax (Rates) Ordinance appropriate to the financial year. The rates applicable to income derived during the year ended 30 June 1966 are set out in Table 1 of Appendix V.

The rates of tax payable by companies are also laid down in the Ordinance. The rates operative on income derived during the year ended 30 June 1966, were, in the case of public companies, 20 per cent of the taxable income and in the case of private companies, 12½ per cent of the taxable income up to \$10,000 and 17½ per cent of the remainder of that taxable income.

Companies, with the exception of non-profit companies, are assessed for tax if the taxable income is \$1 or more. Non-profit companies are not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$208.

The Income Tax Ordinance prescribes the means of calculating a private company's distributable income in any year and the portion of this which may be retained. A company is liable to additional tax on any part of its distributable income in excess of the permitted retention allowance not paid in dividends. This tax was imposed at the rate of 25 per cent of the undistributed amount for the financial year 1965-66.

Rebates allowed under the various sections of the Income Tax Ordinance and any credits are deductible from the tax as calculated on the taxable income. Credits arise in cases where tax has been paid in the country of its origin on assessable income derived from sources outside the Territory.

Objections and Appeals. Machinery is provided in the Income Tax Ordinance for the lodging of objections to assessments. A taxpayer dissatisfied with the decision on an objection may request reference of the decision to the Review Tribunal or, alternatively, may request

that the objection be treated as an appeal to be forwarded to the Supreme Court.

Payment of Tax. A salary or wage earner has tax instalments deducted from his pay by his employer, who remits this money to the Taxation Office. In respect of business, investment and non-salary and non-wage income, the counterpart of tax instalment deductions is provisional tax, payable in advance and applicable to companies and individuals. Such tax instalment deductions and provisional tax are essential elements of the pay-as-you-earn system of income taxation in the Territory. In each case the amount of tax instalment deductions or provisional tax paid in respect of a particular year is credited against the amount of tax subsequently assessed for that year. The taxpayer is required to pay to the Taxation Office any balance owing, or receive a refund of any excess.

Personal Tax

Legislation. Personal tax is levied under the *Personal Tax Ordinance* 1957-1965 on all male persons 18 years of age or over. Rates are fixed annually under the *Personal Tax (Rates) Ordinance*.

Provision is made in section 13 of the Ordinance for exemption from payment of the whole or part of personal tax, particularly for persons liable for Local Government Council tax who pay only that part of the personal tax, if any, which exceeds the Council tax. With the increasing extension of councils the incidence of personal tax has been gradually diminished over the past few years, with the result that revenue collections for the year ended 30 June 1966 dropped to \$47,293 from \$96,866 for 1965.

Revenue from Income and Personal Taxation
Revenue from taxation for the year ended 30 June 1966 was as follows:

			\$
Personal tax	..	..	47,293
Income tax (individuals)	..	..	2,759,179
Income tax (companies)	..	..	1,671,118
			<hr/>
			4,477,590
			<hr/>

Collections of personal tax from various districts were:

			\$
New Britain	..	..	21,632
Morobe	..	..	5,876
Madang	..	..	427
New Ireland	..	..	6,755
Sepik	..	..	7,716
Bougainville	..	..	4,564

			\$
Eastern Highlands	..	..	323
Western Highlands	..	..	..
			<hr/>
			47,293
			<hr/>

Local Government Council Tax

Under the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963-1965 a council may levy within its area rates and taxes which are payable to the council treasury account. Grounds for exemption from or reduction of tax are set out in Chapter 3 of Part V and information concerning taxes levied by councils during 1965 is given in Appendix II, Table 10.

Stamp Duties

Under the *Stamp Duties Ordinance* 1952-1961 certain instruments are liable for duty. They include bills of exchange, promissory notes, conveyances or transfers on sales of real property, leases, receipts, bills of lading, deeds of settlement or gift, memoranda and articles of association of companies, transfers of marketable securities, powers of attorney and certain policies of insurance.

Duties are assessed at a fixed or *ad valorem* rate depending on the type of instrument, and payable by stamps affixed or impressed upon the documents involved.

Provision is made in the Ordinance for fines to be imposed for evasion of stamp duty and for penalties in the form of increased duty for late submission of documents.

Section 2. Money and Banking

The currency system of the Territory is that operating throughout the Commonwealth of Australia. Australian notes and coins are legal tender in the Territory.

All banking operations in the Territory are regulated by the Commonwealth acts relating to banking, namely, the *Banking Act* 1959-1965, the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1965 and the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959-1965, which replaced the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945-1953. Under the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1965, the central bank elements of the Commonwealth Bank, together with the Note Issue Department and Rural Credits Department, were reconstituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. A branch of the Reserve Bank has been established at Port Moresby. The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia acts as distributing agent for Australian coin through its offices at Lae and Rabaul.

The indigenous people, except for those in the early stages of contact, have largely accepted the use of currency. The Reserve Bank of Australia carries out research in the Territory, and provides facilities for the purpose of educating the indigenous people in the concepts of saving and investment, and the general requirements of a money economy.

Legal tender in the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Currency Ordinance* 1965, and as to Australian notes, by virtue of the application of the Reserve Bank Act. No new issue of Territorial coinage has been made since the re-establishment of civil administration after the war.

Australian decimal currency was adopted within the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the same time as it was introduced in Australia, which was on 14 February 1966. A Papua and New Guinea Currency Conversion Commission was established under the *Currency Conversion Ordinance* 1964 to promote the efficient introduction of decimal currency. The changeover, which is not as yet complete, is taking place smoothly. Acceptance of the new currency by the indigenous population varied from area to area, however continued use of the new currency has led to its full acceptance.

Foreign exchange, which is controlled by the regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia, is supplied through the central banking system of the Commonwealth to the branches of banks operating in the Territory. There are no restrictions on payments between the Territory and the Commonwealth. As the Territory uses Australian currency, foreign exchange rates, and restrictions on exchange transactions with other countries are the same as those applicable to similar transactions between Australia and those countries. During the period under review there have been no major fluctuations in exchange rates between Australia and other countries.

There are four trading banks operating in the Territory: the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and the National Bank of Australasia Limited. At 30 June 1966 nineteen branches were maintained by these banks at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. In addition, bank agencies were operating at Kokopo, Wau and Lae, and a sub-branch was maintained at Kundiawa.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Limited, the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited and the National Bank Savings Bank Limited. At 30 June 1966 nineteen branches were maintained at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wewak and Mount Hagen. There was a sub-branch at Kundiawa and 232 agencies were operating at smaller centres. School agencies are conducted at many centres.

Rates of interest for bank deposits and advances are the same as those in Australia.

The public debt of the Territory is the amount raised by subscriptions to Private Treaty Loans, Territory Premium Securities and Territory Savings Certificates. In 1965-66, \$6,224,100 was raised in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea by these means. Rates of interest applying in the Territory at 30 June 1966 are detailed in Appendix VI.

No information is available relating to current accounts maintained by indigenous people. In June 1966, the number of operative savings bank accounts of indigenous depositors, however, was 149,153, the balances of which totalled \$6,843,819. There were also 41,270 school savings bank accounts of which the balances totalled \$161,961; some of these belonged to indigenous children.

Details of the amounts invested by the indigenous people on fixed deposit and in government securities and loans are not available.

The levels of deposits and advances of cheque-paying banks in 1965-66 and deposits of savings banks at 30 June 1966, in the Territory of New Guinea are shown in the following table:

BANK DEPOSITS		
Particulars	Average June 1966	Average 1965-66
	\$'000	\$'000
Cheque-paying banks—		
(a) Not bearing interest—		
Australian Governments	1,013	785
Other customers	8,189	8,808
(b) Bearing interest—		
Australian Governments .. ..	..	..
Other customers—		
Fixed	6,602	6,437
Current	570	577
Total	16,375	16,608
Savings banks balances at 30 June 1966	17,610,114	

BANK ADVANCES

Particulars	Average June 1966	Average 1965-66
	\$'000	\$'000
Cheque-paying banks— Loans, advances and bills discounted	7,135	5,703

Information is not available for the Territory of New Guinea regarding the number of loans made and the classification of loans according to the purpose for which they were made.

The Territory has no separate reserves of gold and foreign exchange, but relies on the reserves of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Section 3. Economy of the Territory

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

General Situation

The basis of the Territory's economy is still primary production with agriculture the most important part. In 1965-66 agricultural products made up approximately 85 per cent of the total value of exports of Territory produce (excluding re-exports). A timber industry is being developed. Gold mining although less so than formerly is still an important industry. Manufacturing industries are of growing significance, and their establishment is fostered. The *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965*, provides a number of incentives, such as special taxation concessions, to new secondary and service industries in the Territory.

Although the economy is still largely dependent on copra and copra products, it is becoming more diversified. More cocoa and coffee are being exported; manufacturing industries, as well as service industries such as building and construction, commerce, and transport, are also developing rapidly.

The main activity of the indigenous population is still subsistence agriculture, but increasing numbers of New Guineans are growing cash crops for export or for local sale. Indigenous growers produced 29,610 tons or 27 per cent of the copra, and 4,131 tons or 25 per cent of the cocoa, and 6,657 tons or 62 per cent of the coffee exported during the year. Increasing numbers of the indigenous people are now raising livestock and par-

ticipating in timber production, mining, commerce, transport, manufacturing, and administration. The Administration provides guidance in business management and in setting up business enterprises.

Most New Guineans are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and other household requirements but, due to the Administration's efforts to improve the health and the standard of living of the indigenous people, there is an increasing demand for a wide range of goods and services.

A large increase in the annual grant from the Australian government in the post-war period has enabled substantial provision to be made for the long term development needs of the Territory. Much money has been spent on capital equipment and materials for public works, power stations, water supplies, roads, aerodromes, wharves, transport services, and other facilities essential for economic expansion; and on the detailed investigation of the Territory's physical resources.

In 1965-66 local revenue and public loans raised within the Territory provided 37 per cent of the total revenue required to meet expenditure by the Territorial Administration. The total amount obtained from loans during the year was \$6,156,774. This money is spent on public works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea; \$3,671,284 was spent this year in New Guinea.

The amounts allocated to New Guinea from the Australian grants over the last three years were:

1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
\$30,476,514	\$33,873,448	\$38,179,213

In addition the Australian government through Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities not directly responsible to the Territory Administration, spent during 1965-66 \$33.7 million on essential works and services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

As well as making a direct contribution to future development by the provision of permanent assets, the Administering Authority's expenditure on general administration, social services and education helps to raise consumption levels and thus assists the growth of local commercial enterprises.

Price Trends

For New Guinea, as for other tropical countries, world prices fluctuations for agricultural commodities are a particular problem. Nevertheless, during the past year, the volume of the Territory's agricultural production continued to increase.

The price situation in relation to the principal crops was as follows:

(a) World prices of copra, which is sold in the open market, declined from an average price of £83 10s Sterling in July 1965 to £66 10s Sterling in June 1966. The Copra Marketing Board decreased the initial price paid to producers on delivery from \$A140 to \$A120 per ton, f.m.s. grade Copra on 1 June 1966. The total proceeds from copra sales after meeting handling charges, which are held at a relatively low level, are distributed to the producers when the accounts for sales are complete.

(b) The cocoa price at 30 June 1966 was \$418 per ton in store Rabaul compared with \$162 per ton at 30 June 1965.

(c) Prices for coffee, which vary widely according to quality and liquor, remained reasonably stable throughout the year, easing slightly towards the end.

(d) Virginia Bunch and White Spanish peanut prices remained stable over the period and at 30 June 1966 top price was per lb f.o.b. 15 cents White Spanish and 17 cents for Virginia Bunch. All varieties of peanut kernels sold as oil-milling culls brought a price of between 5 and 6 cents a lb f.o.b. Lae.

Material relating to production previously included in this section under *Price and Production Trends* has now been wholly incorporated in the section on *Evaluation of Territory Agricultural Production* in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 3 of this part.

National Income and Balance of Payments Estimates

Studies have been undertaken over a number of years to determine a satisfactory basis on which to assess the social accounts for the Territory. During 1963 estimates of national income for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 were prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Territories in collaboration with the Australian National University. Recently the figures for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 have been revised and figures for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 prepared on the basis of data now available. The figures, particularly those for the later years, must still be regarded as preliminary and subject to revision in the light of additional statistical information expected to be obtained from further surveys.

The only significant difference in the Territory estimates from the model suggested in the United Nations System of National

Accounts (*Studies in Methods*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960), is that in addition to including income produced in the geographical area by residents and non-residents (gross domestic product), the gross Territory product also includes all income of residents derived from outside the Territory.

The Territory estimates cover both the monetary and the subsistence sectors. The larger part of the indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea is engaged in subsistence agriculture but increasing numbers of indigenous persons are undertaking wage labour in both the public and private sectors of the economy. There is no information available which would account for all employers, own account workers, and unpaid family helpers.

While there are large numbers of indigenous primary producers individual production is still small. There are difficulties in imputing production values to the extensive subsistence area. Although the distinction between subsistence production and market production is clear, any attempt to identify a particular section of the population solely with subsistence would be unreal. Many of the indigenous people are producers and consumers in both the sectors of subsistence and market production. A considerable portion of the wage labour force and their dependants also produce and consume goods outside the market system. Estimates of this non-marketed production have been included in the monetary sector.

Subsistence housing does not enter into the market system, although some items of construction, such as nails, have entered market transactions and are accounted for in the assignment of market supplies in the monetary sector.

The labour component in subsistence production is substantial. Very little of it is undertaken for monetary payment and notions of the value of undertakings and obligations vary from area to area even when values are equated to monetary terms. An attempt has been made to evaluate non-monetary gross private and community investment replacement and maintenance.

The balance of payments estimates were prepared by a working party consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the Administration of Papua and New Guinea, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Departments of the Treasury and Territories.

Due mainly to the lack of statistical surveys

covering a large number of items, much of the information necessary for the preparation of reliable balance of payments estimates is not available. The figures provided therefore, should not be assumed to have the high degree of reliability usually attributable to official estimates. Nevertheless they are included as providing a reasonable indication of the balance of payments of the Territory for use until such time as more accurate estimates can be developed.

Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix XXVI give estimates of the total market supplies and total market expenditure in Papua and New Guinea for the years ending 30 June 1961 to 1966. Provisional estimates of the balance of payments of Papua and New Guinea are given in Table 3.

Data for each of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea separately are not available.

Non-Governmental Organisations

The main non-governmental organisations of an economic nature are the Chambers of Commerce at Rabaul, Madang and Lae; co-operative societies; the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association; the Morobe District Planters and Farmers' Association and the Planters' Association of New Guinea; and the Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations.

CHAPTER 2

POLICY AND PLANNING

General

Economic policy is aimed at developing the resources of the Territory to provide a rising standard of living for the whole population and to create a viable economy. For the achievement of this objective all sections of the community, especially the indigenous people, are encouraged to play their part.

The advancement of indigenous agriculture to improve food supplies, bring about a more efficient use of village land and increase the production of cash crops is given a high priority by the Administering Authority. In most areas a basic administrative framework has been established and there are many indigenous people who have developed various skills and who are living at a higher standard than was customary in the past. The improvement of living standards has brought with it

new needs and aspirations. The satisfaction of these, together with the provision of adequate employment opportunities and the creation of an economic foundation for the Territory's developmental works and social services, will require an increasing economic effort on the part of the people. Progress will also depend on the success achieved in promoting interest and participation in more advanced forms of economic enterprise.

Because of the nature and distribution of the Territory's resources it is clear that, in the short term at least, agriculture must continue to provide the basic income required for the economic advancement of most of the indigenous population. The Administration therefore attaches considerable importance to its agricultural extension programme (described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part) and to other measures, including research and experiment, designed to assist in the establishment of new indigenous agricultural enterprises, the development of existing enterprises and the improvement in efficiency of indigenous agriculture generally. Technical aspects of this work are primarily the concern of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while other major aspects devolve upon the Department of District Administration. The aims of the Administration in this direction can only be achieved fully by co-operation between officers of many departments of the territorial Public Service—in particular the two above-mentioned Departments together with the Departments of Education; Public Health; Lands, Surveys and Mines; Forests; and Trade and Industry.

As recommended in the report of the World Bank Mission an Economic Adviser to the Administrator responsible for co-ordinating the Territory's economic development programmes and for reviewing development planning, has been appointed.

An important aspect of economic policy is that relating to the administration of land, which is described in detail in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part. Provisions to protect the rights of the people of New Guinea are included in all the land laws of the Territory. The basic safeguard is that only the Administration may acquire native-owned land and then only if in its judgment the land is surplus to the present and prospective needs of the people, and the owners wish to sell. Having acquired the land the Administration may dispose of it to settlers, indigenous or non-indigenous. As the only form of tenure given

is leasehold, the Administration retains some control and periodically, in accordance with the terms of the lease granted, reviews the future use of the land.

As well as protecting their existing interests in land the Administration is trying to ensure that enterprising indigenous groups and individuals will have access to all the land they need under a system of tenure suitable to planned use.

Land settlement schemes have been started in several areas by the Administration, and many indigenous agriculturalists have become leaseholders of land previously acquired by the Administration. Their number is increasing rapidly.

Local government councils participate in some of these schemes, e.g. in the Madang District, and the Gazelle Peninsula.

At the same time, as mentioned in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, legislation has been passed which enables the conversion of customary systems of land tenure to a system which gives the individual a clear legal title to this land. This facilitates the better use of available land by the indigenous people, and the more orderly handling of land transactions.

One of the greatest problems met with in the economic advancement of the Territory is that of capital formation. In the traditional subsistence economy production is largely geared to current needs and the economic situation is one of stagnation rather than growth. As the people move towards a more advanced economy there is an increasing need for capital—to finance basic investigations of resources; to develop further the public utilities, including power and water; to provide roads, bridges, airfields, wharves and buildings; to purchase plant, machinery and equipment; to provide houses, schools and hospitals; to provide transport and communications.

A potential source of capital, both public and private, is beginning to develop in the money incomes received by the indigenous people from various forms of economic activity. To promote an extension of this kind of savings the Reserve Bank of Australia, by arrangement with the Administering Authority, has established savings and loan societies. In addition, many New Guineans have subscribed to the various public loans raised each year.

For some time to come, however, the yield of local public revenue, even if supplemented by a growing volume of loan funds raised in the Territory, will be far below the level required to finance development in the public

sector of the economy, let alone provide for annual administrative needs, and it will be necessary for the Territory to continue to rely heavily on the annual grants of the Administering Authority.

The annual grant for 1965-66 was \$38,179,213 an increase of \$4,305,765 over the amount granted in 1964-65 for the Trust Territory.

As the economy has become more complex a need for capital to finance the enterprise of the producer has also emerged. The first New Guinean producers who entered into cash production, either for the local market or for export, already had their land, the wage-free labour of themselves and their families, and their own food and houses. Under guidance and with the distribution of seeds and plants by the Administration they could establish new crops without any demand on outside capital. Their first cash income was not needed for subsistence but could be used to purchase vehicles and implements. In areas recently brought under control this is still largely the situation, but as the economy advances and the indigenous settler and his family move into cash production of a more advanced kind, a need develops for initial finance for a house, subsistence and wages and the provision of implements and vehicles from the start so that steps to full production may be hastened. Between these two types of situation the need for capital has been met in a number of areas by community activity such as co-operative ventures, economic projects organised by local government councils, and loan societies formed under the *Savings and Loan Societies Ordinance* 1961-1963, as well as by loans from special Administration funds administered by the Native Loans Board.

The various forms of credit assistance provided or backed by the Administration are outlined below. In addition credit facilities are provided by the commercial banks, but use of these has been limited among the New Guinean people by the fact that most of their land is held under native customary tenure and cannot be pledged as security, by protective restrictions on their contractual capacity, and by their own unfamiliarity with the uses of credit. Reform of the land tenure system, referred to above, should remove some of these obstacles.

The investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the New Guinean people and to ensure that their full participation in the economic life and wealth

of their country will not be prejudiced. Such a policy serves not only to hasten the development of the Territory's resources and the expansion of secondary and tertiary industries, but also to provide additional avenues of training for the people in managerial and technical skills. Where it has been considered useful and practicable, incentives to attract capital to the Territory have been provided. These include a relatively low scale of taxation in the Territory compared with taxation in Australia; tariff protection and tariff concessions; and the provision of technical and other services by the Administration to investigate and provide information or advice on industrial possibilities, sites and services, and on such matters as prevailing freight rates and the size and distribution of markets throughout the Territory.

The *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965* was brought into operation on 1 April 1965, to encourage the establishment of industries in the Territory. The *Customs Tariff 1959-1965* was amended during the year to protect the Territory's developing industries by increasing the rate of duty on various articles.

It is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry to promote active participation by the local people in the field of secondary industry by the provision of counselling in all aspects of business management. The efforts of the Administration to encourage primary production are also assisted by special entry arrangements to the Australian market. Specialists from various departments of the Australian Government are made available to investigate problems, to carry out scientific surveys, and to conduct such basic research as that carried out by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the survey of natural resources and in recent research directed towards the most effective utilisation of local building materials.

In addition, at the request of the Australian Government, a Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development conducted an economic survey of the Territory in 1963. The basic objective of the Mission, as agreed by the Government and the Bank, was to undertake a general review of the economic potentialities of the Territory and to make recommendations to assist the Australian Government in planning a development programme designed to expand and stimulate the economy and thereby raise the standard of living of the people. The report of the Mission was made available late in 1964.

Commenting on the report, the Minister of State for Territories, the Honourable C. E. Barnes, M.P., expressed the Australian Government's gratitude to the Mission for its valuable analysis of the prospects for economic growth in the Territory and said that the Mission's proposals had been accepted by the Government as valuable guides for policy and action. The Mission recommended a 5-year programme and made numerous proposals for the development of primary industries, manufacturing industries, tourism, mining, power supplies, transport and communications. The Mission also stressed the value of educational expansion at the secondary, technical and higher levels to qualify increasing numbers of the indigenous people for effective participation in the economic advancement of the Territory. While noting that the indigenous people must play an increasingly important role in development, the Mission expressed the view that economic viability could not be reached for at least several decades, and emphasised that continuing and increased outside aid, primarily from Australia, in the form of skilled manpower and funds, would be necessary to improve and hasten the prospects of the indigenous people becoming less dependent on external aid.

A considerable amount of research and experimental work is carried on by the Administration itself in relation not only to agricultural production, but also to pests and diseases, stock-breeding, fisheries, forests and mining.

Subsidies, either of a direct nature or by the carrying of economic operating losses, have been provided for air transport and telegraphic communications, while facilities of a high standard have been established for civil aviation.

The importation of livestock for breeding has been encouraged by the granting of freight subsidies. A freight subsidy has also been granted for the importation of approved Malayan rubber planting material. Customs exemptions have been extended to the importation of agricultural machinery, some mechanical equipment, industrial metals, and industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Training and advice are provided for the indigenous people in their own economic activities and in the new forms to which they are being introduced. These and other matters relating to the Administration's policies in the economic field are described in detail in Section 4 of this Part.

The application of specifically economic

measures is not, of course, the only aspect of Administration policy bearing on the economic development of the Territory and its resources. In the long run such measures would have little effect if unsupported by progressive social policies, especially in the fields of labour, health and education, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Report.

Administrative Organisation for Economic Development

Most departments of the Administration carry out functions relating to economic growth and development. Those most directly involved are the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Department of Forests, the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Department of Labour and the Department of Trade and Industry (all of which work closely with the Department of District Administration).

Other instrumentalities with responsibilities in the field of economic development include the Land Development Board, details of which are given in Chapter 3 (a) of Section 4 of this Part, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board, the Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilization Board and the Coffee Marketing Board.

The composition and functions of the three latter bodies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

As mentioned in Chapter 3 of Part V, local government councils prepare, finance and administer local economic development programmes, while co-operative societies and rural progress societies also play an important part in the economic progress of the indigenous people. Details of co-operative and rural progress activities are given in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part. The Departments of Trade and Industry, District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries actively foster these forms of organisation and advise and assist the people with their economic plans.

Programmes of Economic Development

On the basis of the research and experimental work which is being carried on and surveys which have been made to determine the extent of resources and appropriate patterns of development, economic plans and programmes of various kinds have been drawn up and are being implemented.

In the field of agriculture in particular, action plans are in operation to encourage the production of a number of commodities, while programmes for the development of

indigenous agriculture in the various administrative districts have also been laid down. Progress under these plans is described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of this Part.

Reference to plans for development in other fields of economic activity will be found in Chapters 4 to 10 of the same Section.

Credit Assistance for Economic Development

The *Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Ordinance* 1965 came into operation on 23 June 1966, and it is expected that the Bank will open shortly. This Ordinance implements a strong recommendation of the 1963 Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development that a special institution should be set up to make development credit readily available. The policy of the Bank will be to encourage the rapid expansion of private enterprise and particularly to provide finance for small scale agriculturalists and commercial and industrial undertakings.

The *Treasury Ordinance* 1951-1965 provides that the Administration may guarantee repayment of a loan made by a bank to any person for a purpose approved by the Minister for Territories. Loans for the development of central cocoa fermentaries operated by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula have been guaranteed under this Ordinance. During 1964-65 the councils amalgamated and a fresh guarantee of \$181,890 was arranged. At 30 June 1966, \$174,215 of this amount had been drawn, \$49,190 had been repaid, and the balance owing was \$125,025.

Under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966 special credit may be given to individuals and groups of people of indigenous or part-indigenous descent to further the development of primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises, and local government or community economic development projects. Continued interest was shown in loans under this Ordinance and 296 loans aggregating \$160,588, made up as follows, were approved during the year.

Recipient	Purpose	Number	Amount
Individuals	Land Development	293	\$ 153,958
	Purchase land . . .	1	180
	Purchase cattle . . .	1	450
	Reconstruction and Refit of vessel .	1	
		296	160,588

Of the 293 loans to assist land development most were for cocoa and coconut growing on settlement areas on the west coast of the New Britain District.

The scope of the Treasury Ordinance for the guaranteeing of bank loans by the Administration has been extended to include all categories of borrowers who are eligible to borrow on the recommendation of the Native Loans Board under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1966.

The *Ex-servicemen's Credit Ordinance* 1958-1963 established a credit scheme for ex-servicemen settlers in Papua and New Guinea.

The closing date for lodgment of applications for the initial loans under this Ordinance for both indigenous and Australian ex-servicemen was 5 November 1962. An amendment to the ordinance in 1963 provided for the granting of an additional loan or loans to an eligible person who has already received a loan under the provisions of the Ordinance. This additional assistance was made available because of exceptional drought conditions and insect plagues in areas being developed by borrowers.

At 30 June 1966, eighty-six approved loans to indigenous ex-servicemen in the Trust Territory were current. The total of these loans amounted to \$3,797,684.04 of which \$3,413,024.96 had been disbursed to borrowers. Since the beginning of the scheme eight ex-servicemen have repaid their loans in full.

CHAPTER 3

INVESTMENTS

As mentioned in Chapter 2 the investment of outside capital in the Territory is encouraged subject to suitable safeguards to protect the interests of the indigenous population.

The procedures governing the formation and registration of domestic and foreign companies are described in Chapter 1 of Section 4 of this Part.

During 1965-66, 180 companies having a total nominal capital of \$13,073,000 were incorporated as local companies and five companies with a total nominal capital of \$461,000 were de-registered. Ten companies increased their nominal capital by a total of \$3,599,800 and the net increases in nominal capital during

the year in the commercial, industrial and agricultural categories were \$11,331,800 (11.95 per cent), \$1,340,000 (5.39 per cent), and \$3,050,000 (5.38 per cent) respectively. At 30 June 1966, 997 local companies were operating with an aggregate nominal capital of \$254,817,772. Thirty-two foreign companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Territory and carrying on business in the Territory) were registered and two were de-registered making the number of foreign companies operating in the Territory at 30 June 1966, 204. Many of these companies operate through agents, usually a local company or firm. and the exact amount of capital actually invested in the Territory is not known. Particulars of local and foreign companies and their nominal capital are given in Appendix VII Tables 6 to 9. Statistics of personal and company taxation for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are included in Appendix V.

The Commonwealth of Australia has subscribed capital to two local companies, Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited and New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited, which have a nominal capital of \$4,000,000 and \$600,000 respectively. Statutory returns show that the total paid up capital of Commonwealth-New Guinea Timbers Limited is \$3,000,000 and the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$1,500,002, the total paid up capital of New Guinea Resources Prospecting Company Limited is \$600,000 and of this the Commonwealth and its nominees have subscribed \$305,998.

The *Business Names Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea requires every person or group of persons carrying on business in the Territory under a name other than the true names of all the members of the business to register the business name in accordance with the Ordinance. Seven hundred and twenty names were registered under this Ordinance at 30 June 1966.

CHAPTER 4

ECONOMIC EQUALITY

Nationals of members of the United Nations, other than the Administering Authority, and of non-members of the United Nations enjoy equal treatment in economic matters with nationals of the Administering Authority.

CHAPTER 5

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS

There is no problem of private indebtedness among members of any section of the population. Among the indigenous population there is a certain amount of indebtedness in kind and in services towards kinsfolk, but this is within the framework of the social structure and forms an essential part of their custom in relation, for example, to such matters as marriage. Usury is not practised in the Territory.

Section 4. Economic Resources, Activities and Services

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Policy and Legislation

The general situation regarding economic resources, activities and services and the Administration's policy for economic development are described in Chapters 1 and 2 of Section 3 of this Part.

Executive responsibility for implementing government policy rests with the Departments of Trade and Industry, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Forests, and Lands Surveys and Mines, which work in close co-operation with the Department of District Administration.

Legislation relating to the protection of the Territory's resources includes the Lands, Mining, Water Resources, Forestry, Fire Prevention and Animal and Plant Quarantine Ordinances, and developmental and marketing enactments such as the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1964, the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1965, the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance* 1952-1957, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1965, the *Cacao Ordinance* 1951-1952, the *Cocoa Industry Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Coffee Industry Ordinance* 1960 and the *Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance* 1963-1965.

In addition to providing for the control of pests and diseases some ordinances and regulations prescribe for the inspection and grading of products according to recognised standards.

In general indigenous laws and customs do not conflict with the provisions made to conserve resources. Care is taken to see that non-

indigenous development is not injurious to indigenous interests.

No special privileges are granted to any non-indigenous groups in any branch of the economy.

Normal banking and commercial credit facilities, which are described in another section of the Report, are available to all sections of the community.

Production, Distribution and Marketing

Cash crops are mainly sold overseas, and to assist economic advancement in the Territory, Australia generally provides favourable marketing conditions for the Territory's products. Agricultural products may be sold freely in the Territory according to the owner's judgment. Generally there is competition between traders operating in the Territory for the handling of products for marketing overseas. Exports of copra are controlled and there is some control on the export destinations of coffee.

Many indigenous inhabitants engage in business activities on their own account. Information on the participation of co-operative societies and local government councils in production and commercial activities is given later in this chapter and in Chapter 3 of Part V.

Numbers of indigenous people are engaged in mining for alluvial gold in the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Some work full time at the occupation but most work the alluvial deposits as an adjunct to traditional subsistence farming operations. Where banking facilities are not available the Administration receives gold parcels and makes payment to the miners. Indigenous mining operations are encouraged by the Administration through technical advice and help.

The main exports of the Territory are at present coconut products, cocoa, coffee, plywood, gold, peanuts, timber, passionfruit juice and crocodile skins.

The Territory is accorded preferential tariff treatment by Australia and all Territory produce is exempt from primage duty. Territory produce normally pays the lowest rates of duty applicable under the Australian tariff and many commodities are either completely exempt or subject to special rates; such concessions are almost exclusively for Territory produce.

Items admitted from New Guinea into Australia duty free include copra, cocoa beans, raw coffee, shell, pepper, passionfruit juice, peanuts, and timber.

During 1961 an arrangement was negotiated allowing preferential treatment for Territory coffee imports into Australia. Australian importers were allowed remission of import duty on coffee imported from foreign countries, provided that 28 per cent of their total coffee purchases was made up of New Guinea coffee. The Australian Tariff Board subsequently recommended revised arrangements, including remission of duty on raw coffee imported into Australia from sources other than Papua and New Guinea for each importer who during a specified period obtains:

- (a) 25 per cent but less than 30 per cent of his total requirements of raw coffee from the Territory—a remission of 2c per lb; and
- (b) 30 per cent or more—a remission of 4c per lb.

All raw coffee imported into Australia from Papua and New Guinea continues to be admitted duty free.

Following a request by coffee growers for a coffee marketing board and having regard to the requirements of the International Coffee Agreement and the incentive arrangements for marketing Territory coffee in Australia, the *Papua and New Guinea Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance 1963-1965* was brought into effect in 1964. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Coffee Marketing Board with power to regulate the marketing of coffee in the Territory. The Board consists of six members appointed by the Minister of State for Territories, five of whom are selected from panels of names submitted by organisations representative of the coffee growers of the Territory and the sixth is required to be an officer of the Public Service. The present Board consists of two indigenous members, three non-indigenous members and the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

The marketing of rubber from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is facilitated by arrangements for the remission of duty on overseas rubber when the satisfactory sale of Territory rubber offering on the Australian market is assured.

The marketing of copra is under the control of the Copra Marketing Board, a body corporate set up under the *Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957*. The Board, appointed by the Minister, consists of a chairman, two representatives of the copra producers of the Territory of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of the Territory of Papua, one other member and the Director of Agriculture, Stock

and Fisheries. There is one indigenous member on the present Board.

Under powers conferred by the Ordinance the Board purchases and sells copra on behalf of the producers. It is the sole authority controlling the export of copra and is empowered to determine the price for any copra which it purchases. Copra is sold on the open market. Prices for copra showed a considerable decrease on the prices of the previous year.

Copra is purchased by the Board under a system of grade and ownership markings, which is designed to eliminate confusion regarding ownership brands and applies to all producers and traders. A considerable percentage of copra produced by indigenous planters is channelled to the Board through co-operative societies, but where an indigenous producer desires he may operate his own account with the Board.

The Board takes delivery of copra from ships' slings where water transport is used or at a warehouse of the Board where road transport is used.

The price of copra paid to producers is arrived at on a modified 'pool' principle. A tentative f.o.b. price is determined from the overseas and local sale contracts made by the Board and deductions are made to cover the estimated costs of handling, administration, 'in-store' shrinkage, etc. The final prices are determined in the light of actual trading results, the entire net proceeds being distributed *pro rata* among the producers who delivered copra.

An indigenous producer can receive an immediate cash payment on delivery of copra to the Board, but the accounts of all other producers are settled twice monthly.

Stabilisation

The copra industry is supported by a fund which totalled \$8,785,386 at 30 June 1966, and is earning interest at the rate of about \$400,000 per annum. The Copra Fund, which is established under the *Customs (Copra Industry Stabilisation) Ordinance 1959-1960*, was commenced from a levy on copra production introduced in 1946. The levy was discontinued in 1959 but the fund is still being built up from interest. A Board of five members, two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, and two other members, administers the fund. The fund is now sufficient to cushion any severe fall in prices and the Board, taking into account the overall position, may declare a bounty for producers.

Monopolies

The postal and telegraph service has been established as a monopoly reserved to the Administration, the telecommunication services being operated in conjunction with the Overseas Telecommunications Commission of Australia.

Private Corporations and Organisations

Procedures for the formation and registration of companies are prescribed in the *Companies Ordinance* 1963 of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the regulations made thereunder.

A company may be incorporated in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea upon production to the Registrar of Companies of a memorandum and articles of association. These must set out the name, objects and rules of the company, and be signed by at least five, or in the case of a proprietary company, two persons who agree to become members of the company. A list of persons who have consented to be directors of the company must also be produced. Upon registration of the memorandum and articles the Registrar issues a certificate of incorporation and the members of the company are then a body corporate under the registered name of the company with perpetual succession and a common seal. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates. All companies registered in the Territory under any corresponding previous law of the Territory shall be deemed to have been registered under the current ordinance.

Any company incorporated outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and carrying on business in the Territory is required to register as a foreign company. Registration is effected upon production of the following documents and particulars to the Registrar of Companies:

- (a) a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company;
 - (b) a certified copy of the memorandum and articles of association or similar document defining the constitution of the company;
 - (c) a list of the directors of the company;
 - (d) a memorandum of the powers of any local board of directors;
 - (e) a memorandum of appointment of an agent resident within the Territory;
 - (f) notice of the situation of the registered office of the company within the Territory;
- and

(g) a statutory declaration by the agent verifying certain details concerning the company.

Upon registration the Registrar issues a certificate of registration embodying particulars of the company's name, incorporation, registration, registered agent and registered office in the Territory. A registration fee is payable at prescribed rates.

Companies incorporated in the Territory or registered as foreign companies during the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966 are listed in Table 9 of Appendix VII.

Co-operatives

Three classes of co-operative societies are recognised in the Territory: those registered under the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1950-1963; those registered under the *Native Economic Development Ordinance* 1951-1964; and unregistered societies. These two Ordinances will be repealed by a new Ordinance the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1965, which has not yet come into operation. Regulations under the new Ordinance are being prepared. All societies operate on accepted co-operative principles, but their classification is related to the degree to which they are capable of managing their own affairs without assistance from the Administration.

A survey of Territory co-operative development was undertaken by the co-operative specialist of the South Pacific Commission and his report is now being studied by the Registrar of Co-operatives.

The Registry of Co-operatives is located within the Department of Trade and Industry. For the purposes of supervision, the Territory is divided into two regions—New Guinea Mainland, with an assistant registrar at Goroka, and New Guinea Islands, with an assistant registrar at Rabaul. The assistant registrar at Goroka is assisted by a local officer who attended a course in co-operatives at Loughborough Co-operative College in England.

At 31 March 1966 there were 142 societies for retailing or marketing which dealt directly with individual members. Of these, 126 have combined in seven associations in order to concentrate the volume of produce for marketing purposes, purchasing power for the operation of retail stores and capital for the purchase of expensive assets such as agricultural machinery, land transport and ships. The association performs for its component

societies various functions which the individual societies cannot perform as adequately or economically by themselves. The allocation of functions to an association is decided in the light of particular local circumstances; and it is an established principle that the association remains the servant of the societies and that societies should not become branches of the association.

A society representing a new development in co-operative activity was established in 1962-63 with seven members and a capital of \$7,642. This society, the Federation Security Society Limited, was established with the assistance of a leading Australian insurance company to undertake part of the insurance of vessels owned by co-operative societies. In 1965 the society changed its name to the Co-operative Security Society Ltd. The society now has thirteen members, a capital of \$19,106, and has extended its activities to include part of fire risk insurance for co-operative owned assets.

Particulars of societies and associations are given in Appendix XIV. During the 12 months to 31 March 1966 capital of the societies increased by \$201,962 to \$1,222,804, membership increased by 6,484 to 74,047, turnover was \$3,405,686 and rebates to members totalled \$155,204.

Registered co-operative societies are eligible under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance* 1955-1965 to obtain loans to further economic activities. No society in receipt of a loan has found difficulty in making repayment.

Supervision and Consolidation. Officers of the Business Training and Management Division of the Department of Trade and Industry are stationed in all districts (except the Western Highlands) to advise and assist co-operative societies and to train personnel. Throughout the year attention was given to consolidation, improvement of capital structure, and to increasing the self-reliance of members. Continued assistance, however, will be needed from the Administration in order to overcome such problems as the illegal extension of credit, uneconomic dealings, and lack of understanding of world market fluctuations, which have hampered co-operative development in the past.

Co-operative societies in the New Britain District except the Gazelle Peninsula area, have continued to work well. There are now seven societies dealing in cocoa and an association, established 2 years ago, to co-ordinate cocoa marketing activities. Re-organising of the

large societies into smaller units to facilitate active participation of members in the New Ireland District has continued.

The experience of the Madang Association has shown that the efficiency of directors and employees in their administration and operation of co-operatives are complicated by the persistence (in some areas more than others) of traditional social obligations which do not accord with commercial principles and sound credit practice.

In the Manus District further consolidation and expansion of activity took place. Repayments of a loan from the Native Loans Board for the purchase of a freehold plantation are being made regularly. One plantation is being worked on a royalty basis and it is hoped that a further plantation, declared a native reserve, will be leased to a society.

Progress was also made in the Sepik District. The Angoram Native Society Limited, trading in crocodile skins and consumer goods, operated successfully during the year with a substantial increase in industrial income. Societies in the area have also interested themselves in cowrie shells, native artefacts and foodstuffs. The Association at Wewak is acting as agent for the Copra Marketing Board and is exporting society copra direct.

In the Morobe District co-operative activity is mainly centered on Finschhafen, where there is considerable opportunity for commercial development. Coffee purchasing has continued in areas inland from Finschhafen where the coffee industry is being established on sound lines. The societies in the Lae area, supervised by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and an indigenous co-operative inspector, continue to operate satisfactorily. To assist these societies to improve their efficiency an overseas co-operatives officer has recently been transferred to Lae.

The first co-operative society venture in the highlands districts, the Kundiawa Coffee Society Limited with share capital of \$277,609, is now well established as one of the Territory's leading producers of coffee. Coffee produced by indigenous planters in the Chimbu area is now processed in their own factory. During the 12 months to 30 April 1966, the Society purchased 2,437 tons of parchment coffee and sold 1,845 tons of processed coffee.

Co-operative Education. The Co-operative Educational Centre at Port Moresby is administered by a board of trustees consisting of two indigenous representatives and two

overseas officers of the Administration. The teaching staff is provided by the Administration, which also meets the boarding expenses of the students. Societies pay pocket money to students nominated by them. Societies take a keen interest in this school, and in the progress of their nominated students. The more successful societies finance their students through the Educational Centre, thus releasing Administration funds for other purposes.

Instruction given at the Educational Centre covers formal training for inspectors, secretaries and storemen, as well as simpler explanation of such book-keeping and business practices as the preparation of trading accounts and balance sheets. Students attend these courses progressively, depending on successful passes in each section and the uses to which they will put their training. Administration inspectors and officials of co-operatives receive training in advanced courses for inspectors and secretaries. Agricultural extension officers engaged in promoting rural progress societies are trained in elementary co-operative book-keeping at the Centre.

With students of increasingly higher educational standard becoming available for training, a more advanced curriculum which includes more detailed instruction in commercial law and practice for inspectors and society officials has been introduced. The curriculum is under constant revision.

Four courses were held at the Centre during the year. Seventeen New Guineans attended the Society Secretaries' Course, 13 attended the Association Warehousemen's Course, 13 attended the Association Secretaries' Course and 8 co-operative officers and business advisory officers undertook a course of training incorporating the above three courses supplemented by extra studies.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, accompanied by a New Guinean Co-operative Assistant attended the 1966 Queensland Co-operative Congress.

A indigine local officer from New Ireland is at present attending the Co-operative College at Loughborough, England.

Business Advisory Service

Business advisory officers have been appointed at Lae and Rabaul where they are assisting New Guineans to establish and operate businesses.

Indigenous truckers at Lae have been helped to keep their books of accounts and to operate in a businesslike manner. In Rabaul the Service assisted with the formation of the first

public company with a wholly indigenous shareholding. The company purchased a furniture factory for \$40,000. Assistance was also given with the establishing, as a family business, of a tourist bus service. Training is being given in simple book-keeping and elementary commercial law to assist indigenous entrepreneurs.

CHAPTER 2

COMMERCE AND TRADE

General

The commercial life of the Territory is based mainly on the production and sale of primary products and the importation of manufactured goods, including foodstuffs. Small secondary industries are being established and developed.

The indigenous people are almost wholly self-sufficient in food and domestic requirements, but as a result of the Administering Authority's efforts to improve standards of nutrition, health and village hygiene and the general standard of living, new demands are constantly arising. These are met by various means, including indigenous co-operatives in areas where there is close contact with the Administration and where cash crops and trading have been introduced. Provision for the education of officers and employees of the co-operative societies is made at the Co-operative Educational Centre, Port Moresby. Particulars of co-operative activities are given in Chapter 1 of this Section and in Appendix XIV. Markets exist throughout the Territory. The indigenous inhabitants are able to participate in trade to a greater degree as the range of products extends and transport facilities are improved. Loans under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance are available for assistance to commercial ventures provided the Native Loans Board is satisfied with the purpose for which the loan is sought and the borrower's prospects of success.

Most commercial and trading activities in the Territory are conducted by European enterprise. Indigenous co-operatives and individuals, however, are taking an increasing part in the processing and marketing of primary produce, the wholesaling and retailing of goods, and in other activities such as transport.

An executive cadet training scheme has been introduced by a major company, offering

young New Guineans employment as executive cadets in training. These youths will be sponsored by the company as full-time students on advanced courses and trained as future executives.

A business advisory service has been established under the Division of Trade and Industry to advise and assist indigenous persons already engaged in business, or wishing to start individual ventures, partnerships or joint stock companies.

Apart from investments in co-operative societies the indigenous people are participating in the money economy through such enterprises as the Total Cocoa Project, the Ramalm Trading Co. Limited, and the Highlands Commodities Exchange with opportunities for participation in the operations, management and profits of the venture. Smaller investments are made in coconut, coffee and cocoa plantings throughout the Territory. In the general service industries, indigenous contractors have invested in tools, equipment and motor vehicles.

Goods are distributed through wholesale and retail traders at the main ports and centres and through small stores and by mail in the more scattered settlements. There is also some direct trade between private individuals in the Territory and business houses in Australia and New Zealand.

There is no restriction on the distribution of foodstuffs, piece goods or essential commodities in the Territory.

Provision exists under the *Prices Regulation Ordinance* 1949 for the regulation of prices. Maximum prices have been declared only for certain foodstuffs and petroleum products, tobacco and cigarettes, sawn timber and taxi fares. As there is no shortage of essential commodities and their distribution is adequately catered for by normal commercial channels, no special measures for their allocation are needed.

External Trade

The development of export crops is encouraged where there are considered to be market prospects, and endeavours are made to ensure adequate access to world markets for Territory produce.

Private enterprise continues to seek out better and new opportunities to sell most Territory commodities to best advantage on external markets. Official action has included negotiating favourable conditions of access to overseas markets, keeping the special circum-

stances of the Territory under notice in international trade forums and actively promoting Territory products at international trade fairs and displays. These activities are carried out in co-operation with growers and traders. Where international commodity agreements exist or are proposed, as for coffee and cocoa, efforts have been made to protect the needs and interests of the Territory.

The International Coffee Agreement, which began to operate in October 1963, has been extended to Papua and New Guinea. The main objects of the Agreement are to achieve a reasonable balance between supply and demand in the international coffee market, to keep prices at equitable levels, to increase consumption and thereby to strengthen the general economies of coffee-producing countries.

Exports of cocoa beans from New Guinea have increased from 300 tons in 1950-51 to 16,294 tons in 1965-66. Prices in the world cocoa market declined to the lowest level in the post-war period in the early part of the year but later recovered. It has been estimated that by 1968 Papua and New Guinea will be producing about 30,000 tons of cocoa beans a year and it is vital that the Territory, as a late-comer in the cocoa industry, should have adequate access to world markets.

Apart from freight subsidies to encourage the importation of good quality cattle and thoroughbred station horses there are no direct or indirect subsidies designed to stimulate imports or exports of any particular category.

The Administration publishes quarterly and annually an overseas trade bulletin which shows the details of exports and imports by quantity, value and country, classified in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification. Imports and exports to and from the Trust Territory are recorded separately.

The following figures show the trend in the value of trade over recent years:

Year		Total Trade	Imports	Exports
		\$	\$	\$
1960-61	..	59,040,082	33,606,304	25,433,778
1961-62	..	57,719,632	32,156,980	25,562,652
1962-63	..	65,261,590	35,651,628	29,609,962
1963-64	..	76,832,944	43,118,812	33,714,132
1964-65	..	94,207,382	54,112,594	40,094,788
1965-66	..	108,455,563	67,566,246	40,889,317

Customs Duties

No customs union exists with the metropolitan country and no preferences on imported goods are given in the Customs Tariff of the Territory.

Customs duties are imposed on imports in accordance with the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Customs Tariff* 1959-1965.

A Tariff Advisory Committee furnishes recommendations on applications for variation of the import tariff and such other matters relating to the duties of customs as are referred to it.

Import Restrictions

All import licensing in the Territory was abolished as from 1 September 1959.

Export Licences

The *Exports (Control of Proceeds) Ordinance* 1952-1961 prohibits the exportation of any goods to places other than the Commonwealth of Australia or its Territories unless a licence is in force and its terms and conditions (if any) are complied with. The Ordinance is designed to ensure the receipt into the banking system of all proceeds of overseas transactions. No fees are imposed for the issue of licences.

CHAPTER 3

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(a) LAND TENURE

Land Legislation

The principal land legislation comprises the *Land Ordinance* 1962-1965, the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962, the *Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance* 1963 and the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963.

The *Land Ordinance* 1962-1965 provides for the acquisition of land including native-owned land and for the subsequent allocation of leasehold titles for the purposes of development. The *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 provides for the determination of ownership of native land, and the *Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance* 1963 enables customary ownership to be converted to individual registered title.

The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963 provides for the restoration of titles lost during the war of 1939-1945.

The *Land Ordinance* 1962-1965 limits dealings in native land and subjects all dealings in land other than native land to the prior approval in writing of the Administrator. Indigenous owners have no power to sell, lease or dispose of native land, except to other Papuans and New Guineans in accordance with native custom, or to the Administration; they have, however, the same capacity as non-native persons with regard to dealings in non-native land.

The Ordinance makes provision for Administration land to be declared native land. It also empowers the Administrator to declare land which appears to be ownerless to be not native land. Where a claim is made by or on behalf of an indigenous person that land so declared is in fact native land, the Administrator is required to refer the matter to the Land Titles Commission. The Administration may also acquire land by agreement or compulsory process. Special provisions are included to ensure that owners of native land are informed of any notice given under the ordinance which affects their land. Provision is also made for compensation to be paid to the owners in all cases of acquisition of land, including native land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation between the owners and the Administration, the matter may be settled either by arbitration, by the Supreme Court or by the Land Titles Commission.

The *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962 provides for the establishment of an independent judicial tribunal for the determination and protection of rights in land, particularly native land. The Ordinance provides for the declaration of an area as an adjudication area, and for the appointment of a demarcation committee of not less than three persons, of whom a majority shall be natives, for such an area.

Three associated Ordinances are the *Survey Ordinance* 1962-1963, which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorised surveys; the *Real Property (Registration of Leases) Ordinance* 1962 which is designed to increase certainty in land tenure by allowing registrable Administration leases to be issued 'subject to survey' thus expediting the issue of registered leases; and the *Water Resources Ordinance* 1962, which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of water power and prevent erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas.

An amendment of the Survey Ordinance to provide for conversion of measurements into

the metric system has been assented to and will come into force on 1 January 1967.

Classification of Land

Lands in the Territory are classified as follows:

- (a) native-owned land;
- (b) freehold land;
- (c) Administration land (including land leased to indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants); and
- (d) ownerless land.

Native-Owned Land

Native-owned land is land owned or possessed by an indigenous person or community by virtue of rights of a proprietary or possessory kind which belong to that individual or community and arise from and are regulated by native custom.

The importance of land to the indigenous people and the need to protect their ownership rights have always been recognised by the Administering Authority. Provisions to protect these rights and regulate dealings in land are included in all the land laws of the Territory.

All unalienated land is regarded as native-owned until it has been demonstrated by prescribed procedures that it is unoccupied and unclaimed. This is designed to protect the interests of the indigenous inhabitants until the position regarding ownership of land is clarified by the Lands Titles Commission. Any land of which there are no owners, or where ownership cannot be proved to the satisfaction of the Commission, will be possessed by the Administration.

Land Inheritance. There is great variation throughout the Territory in the nature of customary ownership of land. In most areas the principal interest remains in the landholding group, and individuals within the group have limited rights of use, either for life or for a shorter period. Thus the normal system, with very few exceptions, by which rights of ownership in land use are acquired is by birth into a landholding group. The transfer of rights between individuals by sale and purchase appears to have been unusual in the past, but the practice is at present an established custom in some localities and is increasing in those localities in which it exists.

Adoption of a child (or sometimes an adult) may at times provide another example of deviation from the principle that land rights are acquired through birth. An individual is usually accepted as standing to adopted parents in the full relationship of a child actually born to them and thus acquires all the rights which a

community's customary land laws might allot to such a child. Adoption often involves the consent and approval of the kinship groups of one or both of the adopting parents. In the case of an individual adopted from outside the kinship group his enjoyment of land rights is likely to be dependent on whether or not the group in general has agreed to the adoption.

In some areas in the past communities were driven off their land by warfare, but, though warfare was formerly fairly general throughout the Territory, acquisition of land by conquest does not appear to have been general. The usual pattern of warfare involved raids with the subsequent return of the conquering group to its own lands. The highlands districts provide an exception to this pattern and in many parts of those areas acquisition of land by conquest was common.

Although customary rights over land are generally acquired through birth, the details of inheritance systems vary greatly from place to place and can be understood only after examination of variations in kinship organisations and differences in the emphasis placed on descent lines. A large number of the Territory's communities are organised into groups based on one or the other of the two forms of unilateral descent. In communities in which patrilineal descent is emphasised, land rights are inherited through the father; in those where matrilineal descent is emphasised, inheritance is through the mother. Where both men and women are recognised as landowners, inheritance is through either a father or mother, or both.

Rights in land owned in common by members of kinship or descent groups are acquired by the individual at the time of birth and their acquisition is not dependent on the death of a previous owner.

Generally, the system of succession to land rights is followed with some rigidity in each community and custom does not vary according to individual wishes. It would not, for example, normally be possible for an individual to leave his land rights to a person outside his kinship group without the previous procedure of adoption and the kinship group's acceptance of the person concerned as one of its members. Also, within the group, an individual does not usually have scope to decide how his property rights are to be divided among customary heirs.

In some areas, however, a desire for a change is developing. For example, in communities in which inheritance is based on matrilineal descent, an increasing number of men are coming to want their own children to

succeed to their lands rights. Again, it is natural for progressive individuals who have planted perennials or made other improvements to their land to hope to be able to pass rights to such improvements to their own children as individuals rather than as members of a group.

Land Ownership. House sites in villages and hamlets are allotted to individual heads of families except that where such community buildings, as 'men's houses' exist, the latter are the joint property of extended families, lineages or clans. In the case of individual family houses allotment of sites usually involves the grouping together of the homes of members of a descent group.

Land used for gardening is in some places individually owned, but in others garden areas are the common property of descent groups, such as lineage or clans, within the community. In the latter case particular garden plots for each family may be allotted seasonally by agreement of all members of the owning group, and no individual or family would have a specific claim to any particular portion of the group-owned land.

Where group ownership of garden land exists there are gradations based on seniority, in the degree of influence of various members of the group and consequently variations among them in degrees of control of land. At times it may be possible to discern some one person who clearly has the greatest amount of control in the group-owned areas, but he is more in the nature of the chief spokesman in land matters and behind him are a number of other people who must also be considered as the owners.

In some communities individually-owned and group-owned garden land can be found side by side. For example, bush land newly cleared for a garden for the first time may be considered the property of those organising the clearing, while the older garden areas are recognised as the joint property of members of the kinship group.

Hunting and collecting lands outside the garden areas are usually common property not of a kinship group but of local groups such as villages. Similarly fishing and other rights over reefs and water are owned in common by those who have, by birth, the right to reside in a particular village.

At times, it is necessary to distinguish between ownership of land and ownership of what is on land. It frequently happens that

permission is given to people to plant useful trees and palms on land other than their own and native customary law recognises such trees and palms as continuing to belong to the planters and their heirs.

Land Use. Land use must often be distinguished from ownership. Members of many communities are likely not to be particularly rigid when it comes to allowing others temporary or seasonal use of land, though they are very firm indeed when the matter of actual ownership arises. It may happen under a community's garden system that most of the members cultivate each season land which is owned by others. In some communities, it is the practice for all gardens to be made within a common fence on land owned by a few individuals or kinship groups, but used for a season by a large number of families. In subsequent years gardens will be made on the land of other individuals or other descent groups.

Methods of land use employed by the native people are described in part (b)—Agricultural Products—of this Chapter under the heading *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Land Tenure Reform. The Administering Authority is aware that customary forms of land tenure do not provide a satisfactory basis for economic progress as they frequently lack the degree of flexibility needed to encourage land development by the more enterprising individuals in the community. For such persons, whether operating as individuals or groups, a system which gives a clear and transferable title to the land and thus enables the value of improvements to be realised, either through mortgage or sale, is likely to provide greater incentives for progress. Close study has therefore been given to measures which will give the greatest possible opportunity for land development by the indigenous people consistent with respect for their wishes in relation to their land customs.

The following broad principles have been adopted as the basis of policy:

- (1) The ultimate and long-term objective is to introduce throughout the Territory a single system of landholding regulated by the Territorial Government by statute, administered by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines of the Territorial Government, and providing for secure individual registered titles.

(2) Only the Territorial Government (i.e. the Administrator working through the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Registrar of Titles) may issue and register land titles.

(3) Land subject to native custom remains subject to native custom only until it is taken out of custom either by acquisition by the Administration or by the process provided for by the *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* 1963 of conversion of title to an individual registered title.

(4) Upon either acquisition or conversion of title compensation is provided in respect of extinction of rights under native custom.

(5) Land held under native custom may not be acquired outside native custom by other than the Administration.

(6) For the time being land may not be acquired by the Administration unless the indigenous owners are willing to sell, and, in the opinion of the Administration, the land is not required by them; and conversion of title may take place only if the majority of those interested in the land under native custom consent to conversion and the method of conversion.

(7) The services of Land Titles Commissioners are to be used as a first priority on investigations into claims by the Administration that land is ownerless, and may therefore be declared Administration land; on investigation into the ownership under native custom of land proposed for acquisition by the Administration; on settlement of disputes about the ownership of land held under native custom; and on investigations into the rights held under native custom in land proposed to be converted to individual registered title. To the extent that the time of the Commissioners is not fully occupied with this work, they should continue investigations into the holding of land under native custom; the results of such investigations are to be recorded for use in connection with future acquisitions or conversions of title.

The *Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance* which provides for the conversion of the tenure of native land according to native custom into individualised tenure in fee simple registered under the *Land Registration Ordinance* 1924-1962, came into operation on 3 December 1964.

Registration of Native-owned Land. Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in native land is contained in the *Land Titles Commission Ordinance* 1962-1965

and in the *Lands Registration (Communally owned Land) Ordinance* 1962. The former ordinance establishes a Land Titles Commission which is required to hear claims and disputes or to carry out investigations on its own initiative relating to rights and interests in native land, and to survey the boundaries and determine the ownership of native land. Findings must be forwarded to the Registrar of Titles for registration.

Priority is being given to investigations in those areas where the main agricultural development has taken place, e.g. in New Britain, Morobe, Madang, Bougainville and New Ireland, and in the densely populated areas of the highlands.

Acquisition of Native-owned Land. The most important safeguards to the land ownership rights of the indigenous people are that no land held under native customary tenure can be acquired from the native owners except by the Administration. Provision exists for compulsory acquisition only for defined public purposes. The Administration may not otherwise acquire or assume title to any land without the freely obtained consent of the owner or unless that land is found, on detailed investigation, to be ownerless. The Land Ordinance also requires the Administration to be satisfied after reasonable inquiry, that the land is not required or likely to be required, either immediately or in the foreseeable future, by those on whom the land may devolve by native custom.

The acquisition of land from native owners is supervised by the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines which consults with the Departments of District Administration, Health, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and Forests in regard to the present and prospective needs of the indigenous people and the best economic use for any land acquired.

Before assessing the area of land required by a community to meet its present and future needs the Administration makes an investigation to determine ownership according to native custom, the area of arable land owned by the community and population trends. Consideration is also given to the subsistence pattern—whether it is entirely agricultural or includes collecting, hunting or fishing, and to what extent the pattern has been modified by the introduction of new foods, cash-cropping and improved agricultural techniques; to the ecological factors obtaining in the area; and to the probable future economic advancement of the people. The latter aspect involves estimating the rate at which their capacity to

undertake greater responsibility in land management and utilisation is likely to develop.

All land to be purchased is valued by a qualified valuer and his assessment forms the basis for the price offered by the Administration. The price for rural land is based on agricultural or pastoral potential, accessibility and terrain. The price for urban land varies according to demand and locality.

Freehold Land

Only leasehold tenures are granted over Administration land; no provision exists to permit a grant of the freehold of such land. Administration land can, however, be declared native land in the possession of a particular owner who may apply under the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance for its registration in his name as the owner of an estate in fee simple. Of the freehold land in New Guinea, almost all of which was alienated during the period preceding Australian administration, present information shows that approximately 528,098 acres are held by non-indigenous inhabitants. This figure is subject to revision as more information becomes available. It seems probable that in some areas a further amount of alienation had taken place before 1942, but records available do not disclose ownership and clarification of the position must therefore await the findings of the Land Titles Commission.

Administration Land

This comprises:

- (a) land to which the Administration succeeded in title following the acceptance of mandatory powers by the Commonwealth Government after World War 1;
- (b) land purchased by the Administration;
- (c) land acquired by the Administration for public purposes; and
- (d) land taken possession of by the Administration where, upon inquiry, there appears to be no owner of the land.

Administration land is, in effect, a reserve of public lands held in trust and will eventually come under the control of whatever political entity ultimately emerges in the Territory.

The Administrator is empowered by the *Land Ordinance* 1962-1965 to grant leases and licences of various types. Applications for leases are first considered by a land board, established under the Ordinance and consisting of a chairman, and two other members, together with such other members as the Administrator may consider it necessary to appoint to act in relation to land in particular

localities. Indigenous members are appointed to assist in this way.

The principal types of lease which may be granted are:

(a) Agricultural leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to conditions relating to cultivation.

(b) Pastoral leases for any period not exceeding 99 years and subject to stocking conditions.

(c) Leases of allotments for business and residential purposes for any period not exceeding 99 years. These leases incorporate improvement conditions requiring the erection and maintenance of buildings.

(d) Special purposes leases, where the Administrator considers that a grant of a lease under any other category would not be appropriate, for any period not exceeding 99 years.

(e) Mission leases to enable the erection of buildings required for specified mission purposes, or for gardens or pastures ancillary to those purposes, for any period not exceeding 99 years. Rent is not payable on a mission lease.

(f) Town sub-division leases for purposes consistent with the general plan for the development of the township, and provided undue expense to the Administration will not be involved in the provision of electricity, water and other services, for any term not exceeding 5 years.

Licences to enter Administration land may also be issued for various purposes. Licences remain in force for a period not exceeding one year and are subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

The Land Development Board, details of which are given below, examines land available for agricultural and pastoral development and prepares a land-use plan dividing the land into areas of a size suited to the best use of the land. Agricultural and pastoral leases are granted in accordance with the land-use plan.

Land totalling 407,957 acres is held under leasehold tenure by lessees outside the Administration, mostly for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Of this total, 14,505 acres were leased during the year. In addition, 182 allocations totalling 1,740 acres were made to various Administration authorities; these figures include reservations for Administration schools and other purposes.

Details of the numbers and areas of the various types of lease in force are given in Table 2 of Appendix VIII.

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance enables the Administration to acquire or resume land for any of a number of specified public purposes, including a purpose connected with agricultural experiment and demonstration, communications, conservation of resources, defence, generation of electricity, industrial development, navigation by land water or air, public health and public safety.

This provision applies to land held in fee simple, land held under lease, licence, or permit from the Administration, and to native-owned land. Before acquiring land by compulsory process the Administrator is required to have served on each of the owners of the land, or such of them as can after diligent inquiry be ascertained, a notice inviting the owner to treat with the Administrator for the sale to the Administration of the owner's interest in the land. After a period of 2 months, the Administrator may, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare that the land is acquired by compulsory process for a public purpose specified in the notice, and on the date of such acquisition the interest of any person in the land is converted to a right to compensation. Compensation by arbitration is provided for, and upon application by the Administration or any other person interested the Supreme Court may adjust rights and order the basis upon which compensation is to be determined.

No land was acquired by this process during the year.

Acquisition of Land by Negotiation. Native land purchased by the Administration during the past five years totalled:

Year	Acres
1961-1962 ..	16,241
1962-1963 ..	9,717
1963-1964 ..	65,936
1964-1965 ..	15,537
1965-1966 ..	47,436

The 1963-1964 total includes 51,989 acres in the Talasea Sub-district of New Britain, which was purchased for agricultural subdivision and release to New Guinean and other settlers. Further land in the Talasea Sub-district is being investigated for possible purchase during 1966-1967 for resettlement purposes.

Reservation of Land for Public Purposes. The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may from time to time grant in trust, or by proclamation reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Administration land which in his opinion is or may be required for public purposes speci-

fied in the Ordinance or for any other purpose which may be approved by the Administrator.

Reservations made during the year include 4 acres for a cementery at Lorengau, 5 acres for the Lae market reserve, 4½ acres for Apex Park at Madang, three quarters of an acre for the Matupu Farm pre-school, half an acre for a children's playground at Rabaul, and three quarters of an acre at Lombrum on Manus Island.

Ownerless Land

The Land Ordinance provides that the Administrator may, subject to certain requirements, declare that any land which has never been alienated by the Administration, and of which there appears to be no owner, shall become Administration land. Thirty-nine thousand and forty-eight acres have been possessed by the Administration under this provision. None was declared during the year under review.

Transfer of Non-native Land to Indigenous Inhabitants

Any indigenous person or group of indigenous people may apply for land in accordance with the requirements of the Land Ordinance. Any such applications will be considered by the Land Board on their merits.

Special settlement areas with low building covenants exist in Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Lorengau, Goroka, Wau and Mount Hagen.

During the year a total of 9,613 acres of Administration land was leased to individual indigenous inhabitants or corporate bodies controlled by indigenous people, as follows:

	Number leased during year	Area leased during year	Total area
		Acres	Acres
Agricultural Leases—			
Various native local government councils and native Societies ..	..	..	2,140
Individual indigenous inhabitants ..	474	9,577	25,500
Special and Special Purposes Leases—			
Various councils, societies and individuals (Note: None granted to individuals during year) ..	4	21	725
Business and Residence Leases—			
Indigenous persons and societies ..	10	15	118

Under the provisions of the Land Ordinance owners (including indigenous owners) of other than native land, whether freehold or leasehold, are able to sell or otherwise dispose of their interests in the land. This permits them to obtain finance against the security of their land, e.g. under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance or the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance or from a bank, and should facilitate the extension of cash-cropping.

The Development Bank established under the provisions of the *Papua and New Guinea Development Bank Ordinance* 1965, which came into operation on 23 June 1966, will take over the functions of the Native Loans Board and the Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board.

Land Development Board

The functions of the Land Development Board, which is a non-statutory body, are to advise the Administrator on all matters connected with land settlement and sub-divisional surveys; to draw up an annual programme, with priorities for reconnaissance and sub-divisional surveys; and to determine a land-use plan for Administration land or land in process of being acquired by the Administration. Surveys and priorities are based on Administration policy regarding the extension of certain crops, and particular emphasis is placed on making land available to the indigenous people under individual tenure.

Two hundred and ninety-five agricultural blocks were made available for leasing to individual New Guineans during the year in accordance with this policy.

The members of the Board are the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) as Chairman, the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, the Director of District Administration, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, the Director of Forests, the Director of Public Works and the Executive Officer (Policy and Planning) Department of the Administrator.

The acquisition of land from the indigenous people is not within the province of the Board, and since its discussions are at present largely of a technical nature, no indigenous member has yet been appointed.

Registration of Titles

A system of registered titles and interests in land is provided for under the *Land Ordinance* 1962-1965. The *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance* 1951-1963 enables the compilation of new registers and official records relating to land, mining and forestry, in place of those lost or destroyed during the war of 1939-1945.

Title restoration work proceeded and during the year 898 final orders and 153 provisional orders were made.

Surveys Completed

Surveys for rural leases were completed during the year in the Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands, New Britain and Sepik Districts. Restoration of Title surveys were made in the New Britain, Manus, New Ireland and Bougainville Districts.

Town surveys for leasing of allotments were carried out at Lae, Goroka, Mount Hagen, Wewak, Kundiawa, Rabaul, Madang, Vanimo, Lorengau, Talasea and other smaller centres.

The trigonometrical control survey in the Highlands was extended.

(b) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Principal Types and Methods of Agriculture

As well as being responsible for a large proportion of the Territory's export income, agricultural production provides the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants with their subsistence requirements and the basic income needed for their economic advancement under the changing economic conditions in the Territory.

The main forms of agriculture practised in the Territory are:

- (a) production for subsistence under a system of bush and grassland fallowing, of root crops as a staple and supplementary minor crops such as maize, beans and various types of fruit and vegetables;
- (b) the production of dual-purpose crops (e.g. peanuts and rice) for both food and sale, allied with the cash sale of the surplus of subsistence crops such as banana, sweet potato, taro and yam; and
- (c) the plantation production of such perennial crops as coconuts, cacao and coffee for export.

Although in the past the production of plantation-type crops has been in the hands of non-indigenous producers, there has been a very rapid growth of indigenous participation in these industries in recent years. As a result of agricultural extension programmes indigenous cultivators now control about two-thirds of the acreage planted to coffee, and are expected in the near future to have more than half the production potential in the commercial coconut industry. Many of the plantings are still immature, and it will be some years before they actually begin to produce. Additional details of participation by indigenous producers in these industries are given later in this chapter in the section dealing with the evaluation of Territory agriculture.

Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques

Although indigenous farmers are developing new skills and are increasingly undertaking the specialised production of particular crops as a means of raising their living standards, subsistence production is regarded as an economic sheet-anchor which will ease any difficulties which may be encountered in particular industries during the period of transition.

There are many ways in which productive efficiency might be increased, but, lest any of these should in the long term contribute to the destruction of agricultural resources, caution must be exercised in introducing changes. The Administration therefore continually surveys agricultural conditions among farmers and aims its extension programmes at an evolutionary development of indigenous agriculture based on the valuable and conservational aspects of the existing system. For example, the present basic system of bush or grass fallowing is inefficient in that it requires a major clearing effort each time a crop is planted, but is conservational in that the rapid re-growth which takes place in gardens tends to preserve the soil from physical and chemical degradation. Extension programmes aim at showing farmers that by practising a rotation on each clearing, instead of growing only one crop before permitting the land to revert to bush or grass fallow, they can considerably reduce the labour involved in food production. It has been found that soil fertility is by no means the only factor governing traditional agricultural practice and that other difficulties, such as rapid increase in pests and diseases, combine to make successive cropping with a single staple impracticable. The lack of food suitable for storage make the indigenous people dependent on day-to-day harvesting of the perishable staples and subject to the effects of seasonal variations. Farmers are therefore encouraged to expand the production of such storage crops as rice and peanuts which are suited to traditional subsistence methods. The use of ground covers of quick-growing leguminous trees, which provide only a minor clearing problem, as a substitute for volunteer growth is also encouraged. It is not yet known exactly to what extent a complete resting period for soils can be deferred.

The production of staple foodstuffs is usually closely linked with the social structure and magico-religious beliefs and practices of the communities concerned. Tastes, prejudices, fear of contamination of themselves and of

their agricultural land, and the fear of relying on unfamiliar crops are all difficulties in the way of any attempt to diversify and improve the efficiency of indigenous agriculture. Training programmes in new methods and in the value of new and varied foods, however, help to hasten their adoption.

A different kind of problem arises with the expansion of perennial crop planting for cash production. Perennial crops are of minor importance in the traditional subsistence economy, and, as land tenure systems tend to correspond with the land use methods for the production of the annual staples, the location of groves of perennials has little relation to land ownership. Because of inheritance difficulties, problems of communal ownership, and the tendency for holdings to become fragmented, customary systems of land tenure do not lend themselves to the development of cash cropping with perennials, particularly where formal spacing and techniques other than grove plantings are adopted. As indicated in the earlier part of this chapter, action has therefore been taken to introduce a system of land holding providing for secure individual titles. This change may take some time to effect as indigenous communities are extremely wary of any suggestion of replacing traditional tenure. Meanwhile, however, new systems of planting can be introduced side by side with subsistence production, provided there is no widespread development of permissive occupancy planting outside the land boundaries of effective social units.

In areas where traditional activities, particularly burning for hunting in lower rainfall regions, have caused serious deterioration of soil and vegetation, agricultural extension programmes include measures for land reclamation and conservation. A major programme of this type, which includes the control of burning, encouragement to refrain from cultivating hilltop and watershed areas, and the reforestation of degraded grassland country with suitable tree seedlings, has been in progress in the Eastern Highlands District for several years. The programme has the support of the farming population, who have planted out under supervision many thousands of tree seedlings of *Araucaria* and *Casuarina* species, and has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation throughout degraded and eroded areas; in some of these there are now fairly dense stands of young secondary forests. It has become obvious that *Casuarina* species are the most suitable for land improvement work

over a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions in the highland areas and the planting of *Casuarina* spp. on old garden land and degraded grasslands has become an accepted practice.

Status of Indigenous Agriculture

In recent years active and expanding extension programmes have had a noticeable influence on indigenous agriculture. Since about 1956 there has been an increasing diversification of subsistence and cash cropping, particulars of which are given later in this chapter under the heading *Development of Indigenous Agriculture*.

There continues to be a marked expansion of the area and production of individual farms, and a greater understanding of the relationship between the increased production and increased income. Previously, even when new crops were introduced or larger blocks of a particular crop were achieved by co-operative effort, the area worked by individual farmers did not increase. The increase in the size of blocks cultivated by individual farmers is particularly evident in the cacao plantations of the New Britain District and in the coffee plantations of the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts while a similar expansion has been associated with the mechanised production of annual crops in the Markham Valley area of the Morobe District.

Of special significance has been the development of individual farms completely outside the tribal agricultural system in the New Britain, Sepik, Morobe and Madang Districts, where farmers have taken up blocks on Administration land and have been granted formal leasehold tenure.

Statistics of production of cash crops are collected regularly by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Evaluation of Territory Agriculture

The main objects of the agricultural development programme for the Territory are:

- (i) to improve indigenous agricultural methods and so increase the total volume of production and the nutritional intake of the people;
- (ii) to increase the production of such commodities as rice, meat, dairy products and fresh fruit and vegetables, which are all imported in varying quantities at the present time;
- (iii) to increase the production of certain agricultural crops for export.

During the year there was an increase in the production of foodstuffs with a better distribution of surplus production to adjacent areas when consumption needs warranted.

Copra. Copra is the principal plantation crop. Planting of coconuts by indigenous growers continued to increase. Copra produced by indigenous producers was 29,610 tons for the year ending 30 June 1966. The prospects of increased production of copra by New Guinean producers are good owing to the adoption of improved techniques and to plantings still to come into bearing.

Cacao. Cacao bean production declined due to poor seasonal conditions. Production for 1965-66 amounted to 17,903 tons of which indigenous farmers produced 4,082.

Coffee. Exports of coffee for the year totalled 10,698 tons, of which 6,657 tons were produced by indigenous farmers.

Peanuts. Exports totalled 1,533 tons. Commercial production by indigenous farmers was 922 tons. Peanuts are now well established as a subsistence crop in most Districts.

Rice. Production increased and the Agricultural Extension Service is seeking to maintain interest in this crop because of its sound long-term prospects and the advantages of adding a storable grain to subsistence production.

Passionfruit. Passionfruit growing in the highlands is entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. Six hundred and fifty six tons of fruit were sold to processors at Goroka, Chimbu and Mount Hagen during the year.

Tea. The Garaina tea factory, which now has a capacity of up to 250,000 lb of made tea per annum, produced 32,394 lb of made tea during the year compared with 43,000 lb in 1964-65. The decrease in production was caused by an additional area of tea being set aside for seed production, thus leaving only 25 acres to produce green leaf. Commercial tea plantings are no longer confined to the Administration tea plantation at Garaina as this crop has now been introduced into the Western Highlands, and has been planted by both indigenous and non-indigenous growers.

In promoting the development of the tea industry in the Territory the Administration has adopted the policy of establishing nucleus estates. At present there are eleven persons or companies operating tea estates in the Western Highlands District, and a tea factory was opened recently at Banz.

During the past two years 16,000 acres have been made available for the development of tea plantations and indigenous small holder blocks. During 1965-66 1,000 acres were planted on non-indigenous estates and 75 acres on indigenous small holder blocks.

Pyrethrum. Growing of this highlands crop is entirely in the hands of indigenous producers. The production for the year ending 30 June 1966 was 251 tons. The establishment of a factory and extraction plant at Mt Hagen in November 1965 is expected to result in increased production.

Tobacco. The production of Burley tobacco this year increased from 3½ tons last year to 5 tons and prices remained at the same levels. The overall quality of the leaf produced continued to improve.

Truck Crops and Fruit. Sales of fruit and vegetables by indigenous growers in town markets, including those at Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Goroka and Mt Hagen, provided a significant source of income for growers during the year. It is estimated that 18,000 tons were sold.

Pastoral Industry. The Pastoral Industry is in the developmental stage and is being assisted by a scheme to encourage local breeding of livestock, under which importations of breeding stocks are subsidised. A scheme to subsidise the importation of horses for use on pastoral properties has also been introduced. An administration abattoir at Tiaba near Port Moresby in Papua was opened during the year, and another abattoir has been constructed by the Administration at Lae for the slaughter of locally produced livestock. Livestock importations during the year included 630 cattle and the subsidy paid amounted to \$15,888. Also imported were 56,094 chickens, 25 turkeys and 599 ducks.

Development of Indigenous Agriculture

With continued application of the extension measures described later in this chapter, further progress was made in all districts. Revised estimates are given of the number of palms and trees in the various districts.

Sepik District. Approximately 21,000 coconut palms were planted, bringing the total to 1,644,000. Copra production amounted to 781 tons. Sixty-two tons of coffee were produced. Rice plantings increased and production increased from 468 tons to 812 tons. Sales of truck crops amounted to 1,340 tons. Cacao plantings now total 66,000 trees.

The District is served by one agricultural station and sixteen extension centres, staffed by fourteen expatriates and sixty New Guineans. Two hundred and twenty patrols were carried out.

Madang District. The total number of native-owned cacao trees increased to 729,000. Production of cocoa was 121 tons. Coffee production amounted to 6 tons. The quality of copra continues to improve and sales amounted to 1,976 tons. Coconut palms number approximately 1,100,000. Rice production was 32 tons. There is one agricultural station and eleven extension centres in the District staffed by thirty-three local and nine overseas officers.

Morobe District. Peanut production increased by 52 tons to a total of 671 tons of which 603 tons were offered for sale. Rice production was 5 tons. Coffee production was 782 tons. Cacao trees number approximately 242,000 and 44 tons of cocoa were produced. Coconut palms number approximately 604,000 and the copra produced amounted to 748 tons. Truck crop sales amounted to an estimated 1,394 tons. Twenty-five tons of *Centrosema* seed were grown. There are eighteen farming projects using some form of mechanisation.

The District is served by one agricultural station and twenty-one extension centres from which 458 patrols were carried out. The staff includes 117 local and 19 overseas officers.

Manus District. Coconut plantings have continued and there are now approximately 384,000 native-owned palms. Copra production rose to 781 tons. Continued attention was given to the improvement of coconut grove maintenance and copra quality. Cacao plantings increased by 7,615 trees to a total of approximately 44,000 trees and production was 10 tons. There are some 18,000 rubber seedlings in nurseries. Continued attention was given to annual food crops both for subsistence and cash sale.

There are two extension centres in the District staffed by fifteen local and two overseas officers.

New Ireland District. Cacao planting increased to 190,000 trees. Production of cocoa was 94 tons. Coffee production is still negligible. Coconut palms, including 251,000 new plants, are now estimated at 3,300,000 and copra production was 7,821 tons. Truck crop production was 165 tons.

There is one agricultural station and one extension centre in the District staffed by fifteen local and seven overseas officers.

New Britain District. The sales of truck crops are estimated at 5,100 tons, the majority being sold through the Rabaul market. Cacao plantings increased to a total of 4,200,000 trees while cocoa production decreased due to adverse seasonal conditions to 3,448 tons. Coconut palms now total 5,200,000. The production by native producers of copra was 12,831 tons.

The resettlement schemes in the Gazelle Peninsula continue to progress satisfactorily. Loan money made available by the Administration is being put to good use. Plantings of cacao have increased to 1,714 acres of which about 835 are producing.

The District has thirteen extension centres and an extension staff of twenty-two expatriate and forty-eight indigenous staff members.

Bougainville District. Cacao plantings increased by 327,000 trees to a total of 1,967,500. Cocoa produced was 352 tons. Rice production of 18 tons was much lower than in recent years. The total number of coconut palms is now estimated at 2,385,000 and copra production was 4,610 tons. Coffee production amounted to 17 tons.

Truck crop sales totalled 434 tons.

The District is served by one agricultural station and six extension centres staffed by sixty-one local and ten overseas officers.

Eastern Highlands District. Coffee production showed an increase to 4,074 tons in 1965-66. Hamlet pulperies continue to prove very popular and the quality of coffee produced is high. Seventy-one tons of peanuts were produced of which 57 tons were offered for sale. Sales of truck crops amounted to 2,542 tons. Passionfruit production was 381 tons of fruit sold to the pulperies. Trials with pyrethrum continue to indicate that this crop will thrive at altitudes over 6,500 feet and to date 972 acres have been planted producing, during the year 116 tons of dried flowers. Twenty-five acres of tobacco have been planted and this year 5 tons of cured leaf were produced.

The District is served by two agricultural stations and nineteen extension centres from which 102 patrols were carried out by the expatriate staff of nineteen and the indigenous staff of fifty.

Western Highlands District. Coffee production increased to a total of 1,715 tons. An estimated 900 acres were planted with peanuts, producing 300 tons of which 200 tons were offered for sale, the remainder being consumed by the growers. Truck crop sales, mainly sweet potato,

amounted to 6,925 tons. Passionfruit production was 274 tons. Pyrethrum plantings to date have been 2,991 acres and production was 131 tons of dried flowers in 1965-66.

Tea planting was begun by indigenous growers during the year and to date 75 acres have been planted. Nursery plantings have been increased and seedlings to enable planting of about 500 acres of tea are available.

There is one agricultural station and twelve extension centres in the District staffed by twenty local and nineteen overseas officers.

Agricultural Research

The Division of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for all agricultural research and investigation. The specialist technical sections, except those engaged in livestock research, are attached to this division which is decentralised, most of its staff being employed on experiment stations throughout the Territory. The main research and administrative activities are as follows:

- (i) the promulgation and administration of legislation concerned with plant quarantine and the control of pests, diseases and noxious weeds;
- (ii) introduction and testing of new crop plants, pasture plants, and new varieties of established economic species;
- (iii) crop improvements and agronomic experiments with all crops grown in the Territory;
- (iv) production of high grade seed and planting material;
- (v) investigation of farming systems;
- (vi) research on crop processing methods;
- (vii) design and operation of model crop processing facilities and testing of new processing machinery;
- (viii) soil and land use surveys;
- (ix) research and services in plant pathology;
- (x) research and services in economic entomology; and
- (xi) chemical and biochemical services and research.

There are six agricultural experiment stations which carry out investigations in plant improvement and also serve as demonstration centres for all phases of crop husbandry: the Lowlands Agricultural Experiment Station Keravat, near Rabaul; the Plant Industry Centre at Bubia, near Lae; the Experimental Tea Plantation at Garaina in the Morobe District; the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura in

the Eastern Highlands District; and the experimental plots at Yambi on the Sepik plains, and the High Altitude Experiment Station at Tambul, Western Highlands District.

Tambul (7,350 feet above sea level) was opened in 1966 mainly for pyrethrum research.

The three main stations at Kerevat, Bubia and Aiyura carry out experimental work with the main agricultural crops appropriate to their altitude. Work at Garaina is confined to tea. At Yambi a study of the problems of developing the extensive but infertile Sepik plains is being undertaken.

Information on the work carried out by the specialist sections and on the stations during the year under review is given in the following sections.

Plant Pathology and Microbiology

The headquarters of the Plant Pathology section is at Port Moresby where three pathologists and a bacteriologist are working on material from all parts of the Territory. The second laboratory is at Keravat, where a pathologist and virologist are stationed.

The Port Moresby laboratory handled 510 accessions of specimens received from the general public and agricultural officers, and from collections made during field surveys and investigations. Isolation and identification of organisms from the various accessions were carried out at Port Moresby and portions of many of the collections were sent to the Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Kew, England, for lodging and confirmation of identification. Specimens, cultures, slides and photographs were sent to other specialists overseas.

The Port Moresby laboratory continued as the centre for research on the cacao die-back problem, concentrating particularly on isolations from diseased material, and cultural studies on the organisms obtained, especially *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, while in the field further inoculation tests were made under a variety of conditions in various localities, especially at Keravat in the Gazel'e Peninsula, in the Markham Valley, and at Laloki.

Reading on cacao die-back continued to be taken on the trial in the Gazelle Peninsula. The trial was designed to determine incidence of die-back under fortnightly applications of insecticide, fungicide and complete fertiliser in various combinations, to determine the rate of infection and the distribution of infection. Monthly assessments have also been made by the entomologists on type of insects present in the sprayed and unsprayed blocks, and the

degree of infestation, as well as assessments of amount of new flush growth. Rate of infection throughout the year is also being examined in relation to rainfall.

Trials commenced during the year to determine whether compounds reputed to have some systemic action against fungi might reduce the incidence or development of die-back. This work was mainly carried out at Bubia in the Markham valley.

During the year blister smut of maize was recorded in the Eastern and Western Highlands and at one location in New Britain, but the incidence was low.

In July coffee rust caused by the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* was recorded at Sogeri about 30 miles from Port Moresby. All diseased bushes and other coffee in the area and in the Rigo Subdistrict were destroyed immediately in an endeavour to eradicate the disease before it spread to the main coffee areas of New Guinea. The areas are being kept free of all coffee, including volunteer seedlings, and to date no further outbreaks have occurred in the Territory.

At the Port Moresby laboratory further studies were made on the fungi causing root rots of cacao, coffee and rubber, while various miscellaneous diseases were investigated, both in the field and in the laboratory.

Investigations were continued at Keravat to assess losses of cacao from 'black pod' due to the fungus *Phytophthora palmivora* on certain mother trees, seedlings progeny and clonal lines. Investigations were also made into the pathology of 'black pod' and other diseases of cacao at Keravat.

The virologist resumed work on a sweet potato virus in New Britain, as well as checking on the possible virus content of cacao with die-back, and on other plants showing virus symptoms.

The bacteriologist continued to supply *Rhizobium* cultures to all growers; the main requirements were for *Rhizobium* cultures of *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Centrosema pubescens*. Inoculum cultures for *Glycine javanica*, *Glycine max* and other tropical legumes, etc., were also supplied. The isolation of *Rhizobium* strains from native and introduced legumes continued. Inoculum trials of various legumes with uninoculated controls were sown in selected parts of the Territory to determine the effectiveness of *Rhizobium* strains in the field. The specific nature of the *Rhizobium-Leucaena* symbiosis is being investigated. A number of papers are being written on the work undertaken during the last few years.

Agricultural Chemistry

The Chemistry Section at present operates from two laboratories at Port Moresby and one laboratory at Keravat. At the headquarters laboratory at Port Moresby all analyses of foliar material pertaining to nutrition studies and field trials are performed. As the section has the only facilities in the Territory for wide scale chemical investigations, the chemists at the headquarters laboratory fulfil the role of government chemists by undertaking analyses on a wide range of samples received from other Administration instrumentalities, industry and private sources.

The other laboratory at Port Moresby performs analyses on soil samples submitted from all parts of the Territory by soil survey officers and agricultural officers in the field. Soil samples are also received from other administration organisations, industry and private plantation interests. Where possible analytical results from soil analyses are used in conjunction with foliar analyses to diagnose crop nutrition problems.

The Keravat laboratory is organised to undertake nutrition studies on cacao, coffee, coconuts and Manila hemp. This laboratory is important as it enables research to be carried out in a locality where there is much plantation activity. Work during recent years at this laboratory has been concentrated on chemical studies of the uptake of nitrogen and other nutrients in connection with field fertiliser and shade trials.

Analyses were carried out on 944 soil samples collected in the New Britain, New Ireland, Madang, Morobe, Sepik and Southern, Western and Eastern Highlands Districts of New Guinea and in the Gulf, Central, Milne Bay and Northern Districts of Papua.

Samples of foliar and other plant material received in connection with plant nutritional investigations on the main crops totalled 2,242. Of this total, 309 samples resulted from systematic sampling of Arabic coffee leaves from fertiliser and other agronomic trials proceeding in the highlands, 537 samples of cacao leaves were collected from lowland field trials, while 1,164 samples including waters, fronds and nuts were collected for coconut investigations.

Plant analysis is used to diagnose nutritional problems in other tree crops and samples from oil palms, rubber, tea and shade trees were analysed. Valuable data have been obtained concerning the nutrition of these tree crops as related to the chemical content

of the leaves and seasonal and sampling variations have been studied.

Detailed investigations have almost eliminated the possibility that the incidence of the cocoa-die-back disease is related to faulty nutrition.

With the expansion of the pyrethrum industry in the New Guinea Highlands the number of samples examined for pyrethrins content was increased. Three hundred and thirty-three samples were received from main production centres at weekly intervals and from export shipments, and ninety-two analyses were made in duplicate on bulked samples. Twenty-nine samples were analysed in connection with the pyrethrum breeding programme. In addition, research was carried out on the effect of storage of flowers on pyrethrins loss.

Detailed analyses were made of 136 samples of water, the majority in connection with a water resources survey. Two hundred other samples analysed included foods, pastures, produce fertilisers, insecticides, hair dyes, soap, sawdust, transformer oils, limestone and seaweed.

Staff shortages and a change in emphasis in nutrition investigations towards coconut problems, resulted in the total number of samples received during the year, 3,814, being 640 less than in the previous year.

Economic Entomology

The Entomology Section is staffed by six technical officers stationed at Keravat, Popondetta in Papua and at the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at Port Moresby. At Keravat and Popondetta, field trials are conducted for the control of the more important insect pests. A general insect register and an insect pest register are maintained at Port Moresby and a reference collection is being built up. Materials for taxonomic study and identifications are forwarded to more than forty overseas specialists.

A complete checklist of the Territory's insect pests is being prepared for publication. Part of this work was carried out in 1964 in European and American museums.

The coconut, which is the most important commercial crop in the Territory, has several major pests. Dynastid beetles are probably the most serious primary pests of this crop. The Asiatic rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L., which is believed to have been accidentally introduced to the Bismarck Archipelago during the last war has not yet invaded the mainland of New Guinea and Bougainville. On

the mainland, *Scapanes australis* Boisd. is the most important indigenous dynastid pest. In the Bismarck Archipelago and on Bougainville, it is replaced by the closely related species, *Scapanes grossepunctatus* Sternb. Chemical control against both introduced and indigenous dynastids is carried out by individual treatment of the palms with insecticides, mainly BHC dust. The Administration's programme for the biological control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* has been continued by the introduction of beneficial insects. This work is conducted in close co-operation with the South Pacific Commission.

The large assassin bug, *Platymerus rhadamanthus*, an African species, is being reared in large numbers at Keravat and eggs and nymphs of this insect were liberated in various areas of the Territory for the control of *Oryctes rhinoceros* and other dynastids.

The palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus paucatus* Kirsch, attacks palms which were damaged primarily by dynastids and wounded in various other ways. A 2 per cent solution of dieldrin in creosote sprayed on entrance holes and wounds gives good control.

Of the two major hispid pests of coconut, *Brontispa longissima* Gestro causes damage to young palms in many districts throughout the Territory. Control is achieved with a 0.15 per cent dieldrin spray repeated every 6 weeks. The coconut leaf-mining beetle, *Promecotheca papuana* Csiki, although recorded elsewhere in the Territory, causes severe damage only in some parts of New Britain.

Since 1960-61 cacao in a newly developed cacao growing area of the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain has been seriously damaged by the larvae of some species of Noctuidae, Gemoetridae and Lymantriidae. Some species also attacked the foliage of *Leucaena leucocephala* shade trees. The main species involved were the noctuid *Achaea janata* L. and the geometrids *Ectropis* spp. There was a decrease in the population density of these pests in 1965-66.

Pantorhytes weevils (notably *Pantorhytes plutus* Oberth. in New Britain, and '*P*' *proximus* Gestro in the Morobe District) are still considered the most important pests affecting cacao. Chemical control experiments against *Pantorhytes plutus* are continuously carried out at the Keravat station.

The mirid (capsid) *Pseudodoniella typica* (China and Carv.) the major pest of cacao in New Britain has been found also in the Madang District. The major cacao mirid pest in the mainland is *P. laenisi* miller. Both species

damage mainly the pods but sometimes also the young shoots. Cacao mirids are susceptible to BHC dust and endosulfan spray and by regular treatment of the cacao plantations and cacao gardens with these insecticides their population density can be reduced to prevent economic loss.

The coreid bug, *Amblypelta theobromae* Brown, which is confined to the Morobe District, is another potential pest of cacao pods. It is susceptible to dieldrin.

Investigations on the suspected connection between primary insect pests and some types of die-back of laterals in cacao trees are being continued.

Coffea coneophora has still no major pests. *Meroleptus cinctus* Msl., the coffee girdler weevil of the Eastern highlands, for some years a major pest of *Coffea arabica*, is now well under control.

The campaign for the eradication of the introduced giant termite *Mastotermes darwiniensis* Frogg, in the Lae area, has continued.

There was a severe outbreak of looper caterpillars (*Ectropis* sp.) on *Coffea arabica* and *Leucaena leucocephala* in a plantation in the Morobe District. Besides the application of chemical control methods an electronic insect killing device has been installed in this plantation for the control of the caterpillars.

The introduction of a predacious ladybird (*Leis SPC*) from the Eastern Highlands to the Bayier River Area of the Western Highlands District for the control of the citrus Aphid (*Toxoptera citricidus*) has been very successful.

Soil Survey

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization was not active in the field in the Territory of New Guinea during the year.

Work was completed on laying out a drainage scheme including construction of channels and protective weirs on an area of 2,800 acres at Kindeng in the Western Highlands. The area is to be developed for smallholder tea growing. Investigation of drainage on 1,280 acres at Avi was begun and had progressed to the field design stage by the end of the year. Research at Olgaboli on the reclamation of deep peat showed that the ground level subsidence was unavoidable if drainage and cultivation were to be achieved, and the effects of this subsidence on both surface and subsurface water flow were observed. Tea made good growth on the reclaimed peat acres, and plots were prepared for food crops to function test the moisture controls.

Investigations of similar swampland in the Eastern Highlands were made and drainage requirements on a valley basis were calculated. Three small areas on the Waghi River northwest of Minj totalling about 1,100 acres were examined. All the blocks had swampy or deeply sloping escarpments to the river terraces which limited their potential. About 600 acres had a moderate to high potential for all highland crops on reclamation. The results of trials in the Wahgi valley will be significant in the final assessment of these areas.

In west New Britain, work was begun on a correlation of soils found on 500,000 acres along the north coast. Systematic mapping at a scale of 1 : 25,000 was begun and all previous surveys will ultimately be consolidated in this programme. Extensive sampling collection of technical data and demonstration of soil characteristics in the Cape Hoskins area enabled visiting experts to assess the potential of this area for oil palm development.

In the Sepik district, 6,200 acres near Angoram were surveyed and mapped in an area of low hilly country with yellow brown firm clay soils. The soils had developed on marine sediments and there are moderately to strongly sloping north-south aligned ridges. Much of the land will be suitable for development with food crops and rubber.

Agronomy

Coconuts. The aims of the coconut improvement programme have been reviewed fully in previous reports. The main investigations under way are fertiliser and strain testing trials.

Trials in New Ireland continue to show good response to potassium. A new trial has been laid down on young seedlings in the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.

Seedlings are growing well in the hybrid seedling trials being repeated at a site in Papua where dynastid beetles are less numerous than at the earlier trial site in New Guinea. The trial includes a range of Territory cultivars with strains from the New Hebrides, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon and Singapore.

Cacao. A breeding and selection programme aimed mainly at developing clones and clonal seed for commercial users was reported fully in the Annual Report for 1956-1957, and reviewed in detail in the *Papua and New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 4 of March 1960.

Some clone testing trials have now been concluded, and several vigorous high yielding clones are available for distribution.

Early yields of several hybrids are promising, and seed gardens are being established for the production of hybrid seed. Some of these will be discarded later if the early yield is not maintained.

Trials were begun in 1960 with introduced Upper Amazonian varieties which have proved exceptionally high yielding in other countries.

Results of cultural trials have led to revised recommendations on spacing and shading, and work continues on fertiliser trials which indicate good returns from nitrogenous fertilisers under some conditions. New trials to examine other aspects of shading, spacing, fertilising and pruning are progressing well.

Research is in progress at Keravat on processing techniques for production of 'flavour' cocoa.

Coffee. The work with *Coffea arabica* is centred on the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Trials cover varietal testing and progeny testing within varieties, as well as such cultural factors as fertilising, pruning, spacing, shading and ground cover. Good responses have been obtained from fertilising especially with potassium, and it is probable that fertilising will be essential on many highland soils as bushes grow older.

Yield trends in variety, shading, spacing and pruning trials are becoming clear and a progress report will be published in the *Papua New Guinea Agricultural Journal*, Volume 18, No. 2.

Rice. Trials with irrigation at Epo Agricultural Experiment Station, Papua, again gave fairly promising results, although there were some problems with insect pests and weeds, especially nut grass (*Cyperus SP*).

A pure line seed production scheme provides seed for distribution throughout the Territory.

Pastures. The introduction of suitable pasture species and the establishment of collections and testing experiments continued in the dry belt of the Markham Valley and at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station, Aiyura.

Productivity of various species under grazing conditions is being tested at Aiyura and Bubia. Particular attention is being given to *L. leucocephala* for lowland and medium altitude conditions.

Tobacco. Small-scale commercial tobacco leaf production continued in the highlands and pure seed of suitable varieties is being maintained at Aiyura.

Trials of flue-cured tobacco production were undertaken in the Eastern Highlands District, and the Central and Northern Districts of Papua.

Manila hemp. Selection work at Keravat has produced clones of good quality and yielding ability. However, the economics of commercial production are doubtful and no new work is being initiated.

Pyrethrum. Because growth is only satisfactory at altitudes above 6,000 feet, research is being transferred to a new station at Tambul at 7,350 feet. During the year trials at Aiyura were completed and transfer of material to Tambul began.

Tea. Quality and yields at Garaina continued to be satisfactory and new equipment to modernise the factory was installed. Most of the plantation was given over to seed production because of the heavy demand for seed and small seed gardens have also been planted at Aiyura and Mount Hagen. Seventy tons of seed have been distributed.

Fertiliser trials at Garaina showed a marked response to sulphur and some response to nitrogen and potassium.

Food Crops. At Keravat and Aiyura long term rotation trials, in which various legumes (food crops or cover plants) are alternated with sweet potatoes and other root crops, continued. Results at Keravat indicate that none of the rotations is adequate to maintain sweet potato yields, although decline has been less severe in wide than in narrow rotations. At aiyura decline appears to be less rapid and maintenance of productivity does not present the same problems as in the lowlands. Trials on the use of fertilisers to maintain food crop yields are in progress.

Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine

The Plant Introduction and the Plant Quarantine Service continues to serve the needs of both Papua and New Guinea. The Plant Introduction and Plant Quarantine Station, where incoming plant material is handled, is at Laloki near Port Moresby. Seed and other plant material is grown under observation at Laloki, prior to multiplication and distribution for regional testing at the various agricultural experiment stations.

The range of plant material introduced reflects the varying interests and projects conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Thirty-one varieties of wheat *Triticum aestivum* were obtained from Kenya where they were selected for their suitability to conditions not greatly differing from those in the New Guinea Highlands. The wheat varieties were introduced for trial planting at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at Aiyura.

In order to widen the range of material available for local selection, five varieties of rice *Oryza sativa* were received from the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and eight varieties from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The rice varieties are said to be potentially suitable for non-irrigated culture in areas such as the Markham Valley.

Fourteen sugar cane varieties, *Saccharum officinarum*, were introduced from Queensland for eventual trial planting and testing in the Markham Valley.

Additional planting material of the Walanga potato variety (*Solanum tuberosum*) was imported from Australia. This variety has proved to be suitable for the Highlands areas being apparently adaptable to short-day conditions. Planting material will be multiplied at agricultural centres for distribution to indigenous producers. Reference was made in last year's report to the introduction of *Iris florentina* from Italy; these tubers failed to grow, but a fresh introduction was made during the current year.

The interest in tropical fruit tree introduction was maintained; grafted trees of several clones of rambutan, *Nephelium larpaceum*, pulasan; *Nephelium mutabile*, and of durian, *Durio zibethinus*, were secured from Malaysia. Seed of the Cleopatra mandarin and of the Troyer citrange were received from Hawaii for trial as citrus rootstock in a multiplication scheme.

A possible new variety of fruit for the Highlands is the Chinese Gooseberry *Actinidia chinensis*, both seed and rooted cuttings of four clones were obtained from New Zealand.

In view of the growing interest in the possibilities of vanilla production, it was considered necessary to widen the range of types available for local testing. Species obtained were *Vanilla planifolia* and *V. tahitiensis* from Tahiti; *V. planifolia*, *V. tahitiensis* and *V.*

pompona from the Malagasy Republic. Several bulk lots of oil palm seed, *Elaeis guineensis*, mainly *dura* X *pisifera* and *Dura* X *tenera* crosses, were imported from Malaysia for large scale tests in different parts of the Territory.

Seed of chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*, a source plant of essential oils, has been secured from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, for eventual trial planting in the Highlands.

As work is progressing on tobacco investigations, seed of two flue cured tobacco varieties, *Nicotiana tabacum*, were imported from Queensland for testing on a commercial scale in various parts of the Territory.

Rubber seed, *Hevea brasiliensis*, both polyclonal and monoclonal, has been imported in bulk quantities from Malaysia for the establishment of seedling nurseries for smallholder rubber projects in various districts, such as New Ireland, Bougainville and Manus.

The pasture investigation programme is being developed and a considerable number of pasture species, both grasses and legumes, were introduced to maintain a flow of planting material for this programme.

The vegetable seed distribution scheme has also been maintained. Three consignments a year of selected seed suitable for the area are delivered to each District for distribution to village communities.

The plant quarantine inspection service was maintained at all Territory ports and airports of entry for overseas vessels or aircraft. All aircraft arriving in the Territory from countries other than Australia are disinfected on arrival and any garbage or foodstuff discharge is incinerated. Methyl bromide fumigation facilities are now available at Lae and Rabaul. A second local quarantine officer (plants) successfully completed the Plant Quarantine Course held at the East-West Centre of the University of Hawaii at Honolulu. The quarantine services at Rabaul are being maintained by the first local officer to complete this course.

Agricultural Extension

To achieve the aims of agricultural extension work, which have been stated in detail in earlier reports, the Division of Extension and Marketing draws up extension programmes based on the particular needs, opportunities and problems of each district. Due regard is paid to the principle that, to be effective, changes must be introduced gradually and must be accepted voluntarily by the people. The programmes, which are constantly reviewed

and adjusted to meet changing circumstances, are concerned not only with increasing and diversifying production, but with preserving resources by sound and conservational methods. The present levels of social and educational advancement of the indigenous farming community make it difficult to interest them in land use procedures as rational systems, or to create an awareness of a Territory-wide need for the conservation of agricultural resources. For some years, therefore, the Administration must continue to accept complete responsibility for this aspect of development, but meanwhile consultation with the people is bringing about some understanding of the importance of conservational methods and their local application.

The extension activities of the Division may be broadly grouped under the headings of contact, demonstration and training, and take the following forms:

(a) contact with the farming community is made and maintained in various ways—through field days, agricultural patrolling and village visiting, the development of agricultural extension centres and rural organisations of various kinds, the provision of marketing facilities and assistance in the provision of implements and machinery, or through the activities of trained intermediaries. Land settlement schemes aimed at providing improved opportunities for progressive farmers make possible a special type of contact. Such extension aids as films, film strips, photographic and poster displays, pamphlets and recorded talks are primarily a means of support for contact procedures, although they also have an important function in training programmes:

(b) demonstration work involves both field activity in the form of demonstrations on the farmer's own land or crops, and the provision of demonstrations on agricultural extension stations:

(c) training activities take place at three levels:

(i) higher training aimed at producing a local supply of professional and semi-professional agriculturists for the future needs of the Territory, both public and private,

(ii) training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes, and

(iii) training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

Specialised sections dealing with agricultural training, crop processing and marketing, and mechanisation services for cultivation and processing equipment, have been set up within the Division. The establishment of the Agricultural Training Section includes teaching staff for existing and proposed higher level training institutions and for the supervision of in-service and field training curricula. The Marketing section which includes a produce inspection service provides assistance and arranges sales at best possible prices for native organisations such as rural progress societies. In addition, it arranges outlets for the disposal of all crops purchased by the Administration from local indigenous farmers. Project managers supervise major processing and marketing projects for indigenous farmers in field areas. A close relationship between the extension and marketing functions is considered to be especially important at the present stage of farming development.

Intensive agricultural extension work is being carried out on the basis of an approved plan. The main points of the plan, which covers five years to 1966-1967, are:

(a) to increase the number of professional extension staff to about 240, including indigenous officers, engaged on full-time extension duties;

(b) to build up the force of indigenous agricultural assistants to 900, so that there is one to approximately 2,000 of the rural population;

(c) to establish two additional sub-diploma agricultural institutions to cater for indigenous youths whose academic studies terminate at first year secondary school, but who have the ability to absorb technical agricultural training;

(d) to allow approximately thirty agricultural diplomates to graduate per year by 1966-1967;

(e) to establish approximately fifty agricultural extension centres from which extension staff can operate and at which agricultural demonstrations on a small scale can be conducted;

(f) to increase the incidence of agricultural patrolling by 75 per cent to provide for a greater amount of agricultural contact with the population;

(g) to use more intensive educational aids for agricultural training, such as film strips and pamphlets dealing with the major cash and subsistence crops and various agronomic and crop processing practices.

The aims of this intensified agricultural extension programme are a higher level of village subsistence; an increased standard of living resulting from the introduction of superior cash crop varieties giving higher yields; better cash crop processing and marketing facilities; and an agricultural population better trained in the methods of agricultural practice best suited to their particular areas. *Agricultural Extension Staff.* During 1965-66 staff engaged on extension work included 168 professional and sub-professional officers, including two local officers, 81 technical and clerical overseas officers, 38 indigenous assistant agricultural officers and 581 trained and partly trained indigenous agricultural assistants. Of these 108, 49, 21, and 401 respectively were engaged in extension work in the Trust Territory.

Agricultural Training. Approved training courses are as follows:

(a) a full agricultural diploma course, with intermediate certificate entry standard. This course was introduced at Vudal Agricultural College near Keravat, New Britain District, in 1965. The College is in its second year of operation. There are 38 first year students including:

13 New Guineans

18 Papuans, 1 of mixed race,

3 from British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and

1 Gilbert and Ellice Islander

2 Tongans

and 16 second year students including:

6 New Guineans

6 Papuans, 2 of mixed race,

1 from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate

1 Ocean Islander;

(b) a 2-year sub-diploma certificate course including both theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture, botany, plant pests and diseases, agricultural economics, farming, mathematics and English expression. This course is conducted at the Popondetta Agricultural Institute where there are now 35 students. There are 18 students—9 New Guineans and 9 Papuans—in the first year of the course, and 17 Students—7 New Guineans and 10 Papuans—in the second year. A total of 53 students have graduated from the Institute since it began operation in July 1963;

(c) a farmer training course of 9 to 12 months duration given at agricultural extension stations and, as field training, to small

groups at extension centres. Full training facilities have been completed at the Madang Extension Station, the Tailigap Extension Centre (New Britain District); the Mount Hagen Extension Station (Western Highlands District), the Kavieng Extension Station (New Ireland), the Bainyik Extension Station (Sepik District) and the Finschhafen Extension Centre (Morobe District), while temporary facilities are in use at the extension stations at Sohano (Bougainville), Manus, and Goroka (Eastern Highlands). At 30 June 1966, 893 farmer trainees were attending courses at stations and centres in the Trust Territory; 1,023 trainees have completed training.

A training school was opened at Aitape in the Sepik district early in 1961, with the aim of improving the output and quality of copra in the district. The school has accommodation for sixteen trainees and conducts courses of six weeks duration covering the establishment and management of village copra plantations and the erection and operation of hot-air copra dryers. Villagers select leaders of their communities to attend the school which has a staff of four indigenous instructors under the general supervision of the agricultural officer of Aitape.

Agricultural Extension Stations. These stations, which have been established at Bainyik (Sepik District), Madang (Madang District), Mount Hagen (Western Highlands District), Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), and Kavieng (New Ireland District), serve as district regional bases and, as well as conducting farmer training, provide demonstrations in crop production and processing, carry out local experiments, and produce and distribute seed and planting material. During the year two new stations were opened at Korofeigu (Eastern Highlands District), and Kaiapit (Morobe District).

Agricultural Extension Centres. There are 101 of these small establishments which serve as local bases at the sub-district or area level for such field extension activities as patrolling, rural organisation and marketing assistance, field training and the distribution of seed and planting material. It is the policy to expand the services available to indigenous farmers by developing additional extension centres in all districts of the Territory.

Extension work was undertaken mainly from the following centres: Lumi, Wewak, Aitape, Angoram, Amanab, Pagei, Vanim and

Ambunti in the Sepik District; Aiome, Bogia, Saidor and Kar Kar Island in the Madang District; Kabwum, Lae, Wau, Kaiapit, Finschhafen, Morobe and Mumeng in the Morobe District; Kerowagi, Kundiawa, Chuave, Lufa, Henganofi, Okapa, Kainantu and Gembogl in the Eastern Highlands District; Wapenamanda, Wabag, Minj, Laiagam and Tambul in the Western Highlands District; Pomio, Taliligap, Talasea, Kandrian and Cape Hoskins in the New Britain District; Namatanai in the New Ireland District; and Konga, Buin, Kieta, Boku and Teop in the Bougainville District.

Patrols involving 3,050 days in the field by professional officers and 35,152 days by trained indigenous assistants were carried out and contact was made with most of the rural population. Day visits by expatriate staff totalled 6,668 and by indigenous staff 10,414.

Development of Major Programmes of Rural Organisation and Marketing. To cater for the considerable expansion of commercial production by indigenous farmers throughout the Territory, a series of major marketing projects has been organised on an area basis in various districts by the special Marketing Section set up within the Division of Extension and Marketing. The projects are integrated with the work on rural organisation and marketing being carried out in connection with such organisations as rural progress societies, co-operative societies, and local government councils, and allow the development of individual enterprise within their framework. The following projects have been established:

(a) *Finschhafen Project.* This project is based on the operations of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society Ltd, which has continued to consolidate its activities in the produce and marketing fields. The Society, whose membership is drawn from all sections of the Finschhafen Sub-district, is organised on co-operative lines and supplies marketing services throughout the sub-district, including sea transport for coffee and copra; it also operates a wholesale and retail distributing service for consumer goods through branch stores. The Society, which formerly sold all coffee to the Administration in parchment form, has progressed to the stage where it now sells milled green bean direct to coffee agents in Australia, with Administration Extension officers acting purely in an advisory capacity in milling and sale arrangement. Agricultural extension activities at field level are integrated with the work of the society to develop coffee pulping

and copra curing techniques. A produce committee is established by Society rule, and by including agricultural extension and co-operative officers in its membership, provides managerial control over all produce marketing.

(b) *Inland Sepik Project*. This project has been reorganised and the five societies now handle rice. A project manager, at the Bainyik Agricultural Extension Station provides continuous guidance for these societies. An Administration central rice mill is located at the same station to process paddy rice marketed by the societies. Eight hundred and four tons of paddy rice were produced in 1965-66 and some 61 tons of Robusta coffee parchment were purchased by the Administration.

(c) *Tolai Cocoa Project*. The background to this project has been described in earlier reports. It involves the operation by local government councils in the Gazelle Peninsula area of New Britain of central fermentaries for the processing and marketing of the crop from the very large cacao plantings in the area. The eighteen fermentaries processed 2,362 tons of cacao in 1965-66.

(d) *Asaro-Bena Project*. Since the inception of this project in 1960-61 continuous assistance has been given to coffee, peanuts, passion fruit and tobacco production. A programme to improve the quality of coffee has been pursued, village communal pulperies being the latest development. The small tobacco crop has provided excellent opportunities for research in small-holder cultural and curing techniques. During the year peanut and passionfruit production was encouraged, but in the case of peanuts there was limited response from growers despite attractive prices.

(e) *Chimbu Project*. This is an extension of the Asaro-Bena activities. Harvests of tobacco have been marketed while a number of village coffee pulperies have been promoted. Considerable interest has been shown in pyrethrum in the Chimbu area, and a significant planting programme has been undertaken by members of the project.

(f) *Atzera Peanut Project*. This project embraces an area devoted mainly to the growing of White Spanish peanuts in the upper Markham Valley. Guidance in the growing of peanuts is given by agricultural officers in the area who also assist growers in making sales direct to local and overseas buyers. Several tractors, and other

machinery such as ploughs and harrows, are available and are used in the preparation of land in the project area. Plantings are increasing and potential production in the areas under development is at present estimated at more than 500 tons of kernels a year. The collection and sale of *Centrosema pubescens* seed has been encouraged and a reasonable market for this crop has been established and 32 tons were sold during the year.

(g) *Unggai Coffee Project*. This project is located in the Eastern Highlands District and is associated with the purchase, collection, processing and sale of coffee parchment. Initially sales were made to the Administration, but the coffee is now marketed direct to local and overseas buyers.

Attention continued to be given to other aspects of rural organisation and marketing, reported on in previous annual reports. In future years many of these activities will probably be included in area projects of the type mentioned above. Brief reference is made to the following:

(a) *Rural Progress Societies*. These continue to play an important part in the economic advancement of the people in that they provide organised groupings into financial societies which can cater for the purchase and disposal of cash crops grown in the area.

(b) *Co-operative Societies*. The main activity of these societies in relation to primary production is copra marketing. More recently societies have been formed to engage in coffee and cocoa processing and marketing. Continued assistance has been provided in the form of training and advice in all areas of the Territory where they operate.

(c) *Local Government organisations*. The Division of Extension and Marketing continued to maintain close liaison with local government councils on matters affecting rural economic development. Valuable assistance was again given by councils in organising field days for demonstrations of production techniques for peanuts and coffee.

(d) *Direct Purchase of Cash Crops*. In areas where marketing facilities are either non-existent or ineffective direct assistance was given to native farmers through the purchase of their crops by extension officers. During 1965-66 crops to the value of

\$320,788 were purchased in this way, including cacao, coffee, rice, pyrethrum, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. This service provided a particular stimulus to producers in isolated and underdeveloped areas.

Land Settlement Projects. The aim of these projects, a series of which is being established in suitable localities, is to give advanced farmers an opportunity to develop individual holdings under secure conditions of tenure, and at the same time demonstrate to other farmers in tribal areas the advantages of individual tenure.

Land settlement projects at present in operation include central government Administration projects, under which Administration land is subdivided and leased to indigenous agriculturalists, and land tenure conversion projects, under which tenure of native owned land which has been subdivided and allocated by the group, is converted under the Land Tenure Conversion Ordinance to individual registered titles in fee simple. A third type, local government projects, under which Administration land was leased to a local government council sub-divided and sub-leased to members of the Council, has been discontinued.

Settlers continued to make good progress with the development of their blocks under the guidance of full-time agricultural extension staff.

Operation of Mechanisation Services. Services to rural producers in regard to both cultivation and processing equipment were maintained by mechanical equipment inspectors located at Madang (Madang District), Lae (Morobe District)—from which point two inspectors serve the Morobe and Highlands Districts—and Rabaul (New Britain District). Regional services are provided from Rabaul for the islands lying to the north of New Guinea. Indigenous apprentices have been assigned to each inspector and are being trained to repair and maintain processing and cultivation equipment. Several short courses in tractor operation were given for mechanics, apprentices and machinery operators during the year.

Produce Inspection Service. Copra and cacao for export is inspected at Lae, Madang, Lorengau, Kavieng, Rabaul and Kabakaul (near Rabaul) and inspections are also made in the Bougainville District as necessary.

Government Plantations. There are no commercial plantations operated by the Administration in the Trust Territory.

Central Processing Facilities. The operation of the processing facilities mentioned in previous annual reports was continued; these included coffee-hulling centres at Goroka, Mount Hagen, and Lae, a rice-milling centre at Bainyik and a peanut-hulling plant at Goroka. Tobacco drying and grading facilities have been established at Goroka and ten assemblage, grading and packing centres constructed in the Highlands region.

A stock and poultry food processing and pelleting plant is being obtained for the Division of Animal Industry. Using locally grown crops it is intended to produce a balanced ration in cube and pellet form for sale to native-owned stock and poultry projects.

To cater for the new pyrethrum industry, baling centres are in operation at Mount Hagen, Wabag, Wapenamanda, Laiagam, Goroka, Kerowaghi, Kundiawa, Gembogl, Lufa, Chuave and Henganofi.

Indigenous Participation in Agricultural Administration

Consultation is maintained through such organisations as co-operative and rural progress societies and local government councils, and with political representatives. Indigenous participation in the administration of the agricultural programmes is being increased through the increasing employment of New Guineans as research and extension assistants in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, while one of the main aims of the higher-level training referred to above is to produce qualified indigenous officers who can be recruited to more senior positions in the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Adequacy of Food Supplies for the Indigenous People

No part of the Territory is subject to famine. The most important aspect of nutritional improvement is to increase the supply of protein in communities where the diet is deficient in it. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, assisted by the Department of District Administration, maintains an active programme designed to raise the level and improve the quality of food production in indigenous agriculture.

Special food production problems and the corrective action being taken have been described above in the section on *Indigenous Cultivation Methods and Techniques*.

Control of Indigenous Production

Indigenous farmers are not subject to any kind of compulsion or restriction in regard to crop production. The Administrator has power under the Native Administration Regulations to compel the planting and cultivation of crops in an area declared to be liable to famine or scarcity, but in practice recourse to compulsion is not necessary. In the case of industries where over-all provisions or regulations aimed at the control of plant and animal disease exist, indigenous inhabitants are required to observe the same measures as other producers, e.g., the registration of cacao trees, animal disease control measures (particularly in relation to pigs), and internal quarantine measures restricting the distribution of seed and planting material. There are no measures of the latter type applicable specially to indigenous producers.

Although no special measures of compulsion exist, indigenous farmers are influenced, as far as possible, not to engage in industries which are unsuited, for environmental or other reasons, to the areas which they occupy. The specific district agricultural development programmes for indigenous farmers, referred to above, are aimed at minimising unsatisfactory developments of this nature.

(c) WATER RESOURCES

The rainfall of the Territory is described under *Climate* in Chapter 1 of Part 1 of this Report. Because of the generally heavy and well-distributed rainfall there have been no major water conservation or irrigation projects. Irrigation is practised on a small scale in a number of farming and agricultural ventures.

Small hydro-electric plants are operated at Mount Hagen, Goroka, Bulolo and Wau. The plant at Goroka supplies power for a passion-fruit pulping factory and also for small-scale coffee processing, as well as providing domestic and commercial power and lighting. The plants at Bulolo and Wau provide electric power for use in milling of timber and the manufacture of plywood. Hydro-electric power is also used on a small scale by a number of missions and landholders. Planning has begun for the construction of the Territory's first large scale hydro-electric project at a site near Kainantu on the Upper Ramu River.

CHAPTER 4

LIVESTOCK

Administrative Organisation

The Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is responsible for carrying out those activities of the Administration which directly effect the animal industry. The Division provides the following services to assist the animal industry:

- (i) quarantine;
- (ii) supervision over stock movements both within the Territory, and to and from the Territory;
- (iii) clinical and advisory veterinary services for private stock owners;
- (iv) planning and conducting programmes for the control and eradication of diseases and pests; and
- (v) animal husbandry advisory services.

Stations have been established for breeding livestock for distribution, demonstrating proven methods of station management and animal husbandry, and for experimental work in pasture improvement and animal production and performance.

The following six centres and stations in the Trust Territory were in operation throughout the year under review:

- Animal Industry Centre, Goroka;
- Animal Industry Centre, Kurakakaul, Rabaul;
- Animal Industry Centre, Lae (a quarantine and introduction centre, regional store and staging camp for other animal industry stations);
- Eastern Highlands Livestock Station, Bena Bena, Korofeigu;
- New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, Morobe District; and
- Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer River.

An additional station was established at Urimo in the Sepik District during the year. The work of these centres and stations is supported by a laboratory at Port Moresby which is equipped to handle all aspects of bacteriology, parasitology, and pathology for both the Trust Territory and the Territory of Papua.

Principal Types of Stock

The principal types of livestock are pigs owned mainly by the indigenous inhabitants and cattle. Donkeys, goats, sheep, horses and poultry, are also kept.

Pigs. In most areas the pig population is quite large, particularly in the highlands. The pig is not a native of the Territory, but probably accompanied early population movements from Asia and the islands to the north; however, it seems more closely related to the European type of pig, *Sus scrofa*, than to the types of pigs found in Malaya or other south-east Asian countries. It has been named a separate species, *Sus papuensis*.

Two types of pig husbandry are practised—open range grazing, in which breeding and management in general are but loosely controlled, and housing, in which pigs sometimes share the same dwelling as their owners. As the pig is regarded primarily as an indication of wealth and is used mainly for ceremonial purposes, pig meat contributes very little to the diet of the people.

Efforts to improve the quality of local pigs include the breeding of pigs at the animal industry centres at Goroka and at Kurakakaul, Rabaul, and at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, for distribution to villagers. During the year 937 pigs were distributed from these piggeries most of them being sold to the indigenous people at an average price of \$16 each. Centres have been established at four places in the Eastern Highlands District where villagers may bring their sows to be mated with pure-bred boars at a nominal charge. Mobile stalls have been constructed to enable boars to be taken to villages in other areas.

No pigs were imported during the year.

Cattle. Cattle were imported into New Guinea from the last decade of the nineteenth century until the 1939-45 war to work on plantations and to provide fresh meat for plantation personnel. The gradual establishment of the commercial pastoral industry in more recent years has reduced the importance of this subsidiary form of cattle raising. At 30 June 1966, there were 34,913 head of cattle and approximately 800 buffaloes in the Territory.

The quality of cattle in the Territory is good. The number of cattle, however, is low; locally-killed beef provides only part of the Territory's beef requirements, and there is also scope for the expansion of production of milk and dairy products.

The importing of cattle from Australia is encouraged by granting subsidies to reduce the cost of transporting animals of above average quality to the Territory. During the year 630 cattle were imported. Of these, 327, including 2 pure Brahman bulls, 2 Brahman heifers, 11

Brahman cross bulls, and 258 Brahman cross heifers for producers in the Markham Valley, 33 Red Poll and Angus cattle for the Highlands and 21 Friesian cattle, were imported by private enterprise under the cattle freight subsidy scheme.

The Administration, in the same period, imported 37 Africander heifers, 4 Brahman bulls, 4 Brahman cross bulls, 170 Brahman cross heifers, 75 Red Poll heifers, 3 pure bred Sahiwal cattle, 3 pure bred Sindhi cattle and 4 Sahiwal and Sindhi cross Jersey cattle. The Administration also purchased 182 Brahman cross heifers locally. These cattle will be used in breeding programmes aimed at producing cattle suited to Territory conditions.

The animal industry centre at Kurakakaul, Rabaul, has a herd consisting mainly of Jersey cattle, while the centre at Goroka has a herd of Australian Illawarra Shorthorn cattle. The Eastern Highlands livestock station at Koro-feigu has a herd consisting mainly of Aberdeen Angus and beef Shorthorn cattle in addition to some Brahman crossbred cattle. The New Guinea Lowlands livestock station at Erap has a herd consisting of beef Shorthorn-Africander cross-bred cattle and Droughtmaster (Shorthorn-Brahman cross-bred) cattle. The new Sepik Plains livestock station at Urimo in the Sepik District has a herd of Droughtmaster cattle. The Western Highlands livestock station at Baiyer River has a herd consisting of beef Shorthorn-Africander cross-bred and Red Poll cattle.

The dairy cattle improvement programme, established at the animal industry centres at Goroka and Rabaul, is based upon the production per lactation of cows in these herds. Bull calves from the most productive cows are retained for sale to raise the quality of cattle in the Territory. Although Jersey cattle do not seem to be adversely affected by the Territory's tropical climate, the Administration has imported Sahiwal and Sindhi cross-bred cattle for observation as these may prove to be better suited to tropical conditions.

A total of 711 head were sold from Administration livestock stations to indigenous cattle projects during the year.

The number of cattle particularly on the mainland of New Guinea has increased rapidly during the past year. There are now 353 herds with 2,751 cattle owned by indigenes.

Other Livestock

Horses. Horses are kept at the New Guinea Lowlands Livestock Station, Erap, and at the Western Highlands Livestock Station, Baiyer

River; a few horses are also held at the animal industry centres at Goroka and Rabaul. The Administration, in order to improve the quality of stock horses used in the pastoral industry, imports thoroughbred stallions and a freight subsidy scheme has been introduced to encourage the private importation of stud and above average breeding horses. One horse was imported during the year.

Poultry. During the year 56,094 day-old chickens, 599 day-old ducklings, and 25 day-old turkey poults were imported into the Territory, mainly for commercial poultry farmers located near the larger towns. At the animal industry centres at Goroka and Lae day-old chickens were reared to 10 weeks of age for sale to villagers. Three thousand five hundred 10-week old birds were distributed during the year.

The number of poultry imported, and consequently the number available for distribution, was less than in the previous year because of a prohibition placed on the importing of poultry from Australia due to an outbreak of Newcastle disease there.

Control of Pests and Diseases

To minimise the risk of pests and diseases spreading the Administration maintains a strict control over the movement of stock. The vaccination of pigs against anthrax in the Highlands and in the Sepik District continued. The Australian vaccines used have proved to be effective in preventing the disease and in halting outbreaks. During the year 30,488 pigs were vaccinated.

Brucellosis, cattle tick, screw-worm fly strike, and tuberculosis are the only serious diseases and pests in the Territory which affect cattle. The measures being taken to combat these diseases and pests are succeeding.

During the year 13,734 cattle were tested for brucellosis the incidence of which, during the past 5 years, has been as follows:

Year	Number tested	Reactors	Per cent
1961-1962 ..	3,438	nil	nil
1962-1963 ..	10,668	24	0.225
1963-1964 ..	10,105	5	0.049
1964-1965 ..	15,539	52	0.334
1965-1966 ..	13,734	66	0.048

Cattle on 167 properties were tested in 1965-66, compared with testing on 190 properties in 1964-65. Reactors were found only in the

Madang District, where sixty-six reactors were found in one herd.

Cattle tick has been eradicated from large areas and the eradication campaign is progressing satisfactorily, small pockets of infection in the Sepik and Morobe Districts are still being treated. During the year eradication began in the Bogia area of the Madang District which is the sole major cattle area still tick infested.

The incidence of screw-worm fly strike has been greatly reduced by the use of insecticides to control the fly.

Most cattle in the major cattle-raising areas have been tested for tuberculosis. During the year under review, twenty reactors were found in four herds: in none of these was tuberculosis confirmed however. The cause of these non-specific reactions is thought to be due to other mycobacteria and investigations are continuing to find ways to overcome this problem.

The incidence of tuberculosis over the last 5 years is shown in the following table:

Year	Pro- perties tested	Pro- perties affected	Animals tested	Reac- tors	Per cent reactors
1961-62	43	1	7,312	3	0.041
1962-63	156	8	11,700	9	0.077
1963-64	156	nil	13,786	nil	nil
1964-65	229	6	13,571	54	0.039
1965-66	149	4	8,612	20	0.023

The veterinary laboratory at Port Moresby provides diagnoses on specimens forwarded from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Marketing

The Administration's central slaughterhouse at Lae was opened during the year and provided cattle and pig slaughtering facilities for producers in the Markham and Ramu Valleys, the Bulolo-Wau area, and part of the Eastern Highlands District. It is designed to allow for expansion to handle small goods manufacture, snap-freezing, and canning, when the demand develops.

The *Slaughtering Ordinance* 1964 came into operation on 23 September 1965 providing, among other things, for the registration of all slaughter houses used for slaughtering cattle for human consumption and for the inspection both of slaughterhouses and of all cattle slaughtered for sale.

Dairy farming with high standards of hygiene and management is well established

in areas near the main towns of the Territory where there are ready markets for milk and other dairy products. The area of land close to towns which is suitable for dairy farming is limited. With increasing numbers of indigenous consumers becoming aware of the advantages of using animal protein, particularly milk protein, for older children, the further development of the dairy industry would appear to depend solely upon the availability of suitable land in the less settled areas of the Territory, and upon whether the problems of marketing and transporting dairy products from such areas can be solved.

Pasture Improvement

Research has continued into pasture problems. Species introduction plots are established on all animal industry stations and on selected private properties. All animal industry stations have increased the areas of improved pasture planted, and fertiliser trials are being made to determine whether there are soil deficiencies.

Many species have been planted in trial plots to observe their production. The grasses which have shown most promise to date are Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*), elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), para grass (*Brachiaria mutica*), and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*). These have been planted in mixed pastures with the vine legumes *Centrosema pubescens*, *Pueraria phaseoloides*, and *Calopogonium mucunoides*.

In most areas natural grasslands can be improved through careful management: in selected areas two beasts an acre have been carried for much of the year. Introduced pasture species are becoming increasingly important: most graziers have planted areas of some of the more important tropical species. About 86,000 acres have been taken up as pastoral leases and a substantial increase in the cattle population should result from their development.

Extension Activity

Steady progress is being made in the training of local people in stock management, and indigenous stockmen and herders are employed on Administration livestock stations. Farmer trainees at the extension centre at Goroka are given a short course in pig husbandry as part of their training and at the end of their training are given an opportunity to buy animals from the stud herd to take back to their villages where they can manage them in conformity with the practices they have learned.

During the year, 138 trainees attended the Cattle Husbandry School at Baiyer River. The course of 6 months' duration is designed to assist the villagers in the better management of their cattle projects.

The traditional form of land ownership places some restriction on the development of the livestock industry as it does on other forms of agriculture. However, unlike arable land where individual use rights often apply, open grassland is in the main available to all members of the group or clan. Native cattle projects which operate on a group or village basis have been introduced. Cattle are herded on communally owned grassland adjoining an enclosed area of improved pasture to which they are confined only at night.

CHAPTER 5

FISHERIES

Administrative Organisation

The Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of fishing activities through the Division of Fisheries.

Legislation

The legislation of the Territory which provides for the protection and use of the fishing resources and for the control and regulation of fishing by a licensing system, is contained mainly in the *Fisheries Ordinance* 1922-1938, the *Pearl Fisheries Act* 1952-1953 and the *Fisheries Act* 1952-1959 of the Commonwealth of Australia, and in the regulations made under this legislation.

The export of fish and fish products is controlled under the *Customs Ordinance* 1951-1959 and the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Ordinance* 1952, and in the *Exports (Fish) Regulations* 1953, made under these two Ordinances. Fish handling and processing are controlled under the *Pure Food Ordinance* 1952-1957, and Regulations.

Resources

Territorial waters contain a great variety of fish species. Relatively few are of importance as food and only a small number are harmful.

In the estuaries and rivers, eels, catfish, perch-like fish and barramundi are found, and during certain seasons, when the rivers are not too high, river mullet go upstream. On the shallow reefs, parrot fish, wrasses and surgeon

fish are plentiful. Deep offshore reefs contain paradise fish and many kinds of snapper and sweetlips, including a red bass and the emperor or government bream.

Spanish mackerel, pike and tuna are often taken by towing lines. One particular species, the dogtooth tuna, is found almost exclusively in deep entrances to reefs. The open sea sometimes abounds in yellow fin tuna, and sail-fish, dolphin fish and sharks are also seen.

The narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) frequent territorial waters throughout the year, but are concentrated in schools large enough for commercial fishing only from August to November.

There is some commercial trolling for the two species of the sea pike or barracuda (*Sphyræna* sp.) and for reef fish, mainly the coral trout.

In the rivers of the Gazelle Peninsula and those discharging on the northwest coast of New Britain, whitebait (*Gobiidae* family) often run in large numbers during the period of the new moon and large quantities may be taken when they school near the river mouths.

Crayfish are plentiful in shallow reef waters on the northern coast of New Ireland. They are present throughout most of the year and are generally captured by indigenous fishermen by spearing and by hand.

Shell. Trochus, green snail, goldlip and other species of shell-fish are found in commercial quantities on most of the reefs.

Catch and Marketing

Many of the coastal and island people are actively engaged in organised fishing and catches surplus to their own needs are normally used to barter with the hinterland people or sold at town markets. There are six commercial fishing ventures based at Rabaul of which five are of local fishermen. The one commercial fishing venture based at Lae uses a refrigerated vessel to pick up fish from eight fishing groups. Better equipment and techniques are continuing to improve catches and more fish are being produced for cash sale by organised village groups. Several vessels with refrigerated holds transport those species in demand from village fishing groups to the principal towns.

Shell fishing is almost entirely in the hands of indigenous fishermen.

The principal marine products exported are trochus shell and green snail shell. Exports, especially of trochus, have declined in recent years because of the fall in prices resulting from the introduction of synthetic resins in

the manufacture of articles formerly made from shell. The bech-de-mer fishing has shown little improvement and the amount prepared for export is small.

The quantity and value of fishery exports are given in Appendix X, Table 1.

Fisheries Development and Research

The main points of the Fisheries Action Plan were published in the 1956-57 Report.

At the marine biological station at Kanudi, near Port Moresby, Papua, training in modern fishing techniques using synthetic netting materials, continued under the direction of three European technical officers. Experiments in the design of fish nets and traps suited to local needs are also conducted at the station and the standard of gear being developed for local use continues to rise. In addition to the design and construction of trawl nets, crayfish traps, large mesh nets, beach seines and fish traps, some success has been achieved in the quick and cheap construction of 12-foot fishing tenders using local materials and this work is being expanded as a boat repair service with plans to build larger craft.

Pond Fisheries. Since their introduction in 1954 *Tilapia mossambica* have thrived in ponds and natural swamps in lowland areas, and fish of up to two and a half pounds in weight are not uncommon. At higher altitudes, however, the growth rate, though not the breeding rate, decreases and few fish weighing more than half a pound have been recorded. This species has now become well distributed in the Sepik system and in a recent survey one net took 1,500 pounds of *Tilapia* in three hours.

Two important species of pond-cultured tropical fish, *Trichogaster pectoralis* and *Osphronemus gouramy*, have been introduced under both highland and lowland conditions. The altitude of Dobel (5,500 feet) has proved too great for the fish to breed, but in the lowland areas the growth of the giant gouramy in small fertilised ponds is excellent.

At Amanab (south of Vanimo) breeding was successfully carried out in station ponds and fry are being distributed in the district.

The Cantonese and Singapore varieties of carp which were introduced during 1959-60 are both well established. Both have grown well at Dobel and would appear to be ideally suited to pond culture under highland conditions, although breeding is not sufficient to ensure propagation on a large scale. Some

fry have been distributed throughout the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts where much interest has been shown in pond fisheries.

Recently, in an experiment to control weeds in ponds, an additional freshwater species, the grass carp *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, was introduced, but the introduction failed. Further introductions were obtained from Australia, and Australian perch (*Percolates colonorum*) and fresh water mullet (*Trachystoma petardi*) have been introduced to the clean pond on the Mageri Agricultural Station.

Handbook of New Guinea Fishes. A handbook, being prepared by the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization at Cronulla, Sydney, is expected to be published in 1967. In addition to fishes of Papua and New Guinea the book will include information about fish from neighbouring waters.

Training

Courses conducted by the Fisheries Division for fishery assistants take a minimum period of 3 years, and cover a study of fish and shell species and the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of different types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing operations. Part of the shore training is carried out at the Kanudi Marine Biological Station with additional sea and field work at other locations. In February 1966 a short training course attended by about twenty-five local fishermen was held at Manus Island.

Those who pass their examination may proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fishing vessels up to 60 feet in length.

Depending on the qualifications they obtain, fishery assistants are stationed at various places in the Territory where they can best assist local fishermen, or are attached to technical personnel for survey work.

Nine New Guineans have qualified as fishery assistants and are now working in various parts of the Territory, and a further nine are in training.

CHAPTER 6

FORESTS

General

Forests cover more than 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory and vary in type from the swamp and lowland forests of the coastal plain to alpine vegetation and moss forests. The lowland forests contain most of the readily accessible millable timber. Although there are large areas of good forests in mid-montane regions between 1,500 feet and 7,000 feet altitude, access to this timber is difficult except in the Bulolo Valley which is connected by a good road to the port of Lae.

Generally the coastal forests are very complex in structure, but there are substantial areas of the foothill forests in Northern New Guinea where a Dipterocarp (*Anisoptera polyandra*) forms a considerable proportion of the stand.

Legislation

Forestry legislation consists of the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 and Forestry Regulations which provide for the protection and management of forests, timber reserves and forest produce, acquisition of land and timber rights, the issue of timber permits and licences, control of exports, and the collection of fees and royalties. Control of forestry diseases and pests is provided for under quarantine legislation. There were no amendments to the legislation during the year.

Under the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance the Department of Forests controls two types of land:

(a) land purchased by the Administration, which may be sub-divided into:

- (i) territorial forests—dedicated and declared for perpetual management;
- (ii) timber reserves;
- (iii) land purchased for forestry purposes, but for various reasons not yet classified or dedicated as a territorial forest or timber reserve; and
- (iv) land purchased for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture, but which is under forest (removal of timber from such land is regulated by means of timber permits and licences); and

(b) land over which timber rights only have been purchased. The purchase of timber rights permits controlled timber removal, the land being declared Administration land for the purposes of the Forestry Ordinance.

The conditions under which land may be acquired by the Administration for forestry and other purposes are described in Chapter 3(a) of Section 4 of this Part.

Policy

The development and management of forest resources involves:

- (i) protection of forests;
- (ii) reforestation by establishment of new plantations and silvicultural treatment to ensure natural regeneration of harvested forest areas intended to be managed as perpetual forests;
- (iii) experimental afforestation;
- (iv) research to improve existing techniques;
- (v) supervision of sawmilling activities in the Territory;
- (vi) provision of services of botanical investigation and identification; and
- (vii) investigation to demarcate timber stands of economic importance and compilation of detailed working plans for those forests set aside for the production of timber.

The average population density of the Territory, estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen persons per square mile, is comparatively low and consequently very large areas of forests are still untouched. Efforts are being made to direct expansion of the timber industry into areas most likely to be soon brought under cultivation. This will not only ensure profitable use of the timber on such areas, but will also allow other areas to remain untouched until the location of permanent reserves has been decided. It will allow time also for the development of satisfactory silvicultural techniques for the management of such forests.

Where forest land is more suited to agricultural development than to permanent forestry, timber rights only may be acquired if the agricultural development is to be carried out by indigenous owners. In such cases the granting of timber concessions ensures that the timber is used and not wasted in land clearing operations.

Permits and Licences. Fifty-four permits covering 575,101 acres and thirteen licences covering 27,409 acres were current at 30 June 1966.

Attitude of Indigenous Inhabitants. The attitude of the indigenous inhabitants is generally favourable to the granting of timber concessions. They realise that the establishment of substantial milling and logging operations in their respective areas leads to the development of better access facilities and provides opportunities for marketing cash crops and also for employment. Only in one case, after timber rights were acquired with the unanimous consent of the people concerned, has there been any subsequent expression of dissatisfaction; and this was later settled.

Undistributed high quality forests generally occur in sparsely populated areas where the effects of shifting cultivation and fires are not marked. After purchase of land rights in such areas the remaining agricultural land is more than adequate for the present and future needs of the indigenous population. In densely populated areas, timber rights only are purchased and the granting of timber permits or licences has caused no displacement of population.

The opening of forest industries does, however, create opportunities of employment which attract workers from densely to lightly populated areas. Where small timber concessions are granted in densely populated areas (e.g. Eastern and Western Highlands) the indigenous people have opportunities for local employment and a source of income from the resulting commercial enterprise.

Forest Service

The forest policy of the Territory is administered by the Department of Forests with headquarters in Port Moresby. The Trust Territory is divided into two regions, with regional headquarters, each under the control of a senior forestry officer, at Lae and Rabaul. The Division of Botany has its headquarters in Lae.

The Territorial forest service began with the appointment of two trained foresters in 1938; it was re-established after the war and has gradually been built up by recruitment of qualified staff. More than three-quarters of the present staff of the Department of Forests are stationed in the Territory of New Guinea.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, through its Division of Forest Products, has continued to give valuable technical advice on forestry matters including identification of wood samples and determination of the properties and end uses of various species.

Forest stations and research centres and nurseries are established at Bulolo, Wau and Lae in the Morobe District, Goroka in the

Eastern Highlands District and Keravat in the New Britain District. Administration forestry officers are permanently stationed at Cape Hoskins, Madang, Mt Hagen, and Wewak, to supervise the exploitation of the timber stands in those areas.

Recruitment and Training

Recruitment. Over the next 3 years it is proposed to recruit thirty overseas officers, mainly in the professional field, and to add to the salaried staff 150 Papuans and New Guineans, at least thirty of whom will have received formal training to sub-professional level at the Forestry School, Bulolo.

Seventeen overseas and seventy local officers were added to the salaried staff during the year.

Training. The Papua and New Guinea Forestry School is situated in the Bulolo valley at an altitude of some 2,500 feet above sea level. There are vast natural forests of hoop and klinki pine nearby and the school has ready access to high (at Edie Creek) and low (near Lae) altitude forests; field studies form an important part of the curriculum and students also visit forests near Port Moresby, the Gazelle Peninsula and Mount Wilhelm. The forest industries in the Bulolo valley and at Lae are the most highly developed in the Territory and studies are made of plywood, veneer and sawmill practices and problems.

The Forestry School is spacious and well equipped. Each student has an individual bedroom. The school has a football ground and tennis and basketball courts. Students supervise sporting and mess activities through an elected committee.

The Certificate of Forestry course is for 2 years and the minimum academic entrance standard is Form II. The successful completion of the course leads to promotion as a Technical Assistant with avenues of promotion to the grades of Technical Officer (Forest Ranger). The course also presents an opportunity to enter an interesting and varied career in the forest industries of Papua and New Guinea.

The course concentrates on forest surveying, forest botany, timber identification, silviculture and forest mensuration, with excursions into various parts of Papua and New Guinea for practical work in silviculture, botany and utilisation. Background courses are given in geology, meteorology, soil science, ecology, plant physiology, forest management, economics, utilisation and protection. General studies in English expression and mathematics

form part of the curriculum and special short courses, such as health and hygiene, are conducted by specialists from departments other than the Department of Forests.

To date three New Guineans (two in November 1964, and one in November 1965) and nine Papuans (six in 1964 and three in 1965) have successfully completed the course. At 30 June 1966, four New Guineans, two Papuans and two students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate were enrolled in the second year of the course, and five New Guineans, seven Papuans and four British Solomon Islanders in the first year. The teaching staff was made up of two professional and two sub-professional officers.

Professional officers (foresters) are generally recruited under a cadet training scheme. The course consists of two years of basic science at an Australian university and two years at the Department of Forestry, Australian National University, Canberra.

Cadets undertake field work during the university vacations. Candidates are selected from students who have qualified for admission to a university science course in forestry, have shown an aptitude for forestry work and are medically fit. Thirteen students are at present in training. Nineteen cadets have graduated since the scheme came into operation.

A 6-months' course, specialising in forest utilisation, was conducted during the year at Oomsis and Bulolo for persons with limited educational qualifications. Nine Papuans and fourteen New Guineans successfully completed this course and were engaged by the Department of Forests as forestry assistants in major and extension nurseries throughout the Territory. It is interesting to note that two Australian Aborigines from Melville Island and a student from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate attended this course.

Similar courses, specialising in different aspects of forestry, will be conducted in future years.

Four apprentices are receiving training in carpentry at the Department's utilisation workshop in Port Moresby.

Silviculture

The rate of silvicultural operations is determined by the area of land dedicated to permanent Territorial forest and the rate of harvesting of timber on that area. Silvicultural techniques are being developed for application to all areas likely to be brought under permanent management as Territorial forests.

Planned reforestation of suitable areas supplemented by natural regeneration is being continued. This involves the replacement of mid-montane *Araucaria* forest with pure stands of *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *Araucaria hunsteinii* (klinki pine) and of mixed lowland rain forest with *Tectona grandis* (teak) and *Eucalyptus deglupta* (kamerere) forest. Experimental work has indicated that the native *Araucaria* species and several exotic pine and eucalyptus species are capable of doing well on high grasslands.

The principal silvicultural activities during the year were at Bulolo and Wau in the Morobe District, and at Keravat in the New Britain District, on areas from which timber has been harvested for the plywood manufacturing industry and for local sawmilling.

At 30 June 1966 departmental plantings at Goroka totalled 197 acres of pine and eucalyptus species, at Bulolo-Wau 11,373 acres of hoop and klinki pine with 45 acres of miscellaneous species, and at Keravat 2,457 acres mainly of teak, kamerere, balsa and terminalia species. This represents an increase of 1,712 acres for the year.

10.3 miles of road suitable for vehicular traffic were constructed in the plantation in the Bulolo-Wau area, and three-quarters of a mile in the Keravat plantation area.

Rainfall at Bulolo was 54.38 inches, compared with the average of 63.73 inches, and at Keravat 102.09 inches, compared with the average 113.91 inches.

Natural Regeneration

The area under natural regeneration at Keravat has increased to 2,660 acres at various stages of development.

Nurseries

At the Bulolo and Wau nurseries, which cater for the *Araucaria* planting programme, 1,300,000 seedlings of hoop pine and klinki pine were raised in addition to 5,000 seedlings of miscellaneous species. The Keravat nursery produced 110,000 teak stumps and 19,000 kamerere seedlings.

The nursery at Oomsis produced 17,500 teak stumps and 7,200 seedlings of other species. At Goroka, 507,400 seedlings, mainly of eucalyptus species, were produced for extension purposes and to provide planting stock for future years. At minor nurseries in the Madang and Sepik Districts, 22,000 seedlings of various species were raised.

Extension

Considerable interest in tree planting has developed at the village level. At nurseries established at strategic points regular field days are held for local government councillors and other interested people. Short formal training periods in nursery techniques were attended by about 100 village representatives during the year. Seeds and seedlings are supplied free and during the year some 176,000 seedlings were distributed.

It is estimated that approximately 100 village nurseries to raise casuarina seedlings were established during the period.

Research

Silvicultural research activities continued with expansion in some fields. Work undertaken was as follows:

- (i) plantation yield plots were measured at Keravat, Bulolo and in the Highlands. Several new plots were established;
- (ii) thinning trials in teak, kamerere and hoop pine were maintained. Thinning trial data for natural regeneration of *Pometia tomentosa* forest is showing results which are to be applied to routine techniques;
- (iii) genetic research on hoop and klinki pines and teak was continued. The first collections of seed from the teak seed orchard at Keravat were made and progeny trials are planned for 1966-67;
- (iv) fertiliser trials were established in *Pinus* spp at Bulolo and Wau; species and establishment trials were maintained;
- (v) nursery techniques for *Pinus* spp were investigated with particular emphasis on watering, tubing and mycorrhizal infection;
- (vi) exchange of seed with other countries, —a variety of species, including *Populus* spp, was introduced and is being tested.

The Utilisation Research Centre conducted by the Department of Forests, continued to work in close liaison with the Division of Forest Products of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The results of testing of log samples despatched to the Division of Forest Products has considerably increased knowledge of the properties of local timbers.

The establishment of a Utilisation Research Laboratory is at present in progress. The main building is nearing completion and a pressure treatment cylinder 42 feet by 3 feet has been installed. Complete office, laboratory, library and commercial equipment facilities will be

available for intensive research into all problems associated with wood use in the Territory. Staff is currently being recruited for this work.

Although the laboratory is being established in Port Moresby, it will be used to investigate problems found throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Complete information is now available on the physical and mechanical properties of eighty species, as a result of research carried out to date.

Compulsory treatment for preservation of all building timbers used in Administration building by a process approved by the Department of Forests was introduced in July 1964. The only approved treatment to date has been the C.S.I.R.O. dip-diffusion treatment.

Building timbers treated by this process are now being specified by all Commonwealth departments, commissions, major airlines, and a number of private users, as well as by the Administration. This preservation treatment has resulted in more intensive and economical harvesting and it is estimated that an additional 150 species are now used or are potentially usable as a result of this action. Termite proofing of all particle board and plywood products is required.

Large scale experimental work has begun in connection with preservation of sound timbers and the establishment of kiln drying schedules.

Utilisation

The history of the utilisation of the Territory's forests has been briefly stated in earlier reports.

Increased utilisation of forest trees, particularly species previously unused, has resulted from the introduction of compulsory preservative treatment of timbers used for government buildings.

Improvements to means of access within the Territory are bringing more forest areas within economic reach, while clearing operations accompanying expanding agricultural development are increasing the supply of timber for the local market and for export.

As a result, the indigenous population in areas of closer contact and particularly in the Morobe, New Britain and Sepik Districts, are using more sawn timber in their own building programmes, and are taking advantage of the opportunities for employment in the sawmilling and logging activities near their home localities.

The Department of Forests' five year forestry programme was reassessed in terms of the report of the Mission from the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The present aim is to increase annual production to 160,000,000 super feet in 1966-67, an approximate increase of 1,500 per cent since 1950-51.

Capital works, on which a high proportion of the Commonwealth grant is spent, have provided the main market for the sawmilling industry and as any timber surplus to local need can be sold overseas, there has been no need to protect the local industry from adverse price fluctuations. To assist the sawmilling and plywood industries to amortise their heavy establishment costs during their early years, a small measure of protection has been given to them by the customs tariff.

The bulk of the plywood produced in the Territory and an increasing quantity of timber in both log and lumber forms are now exported. This increase is associated with an increase in the number of species which overseas importers are prepared to accept.

Royalties are paid into general revenue and are not specifically used for the benefit of the sawmilling industry. Nevertheless, as part of the Administration's policy of balanced development, decisions on road construction have been largely influenced by the need to provide access to forest areas, and expenditures on reforestation, which is aimed at ensuring a permanent supply of raw materials for the sawmilling industry, have been substantial.

Harvesting and Marketing. Log timber harvested during the year totalled 109,819,999 super feet full volume. The total value of all forest production is estimated to have exceeded \$9,500,000.

Sawmills. Output from sawmills during the year exceeded 25,000,000 super feet of sawn timber. The cut of coniferous material for the year, mainly from Bulolo and Wau, exceeded 22,750,000 super feet of log. There were fifty-one mills in the Territory of which twelve cut more than 10,000 super feet per shift.

Plywood and Veneers. Twenty-eight million, three hundred and thirty-six thousand, six hundred and eighteen (3/16-inch basis) square feet of plywood were produced during 1965-66. Total production of veneer at Bulolo and Lae was 135,527,428 square feet (1/16-inch basis) of which 129,282,017 square feet was used in the production of plywood at Bulolo.

Exports. The value and quantity of timber products exported from the Territory for the period under review will be found at Appendix VII, Table 4.

Timber rights were purchased during the year over nine areas totalling 53,194 acres. These were one area of 1,580 acres in the Morobe District, two areas totalling 44,870 acres in the New Britain District, one area of 2,048 acres in the Western Highlands District, three areas totalling 406 acres in the Eastern Highlands District, one area of 490 acres in the New Ireland District, and one area of 3,800 acres in the Sepik District. The timber rights period expired over one area of 2,160 acres.

Survey work carried out included the preliminary investigation of 2,776,000 acres, forest assessment covering 1,186,000 acres, 3,880 acres of sample plots, 153 miles of boundary survey, 32 miles of road (18 permanent), 624 miles of strip lines, 3,500 miles of reconnaissance survey, and 8 miles of theodolite traverse. A helicopter was used extensively for forest assessment surveys and reconnaissance in the New Britain and Madang Districts.

Forest Botany

The botanical reserve at Lae which is being developed as a Botanic Garden for Papua and New Guinea has progressed well. Many new introductions of seed and plants have been made from overseas botanic gardens and correspondents. Propagation of this new material is undertaken so that desirable horticultural plants may be disseminated throughout the Territory.

Publication of the *Manual of Forest Trees of Papua and New Guinea* has continued with the issue of Parts 5 to 8, comprising the families *Himantandraceae*, *Magnoliaceae*, *Eupomatiaceae* and *Dipterocarpaceae*. Part 9, *Apocynaceae* was in the press at 30 June 1966.

Herbarium work has settled down to a system of routine procedures, in which indigenous staff are participating to a greater degree each year. Taxonomic research work is continuing in the families *Myrtaceae*, *Gramineae* and *Leguminosae* and new projects have been initiated in the families *Lauraceae* and *Ebenaceae*.

During the year, accessions totalled 7,300 sheets, bringing the Herbarium to 75,200 specimens representing plants from all parts of New Guinea and the South West Pacific area. Eight thousand three hundred specimens were distributed to overseas herbaria and 3,300 were received in exchange.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Gold, with silver and in some instances minor quantities of platinum and osmiridium associated, is the only mineral product of the Territory. Most of the gold is won from the Wau-Bulolo area in the Morobe District by ground sluicing and other alluvial mining methods and, in the case of mangano-calcite lodes near Wau, by open-cut mining. Dredging operations in the Bulolo River have now ceased.

Alluvial gold is produced by many small groups of native miners from localities widely scattered throughout the Morobe, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts. Production by indigenous miners amounted to 24 per cent of the total mineral production.

Occurrences of other minerals including copper, iron, lead, zinc, nickel, chrome, sulphur and low-grade coal have been reported and investigated.

During the year under review a major mining company has undertaken exploration for copper in the New Britain, Manus and Sepik Districts and, at the same time, is continuing prospecting of a low grade copper prospect at Panunga, near Kieta, in the Bougainville District. A second mining company is prospecting for copper in the Madang and Eastern Highlands Districts, while another company is prospecting for phosphate rock and bentonite in New Britain.

Following disappointing results, prospecting for nickel was discontinued, as was also diamond drilling of sulphide lodes at Porgera in the Western Highlands.

Oil exploration in the Sepik District has been resumed after a lapse of 10 years. There are several oil seepages in parts of the coastal belt but exploration in the past has not resulted in the discovery of prospects which would justify drilling. Two companies each have a permit to prospect for petroleum.

Policy and Legislation

The laws in operation governing mining are the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1965, the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, the *Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance* 1951-1965, the *Mining Development Ordinance* 1955-1960, and the regulations made under these Ordinances.

The Mining Ordinance governs prospecting and mining for minerals generally, and provides for the issue of miners' rights, the grant

of specified mining tenements, the registration of agreements and the payment of royalty and other fees. It also provides for the appointment of officers to administer the Ordinance, confers powers on wardens and wardens' courts, and defines their duties.

A bill to amend the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1965 was passed by the House of Assembly in June 1966. The amendments included improved machinery provisions designed to encourage exploration for minerals. The scope of protection to be applied to native-owned land in respect of prospecting and mining was enlarged and was made comparable with that applicable to other private land. Conditions relating to entry on all such land for purposes of prospecting, and applications for exclusive prospecting rights, were made more stringent in respect of publication of applications and investigation prior to grant. The bases of assessment of compensation payable to landowners were made more explicit.

The amendments introduced a new concept in the form of an 'occupation fee' payable in respect of land occupied for purposes of prospecting and mining. In the case of prospecting, where occupation is usually brief and transient, the degree of occupation is assessed by the warden, and payment is made to the landowner at the rate of 5 per cent per annum of the unimproved value of the land, or \$1 per acre, whichever is the larger figure. In the case of mining purposes other than prospecting, where occupation is more definite and titles are more enduring, the occupation fee is payable to the landowner at the annual rate of 5 per cent of the unimproved value or \$2 per acre, whichever is the larger figure.

In addition to the occupation fee paid for the loss of use of his land, the native landowner is also compensated for any damage done to his land during the prospecting or mining operation.

Under the Ordinance all minerals are reserved to the Administration and royalties and other receipts derived from mining and prospecting are paid into the general revenue of the Territory for the benefit of the inhabitants as a whole.

The Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance provides for the operation, development and technical administration of mines. It is concerned with safety and health matters and establishes controls over mining methods, operation of machinery, use of electricity and explosives, sanitation, ventilation and drainage.

The Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance deals with the issue of permits and

the granting of licences and leases for the exploration of oil fields. Except with the authority of the Governor-General permits must not cover more than 10,000 square miles, and the area must be reduced progressively to a maximum of 2,500 and 500 square miles at the licence and lease stages respectively.

The Mining Development Ordinance authorises various forms of assistance to the mining industry, including financial advances on a \$1 for \$1 basis to persons engaged in developmental mining, assistance for the test drilling of favourable mineral deposits, advances for cross-cutting, drainage or road-making, the establishment of crushing plants and the payment of advances on ores to be marketed outside the Territory. Provision is made for the Administration to undertake any of the above operations where it is considered that to do so would be in the interests of the mining industry.

Royalty. Non-indigenous producers are required to pay royalty at the rate of 1½ per cent of the value of the minerals produced, less certain refining and realising charges.

Indigenous producers are not required to pay royalty except where the production is derived from land held under mining lease.

In the case of small producers, royalty paid is remissible where the total royalty due in a period of six months does not amount to \$30.

While there has been no commercial production of petroleum to date, provision exists for the payment of royalty at the rate of 10 per cent of the gross value of production at the well head.

Total royalty collected during 1965-66 was \$11,922, of which amount \$843 qualified for refund to small producers.

Administration

The Department of Lands Surveys and Mines administers the mining legislation through a Division of Mines. The Geological Branch of the Department is staffed by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources who work in close co-operation with the Division of Mines.

Wardens of gold and mineral fields are appointed by the Administrator under the *Mining Ordinance* 1928-1965 to issue miners' rights, grant and register claims, hear applications and objections in relation to the granting of mining tenements generally, arbitrate mining disputes and make recommendations

to the Administrator on matters reserved for decision by him. Decisions of a Warden's Court are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Inspectors of mines are appointed to exercise controls, as prescribed in the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962, over the physical operations of mining in matters relating to safety and health, and to perform other duties of a technical nature.

Indigenous inhabitants have all the rights conferred by the Mining Ordinance upon the holder of a miner's right and may take up, use and occupy land for mining purposes as defined by the Ordinance under the same terms and conditions as non-indigenous miners. At the close of the year 377 claims were registered in the names of indigenous miners and a further 450 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims.

A subsidy is payable to small producers, both indigenous and non-indigenous, by the Australian Government. The rate of subsidy this year was \$6 a fine ounce, and indigenous miners qualified for payments amounting to \$43,310.

The Division of Mines maintains a technical section responsible for the operation of boring plants owned by the Administration and hired at nominal rates to individuals or mining companies for approved development drilling projects. Three diamond drills and three percussion drills have been in operation during the year. The Division also employs field assistants to assist and encourage alluvial gold mining by indigenous people; staff at 30 June 1966, included one senior field assistant and four field assistants.

Training. The Division of Mines employs and undertakes the training of indigenous workers on Administration drilling plants. The minimum educational qualification required is Standard 5. The training course extends over three years and the trainee is taught all the fundamental points of either rotary or percussion drilling techniques. Successful completion of the three-year training course qualifies the employee as a driller's assistant and his progress through the grades in this position depends entirely upon his ability. A Grade 3 driller's assistant would be capable of taking complete charge of an operating rig. Eight employees have completed the training course. Two mining companies operating at Wau and Bulolo respectively offer opportunities for apprenticeship training in the manual trades.

Production

Figures for the annual production and value of minerals produced for the five-year period ended 30 June 1966, are given in Appendix XII, Table 3.

Gold. Production of gold for the year amounted to 29,591 fine ounces, valued at \$924,708, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 33,704 fine ounces valued at \$1,053,244. Of the total production for the year 2 per cent (by value) was obtained from dredging operations, 45 per cent from alluvial workings and 53 per cent from lode mining.

Large scale gold production dates from the discovery of rich alluvial deposits in the Morobe District in 1920. Production was greatly increased in 1930 by the installation of dredges and by 1940 the gold output of the Territory reached 270,000 fine ounces a year. All the known payable dredging areas have now been worked out.

Production from lode mining is carried out on a comparatively small scale at Wau, Edie Creek and Kainantu. The treatment plants recovered 15,597 fine ounces compared with 11,523 fine ounces in the previous year.

Silver. A total of 18,880 fine ounces of silver was produced in association with the production of gold.

Mining by Indigenous Inhabitants

Efforts are made to improve the knowledge of indigenous miners about the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the mining industry, and to encourage them to search for and exploit the primary sources of gold and other minerals.

Organised mining for alluvial gold is carried out in the Sepik, Eastern Highlands, Morobe and Western Highlands Districts.

Production of gold and associated silver by indigenous miners in the various districts for the year under review was:

District	Quantity	Value
	Fine oz	\$
Morobe	5,520	175,267
Eastern Highlands	462	14,500
Sepik	710	22,235
Western Highlands	526	16,615
Total	7,218	228,617

Administration field assistants patrolling the mining areas supervise indigenous miners and instruct them in the types of alluvial methods

best suited to specific claims and in mining law. They also help them mark out and register new claims and procure mining tools.

Where banking facilities are available, the indigenous miner is encouraged to operate as an independent client of the bank, lodging his gold at the bank and receiving proceeds through a bank account. Where banking facilities are not available, the Administration undertakes receipt of gold parcels and payment of proceeds to the miners.

The difficulties of maintaining accurate official records of business with indigenous miners have been overcome by the issue of identity documents, including a photograph of the miner.

In the Morobe and Western Highlands Districts seventy indigenous mining parties operated under tribute agreement with the owners of mining claims. Of these agreements, sixty were made with European owners and ten with indigenous owners of claims.

Mining Development

Measures being taken to stimulate mineral production include:

- (i) a progressive regional geological survey of the Territory by officers of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources;
- (ii) detailed geological surveys, as necessary, of mines, mineral fields and ore deposits;
- (iii) geophysical surveys to assist work under (i) and (ii);
- (iv) an assay laboratory to provide a free assay service to mines under active development;
- (v) provision of assistance for developmental mining by way of loans and exploratory drilling; and
- (vi) extension of the field service to assist mining by indigenous people.

Assistance to Mining. Drills operated by the Administration in the Markham Valley (Morobe District), at Goroka (Eastern Highlands District), at Panguna (Bougainville District), and at Porgera (Western Highlands District) completed a total of 7,167 feet of exploratory drilling during the year.

Duration of Mineral Resources

No estimate can be made of the long-term duration of mineral resources.

Geological and Vulcanological Services

These services are provided by the Resident Geological Section whose professional officers

are seconded to the Administration Department of Lands Surveys and Mines from the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, and by officers of the Bureau from Canberra working on specific projects. The Senior Resident Geologist, who is stationed at Port Moresby, supervises and co-ordinates the services which are provided by the two geologists and their assistants stationed at Wau, and the two vulcanologists and supporting staff based on the Central Vulcanological Observatory at Rabaul.

Regional mapping included a continuation of the project covering the Wau sheet in the 1:250,000 series, and some related detailed structural work.

Mineral investigations undertaken during the year included the continuation of a geochemical orientation programme near Wau. Drill core from the Porgera area was logged, and assistance was given with percussion and diamond drilling programmes.

Geological advice was given to mining companies in the Wau and Kainantu areas, and samples were collected for research on trace element content associated with gold shed from various localities. An investigation was begun of reported copper and related mineralisation in east New Britain.

Geological supervision was provided for the site investigations of the proposed Upper Ramu and Lower Warangoi hydro-electric schemes, and several investigations were carried out over existing roads and proposed road traces in the Highlands Districts. Sources of aggregate for road and airstrip construction were located and investigated.

A field party from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, completed a regional mapping programme on Bougainville Island, and another party began a regional mapping programme in the area south of the Sepik River.

Manam volcano was active at intervals during the year and there was an eruption of Bagana volcano. Langla volcano continued to be mildly active in the early part of the year.

At Rabaul, seismic, tilt, temperature, strand line and tidal recordings were maintained throughout the year. Weekly bulletins on seismic data obtained from the world-standard seismographs and from the Benioff seismograph at Rapindik were prepared and distributed to international centres.

Progress was made on construction of the stations for the telemetered network around Rabaul, and instrumentation for the stations

was gradually assembled and tested. The network is expected to be completed by early 1967.

The new observatory at Tabele on Manam Island was commissioned with temporary instrumentation, and tiltmeters were retained at the old observatory at Waris. Permanent instrumentation will be installed at Tabele in 1967 and a new station is planned at Waris.

As in previous years valuable reports on seismic and volcanic activity were submitted to the Central Vulcanological Observatory and to the Senior Resident Geologist by field officers of the Administration, by missions and by members of the public.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing industries at present consist mainly of those processing local raw materials, for the most part for export, but in some cases also for local consumption. In such instances as the production of copra, the fermenting and drying of cocoa and coffee, the processing of tea and the milling of rice—activities generally carried out on the individual holdings where the crop is grown—processing is an inseparable part of primary production; its aim being to reduce the raw materials to an economically marketable or exportable form. Even in these cases some processing has been centralised away from the area where the crop is grown, an example being the fermenting and drying of cocoa at central fermentaries owned by local government councils or associations of indigenous primary producers.

In other cases processing is carried a step further, often in large factories, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra oil cake and meal, of sawn timber, plywood and veneers, of passionfruit pulp and juice, and the extraction of pyrethrins.

There has been a marked growth in recent years in the establishment of industries serving the growing internal market and using in many cases imported raw materials. These include boatbuilding and repairing, joinery, printing, baking, and brewing, the manufacture of barbed wire and nails, steel drums, paint, concrete pipes, building materials, furniture,

twist tobacco, cigarettes, batteries and general engineering.

Local Handicraft and Cottage Industry

The indigenous people produce a wide variety of handicrafts. These include pottery, masks, weapons, utensils, basketware and other woven articles, and artefacts made from bamboo. Production is mainly for their own requirements but some articles are sold locally, in many cases to visitors, and to a limited extent overseas. There is, however, a good overseas market for Territory artefacts, and an officer experienced in the field of handicrafts is currently surveying the industry with a view to organising orderly production and marketing. A training centre was established in 1965 at Kundiawa in the Eastern Highlands District to instruct indigenes in the spinning of raw wool and the manufacture of woven blankets using hand looms. Great interest has been shown in the project and looms have been established in several centres in the highlands.

Tourist Industry

The flow of visitors, mainly from Australia, is increasing and from time to time cruise ships call at Territory ports from overseas.

The Administering Authority is considering means of increasing the flow of tourists to the Territory and thus increasing the benefits to the economy to be derived from tourism.

The *Papua and New Guinea Tourist Board Ordinance* 1966 which is expected to come into operation before the end of 1966 provides for the establishment of a Tourist Board with wide powers to publicise and promote the tourist industry, operate tourist bureaux, and liaise with organisations interested in the development of tourism. Development will depend to a large extent on improvements in hotel accommodation and air services.

The Territory Administration was represented at the 15th Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association held at New Delhi from 21 to 29 January 1966.

Industrial Development

In the field of industrial development one of the principal objects of policy is the encouragement of industry to provide wider employment opportunities for the indigenous people, and to give greater diversity to the economy. The aim of the Administration is to promote the establishment of industries at a rate commensurate with the growth of the economy as a whole and in keeping with advances being made in the fields of education and political development.

In pursuance of this objective the Department of Trade and Industry undertakes feasibility studies of industries which appear to have prospects for development. In addition the Department encourages the investment of private capital in industries which show promise. Measures adopted to attract private capital and assist the growth of industry include tariff concessions on imported plant and raw materials used in manufacture, excise concessions and tariff protection for locally produced commodities, special rates of depreciation for income tax purposes, and preference under certain conditions for Territory produce in government purchases.

Special taxation concessions exist to encourage the establishment of new secondary and service industries. Under the *Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance 1965* complete exemption from Territory income tax may be granted to companies engaging in approved new pioneer industries for their first 5 years of operation. In addition dividends paid from the income of such companies are also exempt from Territory tax. As a complementary measure the Australian Government may exempt from Australian income tax dividends of Territory pioneer industries paid to Australian resident shareholders. Since the Ordinance came into operation in April 1965 the following industries have been declared to be pioneer industries:

Manufacture of industrial gases, assembly of metal louvre frames, manufacture and reconditioning of drums and pails, extraction of pyrethrum, manufacture of soap, flour milling, wire fabric and wire working, liquefied petroleum gas, cement roofing tiles, clothing (excluding hosiery and knitted goods), terazzo.

Road, air and sea transport services, and power and water facilities are being increasingly developed to meet the needs of industry.

For the purpose of training and advising indigenous entrepreneurs in business and management, business advisory services have been set up in the main centres.

The development of industry by the indigenous people is assisted by credit facilities offered by the Administration. The *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1965* provides that the Administration may guarantee the repayment of a loan made by a bank; and under the *Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955-1965* loans

may be made for industrial purposes to authorities and organisations, including local government councils and co-operatives, and also to individuals. Loans and overdrafts can also be negotiated directly with commercial banking interests. More detailed information on credit assistance is given in Chapter 2 of Section 3 of Part VI of this Report.

Fuel and Power Facilities

Fuel Distribution. Two major oil companies import liquid fuels in bulk by oil tankers, which discharge their cargoes into bulk water-side installations at Lae, Madang, and Rabaul. There are bulk tanks for liquid fuels at the ports of Kavieng, Kieta, Lorengau, and Wewak which are supplied from Lae, Madang, and Rabaul by smaller tanker operations.

Aircraft are still used to transport a proportion of the essential liquid fuels to the highlands from Lae and Madang. Some of the fuel flown from Madang is carried in rubber bags with a capacity of from 200 to 500 gallons. With the development of the all-weather road system in the Highlands, however, road transport is being used increasingly to distribute liquid fuels to these areas with a consequent reduction in cost. Bulolo and Wau are supplied in bulk by road tanker.

Electricity. The Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, which was established by the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961-1966*, consists of a Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners who are appointed by the Minister of State for Territories on the recommendation of the Administrator. The Commission has power under the Ordinance to regulate the generation, distribution, sale, and use of electricity, including the setting and enforcement of safety standards.

Electricity is supplied in most of the principal towns of the Territory by the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission, and in smaller towns and stations by the Administration. The Electricity Commission has authorised two private companies—Placer Development Ltd, which operates a hydro-electric power station for its own requirements and for sale, and New Guinea Goldfields Ltd, which purchases electricity in bulk from Placer Development Ltd—to supply electricity to Bulolo, Wau, and the area around Wau.

The Commission operated seven diesel power stations and one hydro-electric power station in the Trust Territory during the year. The

installed capacity and output of each of these stations are given in the following table:

	Installed capacity as at 30 June 1966	Total Units generated year ending 30 June 1966
	kW	kWh
Diesel Stations—		
Goroka	500	111,131
Kavieng	194	692,394
Kokopo	80	118,599
Lae	2,640	10,667,644
Madang	1,620	5,068,603
Rabaul	3,000	9,119,270
Wewak	1,355	3,152,873
	9,389	28,930,514
Hydro Station—		
Goroka	400	1,779,938
Total	9,789	30,710,452

At 30 June 1966 the Administration owned eighty-two minor stations, including a hydro-electric station at Mount Hagen. These stations had a total installed capacity of 3,100 kW and generated 1,000,000 kWh during the year. The Commission maintains these minor stations for the Administration.

The transmission system of the major plants operates at a primary voltage of 11,000 volts and a secondary distribution voltage of 415-240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.

The rates paid by consumers served by these plants are:

	Goroka	Other Major Centres
	Cents per unit (kWh)	Cents per unit (kWh)
For domestic use (per month)—		
First 10 units ..	12.50	12.50
Next 30 units ..	6.67	6.67
Next 150 units ..	3.75	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75
For commercial use (per month)—		
First 50 units ..	12.50	12.50
Next 200 units ..	6.67	6.67
Next 400 units ..	5.00	5.83
Next 4,000 units ..	3.33	5.00
Balance	2.50	3.75

Charges to consumers for power generated by stations not operated and controlled by

the Electricity Commission, during the period 1 July 1965 to 31 March 1966 were:

	Cents per unit (kWh)
Domestic use (per month)—	
First 150 units	6.25
Balance	12.50
Commercial use (per month)—	
First 250 units	7.917
Balance	12.50
From 1 April 1966 the charges have been:	

METERED PREMISES

Mount Hagen	
Domestic use (per month)—	
First 10 units	12.50
Next 90 units	6.67
Balance	5.00
(Or \$2 per month, whichever is greater)	

Mount Hagen and Lorengau

Commercial use (per month)—	
First 1,000 units	8.00
Next 3,000 units	6.67
Balance	12.50
(Or \$4 per month, whichever is greater)	

Other Centres

Domestic use—	
First 150 units	6.25
Balance	12.50
(Or \$2 per month, whichever is greater)	
Commercial use—	
First 250 units	7.917
Balance	12.50
(Or \$4 per month, whichever is greater)	

UNMETERED PREMISES

Domestic use. 50 cents per month for each hour of daily operation of the power stations.
Commercial use. 75 cents per month for each hour of daily operation of the power stations.

The domestic tariffs applies only to dwellings, boarding houses, hospitals, churches, clubs, halls, etc.

The Commission has adopted the wiring rules of the Standards Association of Australia for use throughout Papua and New Guinea, and intends to issue by-laws on the approval of electrical appliances and the licensing of electrical contractors and electricians.

Investigations continued on the feasibility of establishing a hydro-electric power station on the Upper Ramu River, near Kainantu, to

supply electricity to Goroka, Lae, Madang, and Mount Hagen. The proposed power station would have a firm capacity of 60 MW (72 MW installed) when construction was complete, and the investigation into the possibility of establishing a hydro-electric power station to supply Rabaul with electricity was continued.

Appendix XIII, Table 2 gives statistical data on the installed capacity and output of hydro-electric and diesel generating stations in the Territory.

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services

Postal services in New Guinea are provided under the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance* 1912-1916 (Papua, adopted) in its application to the Territory of New Guinea, and the Postal (New Guinea) Regulations, 1959 (as amended).

Postal Facilities. The Administration provides a full range of mail and postal services except house-to-house deliveries by postmen. Mail is delivered by means of private bags, private boxes and *poste restante*. Facilities are available for registration and cash-on-delivery parcel services and provision is made for air letters and air parcels.

Post Offices providing full postal and telegraph facilities are established at the following centres:

Aitape	*Lorengau
*Angoram	*Madang
Banz	Malabunga
Bogia	Malahang
Buin	Maprik
Bulae	Matupit
*Bulolo	Minj
Bundi	*Mount Hagen
*Finschhafen	Namatanai
*Goroka	*Rabaul
*Kainantu	Rabaul Airport
Kandrian	*Sohano
*Kavieng	Talasea
Keravat	Toboi
Kerowagi	Ukarumpa
Kieta	Vanimo
*Kokopo	Wabag
Kundiawa	Wapenamanda
Kwalakessie	*Wau
*Lae	*Wewak
Laiagam	

* Money order facilities are provided at present.

Agency post offices which are conducted by field staff of the Department of District Administration on behalf of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are being converted, wherever possible, to non-official status in order to relieve District Administration officers of postal and telegraphic duties.

Details of postal articles handled and money orders issued and paid are contained in Appendix XV, Tables 1 and 2.

Carriage of Mails. Surface mails are conveyed to and from Australia by ship at approximately weekly intervals. Some ships from eastern ports call at Rabaul and other ports en route to Australia, and provide a surface mail link additional to the regular Australia-New Guinea shipping service.

Airmail services operate to and from Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne seven times weekly, and to and from Townsville and Cairns once weekly. These services are linked at Lae and Port Moresby with internal air services.

In addition there are weekly services for the exchange of airmails between Lae and Honiara (British Solomon Islands), and between Lae and Sukarnapura, West Irian. Particulars of these services may be found in Appendix XV, Tables 7 and 8.

Within the Territory mails are conveyed principally by aircraft but small ships and road transport are also used. Particulars of internal air and airmail services are given in Appendix XV, Tables 7 and 8.

The Universal Postal Convention (Vienna, 1964) applies to the Territory.

A parcel mail exchange operates between the Territory and the United States of America.

Postal Charges. Internal surface rates of postage are prescribed from time to time. From 1 November 1965, the rate for letter-class mail was fixed at 5 cents per 2 ounces. Other rates apply for packets and parcels.

Letter-class articles of convenient weight, shape and size are conveyed by air, free of airmail fee, to the post office served by airmail nearest the office of destination, or by surface means whichever is the quicker.

Packets not exceeding 1 pound in weight are carried by air if letter-class rate of postage is paid.

Parcels exceeding 1 pound but not over 22 pounds in weight are carried by air for 20 cents per pound.

Parcels posted overseas, pre-paid at surface rate of postage and for delivery at Territory destinations to which air carriage is the only means of conveyance, are surcharged at the

rate of 5 cents for every pound or part thereof. All other classes of mail matter received from overseas and mail matter posted within New Guinea for delivery in overseas countries are transported within the Territory by the first available shipping or air service.

Charges for private boxes range from \$2 to \$16 a year according to the size of the box. Private bag fees are \$3 per year.

In accordance with the rules of the Universal Postal Union governing international postal services, literature for the blind is exempted from all postal charges.

New Issues of Postage Stamps. Special stamp issues were made during the year to mark the occasion of the Sixth South Pacific Conference held at Lae, and to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations. New definitive postage stamps were issued to coincide with the Territory's change over to decimal currency.

14 February 1966: Stamps featuring butterflies in the denominations 1c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c, \$1 and \$2 in multicolour.

8 June 1966: Stamps featuring Papuan folklore and mythology in the denominations 2c, 7c, 30c and 60c in multicolour.

At 'Interpex' the International Stamp and Coin Show held at New York, U.S.A., in March 1966, the Birds of Paradise stamps of the Territory were accorded 'The most beautiful stamp set of 1965' award.

Telephone and Radio Telephone Services

Except for about 120 telephones in Bulolo, all internal telephone and radio telephone services are owned and operated by the Administration. All external telephone and radio telephone circuits are owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).

Continuous telephone service is available at Goroka, Kavieng, Kokopo, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Wau and Wewak, and services on a limited basis are available at Bulolo, Finschhafen, Kundiawa, Lorengau, Sohano and Vanimo.

A magneto telephone exchange was established in Kundiawa on 23 February 1966.

An additional operating position was installed in the trunk exchange at Lae.

The total number of telephones in use increased from 4,729 to 5,397.

Details of services provided are shown in Appendix XV, Tables 3 and 4. Rentals for exclusive telephone services are as follows:

(a) *Measured Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers at the unit fee:

	<i>Per annum</i>
	\$
Business and Residence—	
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	16.00
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	24.00
The unit fee is 5 cents.	

(b) *Flat Rate Service.* Subscribers connected to and within a radius of 25 miles of an exchange which is not equipped with unit fee automatic metering facilities and having access to the stated number of subscribers within that particular network:

	<i>Per annum</i>
	\$
Business—	
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	68.25
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	76.25
Residence—	
(i) From 1 to 2,000 subscribers	36.25
(ii) From 2,001 to 7,500 subscribers	44.25
Local calls are free.	

Trunk line service is available at Bulolo, Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano, Wau and Wewak.

Trunk line calls are charged on a zone system. The following charges apply:

Intra-zone calls: 30 cents for 3 minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to an adjoining zone network: 60 cents for 3 minutes or part thereof.

From one zone network to other than an adjoining zone network: 90 cents for 3 minutes or part thereof.

Particular person call fees are also payable.

The trunk line telephone network of New Guinea is linked with that of Papua. The total of trunk line calls originating within the Territory of New Guinea and handled via the Territory's internal telephone network during the year was 165,579.

Telegraph Services

For radio-telegraph purposes the Territory is divided into zones with zone centre stations at

Goroka, Kavieng, Lae, Lorengau, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Sohano and Wewak. Within these zones there are now 657 stations equipped with radio transceiver equipment—an increase of eighty during the year.

The Administration owns and operates all internal telegraph services and also operates the ship-to-shore services at Kavieng, Madang and Wewak on behalf of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia). All other external services are owned and operated by the Commission. The radio stations for external telegraph circuits operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) are located at Lae and Rabaul and both stations transmit direct to Australia.

A phonogram service enables telegrams to be lodged from all subscribers' telephones.

The total number of telegraph messages handled increased from 1,051,733 to 1,123,653 during the year.

The telex service will be extended from Port Moresby to New Guinea centres when demand justifies installations.

Planned Development

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is continuing to plan to meet the expanding needs of the Territory for the services it provides.

Automatic telephone exchange equipment for installation at Wau and Bulolo has been delivered. Planning to replace high frequency radio trunk services with microwave and very high frequency radio systems is advanced. Consideration is being given to replacing existing high frequency trunk telephone services in the high frequency band with independent side band equipment in accordance with the International Telecommunications Union's plans to relieve congestion in the high frequency radio spectrum.

Employment of Indigenous Staff

The total number of New Guineans employed on postal, telephone and telegraph duties is 275. Of this total twelve are undertaking courses of field training in postal services duties, and eighteen are attending courses provided by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs Training College at Port Moresby. The remainder consists of 26 messengers, 38 postal officers, 2 linemen, 5 technicians (Radio and Telephone), 39 telephonists, 16 postal assistants, 1 Postmaster Grade 1, 22 communications officers, 5 clerical assistants, 42 lineman's assistants, 1 teleprinter operator, 4 storemen, 22 technician's assistants, 2 postal officers assistants, 1 telephonist assistant, and 19 labourers.

Posts and Telegraphs Training

The residential Training College conducted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Port Moresby, provides in-service training for a variety of careers in the postal and telecommunications services.

Trainees (at present indigenous only) are trained as far as practicable to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Second and Third Divisions of the Public Service.

Radio and Telephone Technicians. The minimum educational qualification for admission to this course is Form III. The course takes five years, the first two being spent full time at the College with field training occupying a major part of the other years. At 30 June 1966, ten trainees from New Guinea were in training. Of these, three are due to graduate at the end of 1968 and the others at the end of 1970. Three of the latter are being trained as Radio Technicians for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. On successful completion of the course, trainees will be eligible for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service. In December 1965, two New Guineans graduated as telephone technicians.

Communications Trainees. This category includes telephonists, radio telephone operators and communications officers. The minimum entry qualification is Form II for Telephonists and Form III for the others. The length of training varies from six months to two years, the time being spent partly at the College and partly in the field.

At 30 June 1966, two New Guineans (female) were training to be radio telephone operators. During the year four New Guineans were appointed as telephonists, two as radio telephone operators and four as communications officers.

Postal Trainees. Special training courses were continued for persons wishing to attempt the public examination for appointment as postal assistants and postal officers. Trainees attending had completed either Form II or Form III. The length of training, including field training varies from one to three years depending upon individual progress. During the year two New Guineans passed the Postal Assistants' examination and two the Postal Officers' examination.

On the job training of postal assistants to equip them for appointment as postmasters was continued. One New Guinean was appointed as postmaster during the year.

In February 1966, one New Guinean postal assistant was sent to Australia to attend a postal inspector's training course, of two years duration.

Linemen. A Lineman-in-training course began in May 1966 with four New Guineans attending. The trainees are of Form II or equivalent standard and are due to complete the course in May 1968.

Radio Broadcasting Services

The power of the Administration radio broadcasting station VL9CD Wewak was increased to 10 kW. on 1 December 1964. New equipment is at present being installed to increase the power of VL9BR at Rabaul to 10 kW. A further Administration radio broadcasting station VL9CH at Mount Hagen began broadcasting on 2 June 1966. The transmitting power is 250 watts. VL9CG broadcasts from Goroka with a power of 250 watts.

The licensing of radio receiver sets is not required.

Roads

Except for coastal shipping and a few inland waterways, road transport provides the only alternative to air transport, and substantial sums of money for roads and other basic services necessary for economic advancement will continue to be provided. Terrain and climate, however, make the construction and maintenance of roads extraordinarily difficult.

The construction and maintenance of major roads and bridges are carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Territory Department of Public Works, and also under contracts let by these departments to private enterprise and local government councils.

Most roads are of improved earth construction with gravel, etc., in the weaker sections. Bituminous surfacing is used in the main towns while in the coastal regions some roads have been well constructed with crushed coral. In many areas the indigenous people co-operate with the Administration in the construction of roads.

Major projects under construction during the year were the Kassam Pass to Kainantu Road, the Kainantu to Goroka Road, the Goroka to Chuave Road, the Minj-Kudjip-Banz Road in the Highlands network and the Madang to Mawon Road. Considerable improvements were made to the North Coast Road in the Madang District. The erection of bridges in all districts has continued to keep pace with road construction. Work continued on roads in all

main towns. Due to heavy rains and falls of mud the Kassam Pass became impassable, and necessitated the relocation of 1,500 feet of road.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance over the last five years was as follows:

		\$
1961-62	..	1,747,964
1962-63	..	2,067,082
1963-64	..	2,837,070
1964-65	..	4,586,302
1965-66	..	6,589,297

At 30 June 1966, there were 6,427 miles of vehicular road and approximately 16,500 miles of bridle paths in use. Of the vehicular roads, 3,864 miles were suitable for medium and heavy traffic and 2,563 miles for light traffic only. The bridle paths are designed for pedestrian traffic and in general are 4 feet or less in width and not fully bridged. Some of the light traffic roads are suitable only for motor cycles. Particulars of mileage of vehicular roads by district are given in Table 14 of Appendix XV.

Road Transport and Railway Services

With the extension and improvement of the road system, road transport services continue to increase. The principal all-weather roads begin at the main ports, and road transport services now carry a significant volume of inward and outward traffic in adjacent areas.

Improvements to roads in the Highlands referred to above will allow the transportation of heavier loads over longer distances.

Details of motor vehicle registration and drivers' licences are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XV.

There are no railways in the Territory, and there are no plans for their introduction.

Air Transport Services

Civil aviation in the Territory is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and operated in accordance with the standards and recommended practices of the Chicago Convention and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Operating Conditions. Civil aviation in New Guinea faces hazards not normally encountered in everyday flying in other parts of the world. Operations are conducted in exceptional circumstances because of high mountains and heavy clouds, the latter building up to heights of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Because of the lack

of suitable level sites it has been necessary in many instances to construct airstrips without regard to prevailing winds and surface slopes. Such strips are normally made from the natural surface and many are affected by even light rainfall.

These difficult conditions are offset in some measure by the requirement that a pilot must obtain a good first-hand knowledge of the route before acting as pilot-in-command, by the aptitude of Territory pilots in assessing weather conditions, particularly in the Highlands, and by special aids that have been developed on the spot. A comprehensive radio network between aerodromes and air traffic control centres ensures that reports on weather conditions, rainfall and airstrip surface conditions are available to pilots. Some air services operate in competition with surface transport, but in many cases they provide the only means of transport to otherwise inaccessible inland centres. Air services are a most important factor in the maintenance and development of such areas.

To ensure the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic in the Territory, the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation maintains air traffic control centres at Lae and Madang, and airport control units at Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. These establishments provide aeronautical and traffic information and an operational control service to aircraft in flight. Positive control is also exercised over aircraft in the control zones at these locations. Search and rescue facilities comprising inflatable dinghies, where applicable, and storepedoes which contain survival and medical equipment are maintained at Lae, Madang, Wewak, Goroka, Mount Hagen and Rabaul. Aerial search action is co-ordinated by air traffic control, and assistance in this regard is provided to other government agencies on request.

The airspace over New Guinea is divided into a number of Flight Information Zones (FIZ). Within each zone a major civil aviation centre is responsible for the provision of aeronautical communications. All major centres are joined by fixed service communication channels to permit rapid liaison between themselves and Port Moresby. The system functions as a protective umbrella over the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, under which the relative positions of all aircraft are recorded and the necessary flight planning information relating to weather, state of aerodromes and navigational facilities, is immediately available.

Capacity and Routes. Scheduled flights provide a network of air transport throughout the Territory although much of the traffic is still carried on charter services. Regular air services are maintained with neighbouring territories and with Australia.

International air operations are permitted only after an agreement has been negotiated between the government of the nation concerned and the Administering Authority.

Lists of aerodromes in the Territory, the routes operated, the frequency of services and other aviation information (including external services) are given in Appendix XV. Throughout the Territory seventeen new aerodromes were authorised during the year and one alighting area was closed, the total now in use being 230 land aerodromes.

Twelve private organisations, eight of which are located in the Trust Territory, provide charter and contract aerial services throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Aircraft. The types of aircraft used on internal and external services are listed in Appendix XV, Table 8.

Fares and Freight Charges. Tariffs for the carriage of passengers and cargo are set out in operators' published timetables and in various airline guides.

Owners. None of the organisations conducting services in the Territory is owned by the Administration. There were seventeen registered aircraft owners and ninety-six registered aircraft in the Territory at 30 June 1966.

Subsidies. Operators are indirectly subsidised by the provision of aerodromes and other facilities at charges which recover only a portion of the expenditure necessary for their provision and maintenance.

Airport Facilities. Work began on a \$40,000 project to construct and seal a tarmac area at Goroka.

Investments. Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation investment in fixed assets at 30 June 1966 was—

		\$
Airways facilities	.. ..	1,313,834
Buildings	.. ..	2,896,284
Runways, taxiways and other facilities	.. ..	1,370,215
		<hr/>
		5,580,333
		<hr/>

During 1965-66 capital expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation was \$701,576 and maintenance expenditure was \$832,987. Expenditure by the Administration on aerodromes in the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 was:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Capital expenditure	\$ 24,730	\$ 100,382	\$ 43,438	\$ 113,260	\$ 8,396
Maintenance expenditure	77,052	93,084	115,076	150,040	168,384
	101,782	193,466	158,514	263,300	176,780

Capital investment by airlines, mainly of Australian origin, is substantial, as indicated by the following information on both fixed and current assets, relating to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:

- (a) Commonwealth investment through the Australian National Airlines Commission (Trans-Australian Airlines)—\$4,441,970;
- (b) Estimated private investment—\$5,187,000.

Estimates of investments by these airlines in fixed assets in the Trust Territory at 30 June 1966 were \$2,717,712 and \$2,935,000 respectively.

Meteorological Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology is responsible under the *Meteorology Act* 1955 for the provision of meteorological services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. These services are available through the Bureau's meteorological offices established at Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Momote. Regional weather forecasts are broadcast daily from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Station 9PA Port Moresby and special services to shipping are available through VIG Port Moresby, VJZ Rabaul, VIV Madang, VJW Wewak, VJY Kavieng, VIJ Samarai and VJV Lombrum. The Department of Civil Aviation, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission and the radio services of the Administration receive basic meteorological data for the Bureau of Meteorology, and broadcasts its forecasts.

The following table illustrates the weather reporting network in Papua and New Guinea:

Category	Number of reports daily	Number of stations
Synoptic and Climatological	1	1
	2	12
	4	45
	5	3
	6	1
Rainfall*	8	4
	..	351

* Rainfall stations furnish a return once monthly.

Forecasts were issued during the year as follows:

Aviation	..	..	41,041
Other	..	..	6,287

Shipping Services

Regular passenger and cargo services are maintained between the Territory and Australia by ships of the Burns Philp Line which call at Lae, Madang, Alexishafen, Wewak, Manus Island, Kavieng, Rabaul and ports in Bougainville. Ships of the Karlander (N.G.) Line provide a service with sailings approximately weekly from Australia to Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Wewak, and Kieta for general cargo; and a ship of the Austasia Line operates a monthly service from Australia calling at Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

A regular monthly service from Japan and Hong Kong is maintained by ships of the China Navigation Company which call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae, and as necessary at Wewak and Kavieng, and then at Samarai, Port Moresby, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and back direct to Japan. The China Navigation Company also operates a monthly service from Australia to Rabaul and Lae en route to Hong Kong, Okinawa and Japan.

Ships of the Australia-West Pacific Line call at Rabaul, Madang and Lae on voyages between Australia and the East. This line also operates a regular service between Australia and the Territory calling at Lae, Rabaul and Madang.

Vessels of the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij Nederland and the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd, which operate a joint monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports, call at Rabaul, Madang, Lae, Alexishafen and Wewak. Vessels of the Bank Line operate a monthly service from European and United Kingdom ports to Lae, Madang, Wewak, Kavieng and Rabaul.

The Bank Line and the China Navigation Company operate services from New Guinea to Noumea where connections can be made with the Pacific Islands Transport Line to North America; the joint Dutch line operates a service from Noumea to New Guinea. Three new cargo services have been inaugurated by Japanese shipping lines. The Mitsui-O.S.K. Line operates a monthly service offering two schedules. One comes to main Territory ports from Japan and Hong Kong on the way to New Zealand. The other calls at Rabaul, Madang and Lae, with Kavieng, Wewak and Alexishafen as optional ports, before returning to Japan. The K.K.K. Line operates a monthly service from Japan to Lae—Wewak and Madang being optional ports—and Northern Australia. Ships of the N.Y.K. Line call monthly at Wewak, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and then Sydney and Melbourne in Australia.

Oil products are transported to the Territory by tankers of the Shell Company Limited and Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd. A coastal tanker, operated by Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd, services small bulk oil installations at Wewak, and Kavieng from Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

Coastal services are maintained by small vessels operated by private owners, including missions and co-operatives. These vessels are employed mainly in carrying cargoes between the main ports and in servicing plantations, but some passengers are also carried.

There are no restrictions on the grounds of nationality in regard to the use, ownership and operation of transport services. The only formalities in respect of the movement of passengers and goods are those which normally apply under the provisions of customs, immigration and quarantine ordinances.

Particulars of vessels which entered and cleared Territory ports, and tonnage of cargo handled during the year are given in Appendix XV, Tables 10 to 12.

Inland Waterways

The use of inland waterways for transport is little developed; this form of transport is provided mainly by New Guineans except in the case of coastal vessels proceeding up rivers to riverine stations in the course of their normal coastal voyages. Administration district station vessels provide inland waterway services for administration purposes.

Ports and Facilities

Parts I, II and VII of the *Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance 1963-1964*, which provides for the setting up of the Papua

and New Guinea Harbours Board to manage and control declared ports in the Territory and to provide and maintain wharves, moorings and other facilities within declared ports, came into operation in April 1966. The Board, consisting of a chairman and two members, has been appointed to recruit staff and establish the necessary organisation to enable the Ordinance to be brought fully into operation.

The principal ports in the Territory are Rabaul, Madang and Lae, but overseas vessels also call at Wewak, Kavieng, Lorengau and Kieta.

Rabaul. The Administration operates three wharves at Rabaul—two for overseas vessels and one for vessels in the coastal trade. The main wharf is 400 ft long. Minimum depth of water at the wharf is 29 ft. A second wharf, which is a converted war-time wreck, is 300 ft long and has a minimum depth of water alongside of 34 ft. The coastal trade wharf is 204 ft long and has a minimum depth alongside of 10 ft.

There are ten privately owned wharves and jetties, one of which is suitable for overseas vessels. The remaining nine are used by coastal shipping and most can berth ships of up to 300 tons with draughts to 12 ft 6 in.

Engine repairs can be carried out for overseas ships, but the six local slipways and workshops are designed to deal only with coastal shipping. Five slipways cater for vessels up to 90 ft in length, and one can handle vessels of length up to 150 ft and 110 tons net weight.

Madang. Repairs are continuing to the main wharf which is approximately 300 ft long with a depth alongside of 27 ft at low water. There are also two wharves for coastal shipping, one 80 ft long with a depth alongside at low water of 21 ft, and the other 98 ft long with depth alongside at low water varying from 3 ft to 12 ft. A new wharf 450 ft long is now under construction at an estimated cost of \$1,276,840.

There are three main workshops and three slipways capable of accommodating vessels of up to 140 ft, 100 ft and 80 ft respectively.

Lae. The wharf is now 800 ft long with a depth alongside at low water of 32 ft. The approach from seaward is in very deep water and there is no good anchorage for large vessels in the vicinity of the wharf. There is no slipway, and repair facilities are available for coastal shipping only.

Kavieng. The wharf is 330 ft long, with a depth alongside of 37 ft at low water, but it cannot be used by vessels drawing more than 23 ft owing to the difficulties of navigating the approach channel. There is one small jetty for coastal craft. One small slipway is capable of taking vessels of length up to 65 ft and 6 ft 6 in in draught.

Wewak. Cargo is discharged and loaded by lighter at an anchorage. The approach from seawards presents no difficulty and a good anchorage may be found in five fathoms of water close to the boat channel. Ship repair facilities are available for very small craft only. Investigations are continuing for the siting and construction of a coastal shipping wharf at Wewak capable of berthing an overseas vessel occasionally.

Minor Ports. Lorengau, Kieta, Finschhafen and Sohano are smaller ports where ships load and discharge at anchorage. A wharf is under construction at Kieta. Overseas vessels do not usually anchor at Sohano itself but at Soraken, a short distance away.

No repair facilities exist at these ports even for very small craft.

Lighthouses. There are twenty-six lights to aid navigation in New Guinea waters. No new lights were established during the year.

CHAPTER 10

PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Administrative Organisation

Responsibility for works projects in the Territory is shared between the Commonwealth Department of Works and the Administration Department of Public Works. The activities of these two authorities are closely co-ordinated, especially at the technical level.

As a general rule the Commonwealth Department of works is responsible for the execution of major new works, particularly in and near the main towns. The Administration Department of Public Works is chiefly concerned with the maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and aerodromes, but it is also responsible, to a limited extent, for executing new works, mainly in the more remote areas.

Expenditure

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance during the past two years has been as follows:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1965(a)	Year ended 30 June 1966(b)
	\$	\$
New Works	(c) 10,017,518	11,422,009
Capital purchases ..	2,076,827	2,601,207
Maintenance ..	4,427,584	5,157,404
Total ..	16,521,929	19,180,620

(a) Figures for 1964-65 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$1,013,818, but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department totalling \$1,107,041. (b) Figures for 1965-66 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$752,027 but do include salaries and allowances of the Public Works Department of \$1,437,687. (c) Includes \$3,910,661 charged to Loan Fund.

Major items of expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance were:

Item	Year ended 30 June 1965(a)	Year ended 30 June 1966(b)
	\$	\$
New works—		
Accommodation ..	1,317,009	1,624,629
Offices ..	487,034	55,867
Hospital and ancillary buildings ..	235,896	301,828
Schools and ancillary buildings ..	1,334,846	1,837,422
Other buildings ..	1,083,456	571,572
Roads and bridges ..	2,346,945	3,988,144
Wharves and beacons..	563,225	829,075
Aerodromes ..	113,260	8,396
Power houses and electrical reticulation	470,536	108,355
Special area develop- development ..	347,995	147,537
Water Supply ..	17,478	81,309
Sewerage and sanitation	Nil	30,541
Reclamation of land ..	41,550	17,370
Grants-in-aid to mis- sions for hospitals etc.	46,887	11,666
Minor new works ..	661,852	608,288
Contingencies ..	109,550	65,804
Capital purchases—		
Domestic and other furniture and fittings	350,530	403,485
Hospital and medical equipment ..	48,981	49,562
Purchases and lease of land ..	144,634	316,287
Motor and water trans- port ..	811,014	884,492
Agricultural machinery	67,218	71,856
General plant and machinery..	484,104	694,030

Item	Year ended 30 June 1965(a)	Year ended 30 June 1966(b)
Capital purchases—		
<i>continued</i>	\$	\$
Purchase of buildings	39,500	89,970
Livestock	65,675	54,816
Timber rights ..	65,170	36,710
Maintenance—		
Buildings	810,890	869,885
Water supply ..	103,020	136,759
Electricity supply ..	378,334	470,656
Roads and bridges ..	2,239,358	2,601,154
Wharves and beacons ..	66,443	90,306
Aerodromes ..	150,040	168,384
Plant machinery and equipment ..	442,562	513,096
Hospital engineering ..	79,600	101,714
Vessels	92,704	126,801
Refrigeration ..	46,204	57,440
Furniture and office equipment ..	15,515	14,255

(a) Figures for 1964-65 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$1 013,818, but do include salaries and allowances of the Department of Public Works totalling \$1,107,041. (b) Figures for 1965-66 do not include the administrative 'on cost' of the Commonwealth Department of Works totalling \$752,027, but do include salaries and allowances of the Department of Public Works of \$1,437,687.

Planned Expenditure 1966-67

Public Works projects planned for 1966-67 include:

	\$
Accommodation	2,490,468
Offices	39,831
Hospitals and ancillary buildings	753,090
Schools and ancillary buildings	1,656,470
Other buildings	888,337
Roads and bridges ..	4,549,777
Wharves and beacons ..	711,321
Aerodromes	67,200
Power houses	121,917
Water supply	240,331
Grants-in-aid to missions and other voluntary organisations for construction work on tuberculosis hospitals, hansenide colonies and pre-school play centres	14,140

In addition, \$1,500,000 is to be spent in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on investigations and surveys connected with Public Works projects (mainly roads).

Local Government Engineering

An engineer and a field instructor extended consultant and advisory services to councils in New Guinea during the year.

Engineering projects are surveyed and designed by the local government engineer and subsequent technical guidance and supervision are provided by both the consultant engineer and field instructor within limits imposed by time and distance.

This phase of co-operation between local governments and the Administration is developing from requests by councils for technical guidance of this kind, and the increased scope and volume of council activity.

The following summarises the activity for the year:

Period Maintenance Contracts. Three hundred and eighty four miles of road being maintained for \$191,203 a year; five airstrips for \$5,658 a year. Minor miscellaneous maintenance under one contract \$220 a year.

Work completed by Councils. Six bridges valued at \$52,000; twenty-three water projects—financed by councils and subsidised by the Department of Public Health; seventeen miscellaneous investigations and designs.

In addition, there were numerous other water schemes put into operation but their simplicity required no engineering assistance.

Works Activity

As stated in earlier reports, many buildings, such as schools, hospital wards, market buildings and other structures, are built by the people themselves with the encouragement of Administration officers, in areas where it is not yet feasible to carry out permanent public works. In such cases labour and local materials are contributed by the community concerned, and the Administration assists by the provision of other essential materials and by advice and supervision. In town areas construction must in general conform with standard modern practices.

Residences and accommodation units for both overseas and local personnel were either completed or under construction in most districts.

The Sub-district Hospital, Buin and the District Hospital, Mt Hagen were completed and the Base Hospital, Goroka, under construction.

The High School, Keravat, was completed and work continued on the Teacher Training College, Goroka.

In addition to these major projects, numerous projects were undertaken at primary, secondary, high and technical schools throughout New Guinea under the Special Schools Programme.

The complex of offices of the Administration headquarters at Lae were completed. Six minor court houses were completed in the Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts.

The abattoirs at Lae were completed. These will ultimately cater for the killing and processing of cattle from the Markham Valley and hinterland for distribution to other parts of the Territory.

The public works depot at Madang was completed, and construction continued on the tele-

phone exchange at Madang and agricultural stations at both Wewak and Goroka.

The Vulcanological Observatory at Manam Island was also completed.

Extensions to the wharf at Lae were completed. Other major engineering projects under construction were the first stage of the wharf at Madang, wharf and storage facilities at Kieta, and a water reticulation system at Lae.

Additional information on roads is given in Chapter 9 of Section 4 of Part VI of this Report.

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social and Religious Background and Customs of the Indigenous Inhabitants

Information concerning the social and religious background and customs of the indigenous inhabitants is given in Part I of this report.

Non-governmental Organisations

Organisations in addition to the various missionary societies which engage in work of a social nature include the Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, the Country Women's Association, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Apex, Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, ex-servicemen's organisations and various local social organisations including indigenous welfare societies, women's clubs, youth clubs and sporting clubs. Some of these organisations receive support from the Administration in the form of annual grants-in-aid and *ad hoc* grants.

A youth work organiser attached to the Department of District Administration co-ordinates youth work activities.

Local social activities have been stimulated by the establishment of welfare centres, and by the appointment of twelve welfare officers, and eighteen indigenous social welfare assistants, to various district centres. As well as receiving active encouragement from the Administration, local social organisations are often supported by local government councils. Women's clubs, the promotion of which is described in Chapter

3 of this Part, are particularly well established and there are now 315 of them in the Territory.

The work of the missions and of the various societies listed above is referred to in appropriate sections of this report.

The popularity of sporting activities continues to increase and persons of all races in the Territory are competing together to an increasing extent. Soccer, rugby, baseball and basketball are the most popular games, and cricket and tennis are also played. In Lae there is a strong soccer association and Rabaul has several rugby teams. Teams from six towns are members of the New Guinea Rugby Football League which arranges annual matches with teams from Papua. Sports development boards have been established in a number of Districts and receive annual grants-in-aid from the Administration, which also makes funds available for basic engineering works needed to enable the development of sports areas.

The Administration continues to support voluntary effort by the provision of equipment and recreation centres throughout the Territory. These centres are being established in increasing numbers—at the main towns usually in association with a playing area. The club-rooms of these centres, which have been equipped with canteens, and in some cases 16 mm film projectors, also serve as meeting places for women's clubs, youth organisations and sporting bodies.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea will take part in the South Pacific Games to be held in Noumea, New Caledonia in December 1966.

CHAPTER 2

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

General

All elements of the population are secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms with no discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion. It is still considered necessary, however, to retain certain legislative provisions in order to protect the interests of the indigenous people in such matters as land acquisition and employment.

Freedom of thought and conscience and the free exercise of religious worship are enjoyed by all inhabitants.

The Declaration of Human Rights is expounded and explained in schools. As English is taught and used in the schools, the Declaration has not been translated into the numerous local languages, but for the benefit of those among the adult population who have not been to school, it has been translated into Melanesian Pidgin.

The *Discriminatory Practices Ordinance* 1963 requires the holder of a licence, permit or other authority to buy, sell or deal or trade in goods—including the holder of a licence issued under the Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance and the Restaurants (Licensing) Ordinance—not to carry out, or permit to be carried out, any discriminatory practice in connection with or incidental to the business the subject of the licence. It also provides that no person shall on licensed premises act or incite another to act in an offensive or provocative manner towards a person of a different race or colour.

No important judicial decisions concerning human rights were made during the year.

Slavery

Slavery is expressly prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* 1949-1964 and there are no institutions or practices analogous to slavery, or resembling slavery in some of their effects, in the Territory. Forced labour is prohibited under the *Papua and New Guinea Act* except in special circumstances defined by the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Forced or compulsory Labour.

Right of Petition

The right of petition is known to the inhabitants of the Territory and for many years the indigenous people have presented petitions and

appeals to officers on patrol, to district commissioners and on occasions to the Administrator, when on tour. The right of petition to the United Nations has been exercised.

Restrictions

Subject to non-interference with the rights of other citizens there are no restrictions on rights of assembly or the activity of any group or association. Indigenous inhabitants can move with complete freedom throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed under Posts and Telegraphs legislation and the criminal law.

Freedom of the Press

All people in the Territory possess the right of free expression of opinion. Printing presses must be registered and printers and publishers must make, and register with the Registrar-General, affidavits giving the correct title of any newspaper, description of the building in which it is to be printed, and the names and addresses of the proprietor, printer and publisher. They must also enter into recognisances with sureties as security for the payment of any penalty incurred by reason of anything published in the paper, or of any damages for libel. There is no censorship and, subject only to the law relating to sedition and libel, the Administration does not exercise any control over the subject-matter of what is published in the press.

Two newspapers, circulated mainly in the Territory of New Guinea, are printed in Port Moresby. The *New Guinea Times Courier*, with a circulation of some 3,100 copies, is published in English twice weekly. *Nu-Gini Toktok* with a circulation of 4,800 is in Pidgin. It is an independent newspaper published for the indigenous people. The *South Pacific Post*, published three times weekly in Port Moresby, is in English and has a circulation of some 2,400 copies in New Guinea.

Within the Territory there are many subscribers to overseas publications, including daily newspapers from Australia.

A number of news-sheets of particular interest to the indigenous inhabitants are published by the Administration, religious missions and local government councils. Most of these contain overseas as well as local and Territory news. There has been a further increase in the number of these minor publications and an increase, also, in the use of English. Current publications include:

Our News, published at Port Moresby in English by the Department of Information

and Extension Services, has a fortnightly circulation of some 4,100 in New Guinea. The Pidgin version, *Nius Bilong Yumi*, has a circulation of 5,900. Both versions are made available free of charge.

Hairim, published in Pidgin by the Missionary Association of Papua and New Guinea, has a monthly circulation of 1,400, mainly in New Guinea. Some 2,000 copies of the English edition, *Onward*, are distributed in New Guinea. A charge is made for the periodical.

The United Nations Newsletter, published in Pidgin and Police Motu by the United Nations Information Centre, has a weekly circulation of 500. Some 300 copies are distributed in New Guinea.

Catholic Action is published monthly by the Catholic Mission of Bougainville in English and Pidgin.

The Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education is published several times a year by the Department of Education. The 1965-66 issues have included articles on 'The Relationship of Education to Economic Development', the Camilla Wedgwood Memorial lecture for 1965-66, 'The Language Laboratory and its Implications for Papua and New Guinea' and 'Aptitude Tests for Use in the Developing Nations'.

The New Guinea Highlands Bulletin is published quarterly by the Highland Farmers and Settlers' Association, in English with some Pidgin. It contains news and independent comment on Territory developments and information relating mainly to coffee and tea growing.

There has been an increase in the number of trained journalists working in the Territory. Overseas journalists are employed at Lae and Rabaul by the *New Guinea Times Courier* and *Nu-Gini Toktok*, and New Guinean staff are being trained.

Indigenous journalists are being trained by both the Administration and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The training includes a period of work in Australia for experience where this is practicable.

Indigenous Religions

The religious beliefs and practices of the indigenous people receive protection and consideration under the provisions of the law. Legislation is levelled only at those magico-religious practices which are repugnant to the

principles of morality and humanity. This matter is dealt with more fully under Part I of the report.

Missionary Activities

No restrictions are imposed on missions or missionary authorities, other than such controls as it may be necessary for the Administering Authority to exercise for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. Further reference to missionary activities is made in the relevant sections of this report, and the numbers of adherents claimed by the various denominations are given in Appendix XXV.

The Administration assists missionary organisations through financial grants-in-aid and the grant of supplies and equipment for their work in the fields of education and health. Particulars are given in the relevant sections of this report and in Appendix XXV.

Adoption of Children

Adoption of children in the Territory is regulated by the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1965. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, the adopting parent or parents assume the same rights and responsibilities as if the child had been born to the adopting parent or parents in lawful wedlock. The Ordinance applies uniformly to all races. The customary adoption practices of the indigenous people are still recognised by the Administration, although it is considered desirable for such adoptions to be formalised by the Supreme Court, and this is becoming increasingly common.

Children Born Out of Wedlock

The rights and status of indigenous persons born out of wedlock are determined by the customs of the community in which they live. To the knowledge of the Administering Authority no disabilities requiring legislative adjustments are placed on such persons in any community.

Non-indigenous persons born out of wedlock and not subsequently legitimated under the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963, which came into operation on 21 January 1965, are accorded the same civil rights and status as persons born in wedlock. In regard to private rights based on relationship, their position is distinguished, for instance, under the law relating to devolution of property on intestacy.

Immigration

The control of immigration into the Territory is governed by the provisions of the *Migration Ordinance* 1963.

All intending immigrants to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are required to be in possession of a permit to enter the Territory or a passport which has been specifically endorsed for entry into the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Migration Ordinance and Regulations. No non-indigenous person has a prescriptive right of entry into the Territory. Any person who enters the Territory without a valid entry permit is, pursuant to Section 6 of the Ordinance, a prohibited immigrant. Further categories of persons to be deemed prohibited immigrants are specified in Section 14 of the Ordinance.

The Administering Authority adheres in its immigration policy to the main principle of the maintenance of a homogeneous indigenous society. *Bona fide* visitors for holiday or business purposes and transit travellers must be in possession of valid travel and health documents and non-negotiable steamer or air tickets for travel beyond the Territory. In addition assurances are required concerning the availability of accommodation and of sufficient funds to cover the purposes of the visit. Applicants who have not acquired residential status and who wish to reside in the Territory must produce valid travel documents and evidence of sound health, good character, and assured employment or the availability of sufficient funds. They must also lodge a cash bond of \$140 which may be applied by the Administration towards the cost of maintenance of the immigrant or of his transport to a place outside of the Territory if at any time within five years of entry he becomes a charge upon public funds.

CHAPTER 3

STATUS OF WOMEN

General

The status of women in New Guinean society varies according to social groups, and a woman's influence in social matters is governed to some extent by such local circumstances as whether she lives after marriage in her husband's village or that of her own group. Where inheritance of property is based on matrilineal descent the status of women may be higher than in patrilineal society. Generally women own and may inherit various forms of property. Women are not deprived of any essential human rights.

The status of women is rather higher in New Guinea than first impressions sometimes indicate. In traditional society the roles of men and women were different and complementary, and neither might enter the preserve of the other. Politically women's activities did not have the same degree of publicity as those of the men and local leadership was nearly always confined to men. This was necessary in a society where warfare was an important function of leadership, but even then, the political system took women into account by means of discussions in the home and village, and their influence was not insignificant. With the elimination of warfare the traditional social system has remained, but is gradually being adapted to the new conditions. Many women have exercised the right to pay local taxation and qualify as electors to local government councils, and many of these have been and continue to be accepted as candidates for election, but to date only one has served a term on a council. Women are included equally with men on the electoral roll for the House of Assembly.

Where women appear to have a harder life than men this is largely because they live in areas where peace has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the roles of fighting, protection and weapon-making, which formerly took up a great deal of the men's time, while there has been no corresponding diminution in women's work which is mainly directed towards the important tasks of food production and the care of the young children. With the spread of education this disparity is being reduced, partly by men taking up paid employment, and partly through the expansion of cash cropping and other new forms of economic activity. That men in many areas now do less work than women is not generally a sign of an inherently lower status of women, but of the fact that the institutions of a traditional society take time to adapt themselves to sudden changes in surrounding conditions. The relative pace of advancement among women compared with men reflects the fact that it is the men who mainly go out to work and who in general have contact with more diverse and advanced indigenous and expatriate elements of the population.

Nevertheless, with the developments which are taking place in indigenous society various changes are appearing in the attitudes adopted by and towards women. Perhaps the most significant reflection of the changing status of indigenous women has been the extent of the interest shown in the establishment and suc-

cessful operation of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs, and the increasing number of girls attending school and receiving vocational training. Not only are the clinics well attended but more and more women are showing a preference for having their children born in hospital, while indigenous assistants working with European staff are developing high standards of skill, hygiene and humanitarianism. Others are undertaking full training as nurses and teachers and in other occupations. Women are taking an increasingly responsible part in local and central government elections; some have sought office; and some have represented the Territory at overseas conferences.

The rapid growth of towns is resulting in an acceleration of this process of emancipation. New housing settlements have tended to develop self-reliance and to free the urban dweller from the time-consuming labours of house building and subsistence gardening. More time is spent in community groups such as women's clubs and welfare societies and there has been a marked increase in the numbers participating in sport. Many hundreds of indigenous women now play basketball and softball and there is a growing number of multi-racial teams.

Perhaps more important is the increased opportunity for observation of the status and ways of non-indigenous women. There has been a noticeable adoption of western habits of child care, dress and etiquette. Employment as housekeepers, housemaids, seamstresses, and shop assistants, and in offices, schools and hospitals, has helped accelerate this trend. The educational opportunities for girls have helped produce a marked degree of self-confidence and changes in many social practices. More and more girls are including educational attainment among considerations when seeking marriage partners. The various organisations for the advancement of women have produced an awareness of the political powers of women, and this has also been stimulated by attendance of women at a number of overseas conferences.

Marriage Customs

The Native Administration Regulations provide that every marriage between indigenous people which is in accordance with the custom prevailing in the tribe or group to which the parties to the marriage belong shall be a valid marriage. Many marriages are now, however, contracted in accordance with Christian rites. Marriage otherwise than in accordance with

indigenous custom is regulated by the *Marriage Ordinance* 1963. Under the Ordinance the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. A Judge or Magistrate may authorise the marriage of a male of 16 to 18 years or a female of 14 to 16 years to a particular person of marriageable age upon application if, in his discretion, the circumstances of the case are so exceptional or unusual as to justify the granting of the authorisation sought. The consent of both parties is required for the celebration of a marriage, and parental consent is required for the marriage of a person under the age of 21 years. Marriage between an indigenous and a non-indigenous person may not be celebrated without the written consent of a district officer.

In indigenous society there is considerable variation from group to group in marriage customs, including the minimum age for marriage. Marriage is generally considered to be a matter affecting the family or clan as much as the parties concerned and the individual wishes of the latter are therefore not the only determining factors. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents in consultation with the future bride and groom and other relatives, and political, social and economic considerations are all taken into account before a betrothal is arranged. There are also recognised means whereby an engagement can be broken should either party feel strongly against it.

The system sometimes erroneously called 'bride price' is general throughout most of the Territory. The custom should more properly be known as 'marriage gifts'. It usually involves an exchange of gifts between the relatives of the bride and groom. It is not a 'purchase' of the bride but a recognition of the marriage and of a new alliance between the kinship groups of the parties concerned. The custom operates so as to provide a measure of social control lending stability to the marriage. In some areas, particularly those in which local government councils are operating, the people themselves have proposed the regulation and limitation of marriage gift transactions.

With economic, political, social and educational development, and the spread of Christianity, emphasis is being shifted more and more towards individual choice in marriage, and in many areas young people refuse to consider any other factor. This sometimes leads to temporary instability as they often feel themselves at liberty to break off marriages by individual choice as readily as they contracted them, with little more reason than a minor

domestic argument. This difficulty will be overcome, however, as people gain greater familiarity with the new conditions.

Generally speaking polyandry is not practised. Polygyny is widely practised but its incidence is decreasing. It forms an integral part of certain indigenous social systems which would be disrupted by its sudden prohibition. The only satisfactory method of reducing its incidence is by a gradual and fully integrated system of social change so that polygyny, as a preferred form of marriage, tends to disappear as the structure of society changes, and livelihood, prestige and power are no longer based on the old norms. Another factor which makes careful handling of this matter necessary is the need to safeguard the rights of women who have entered into polygynous marriages and of the children of such marriages.

Legal Capacity

Under the laws of the Territory women have equal rights with men. A wife is not responsible for her husband's debts but a husband is liable for his wife's debts.

In indigenous custom women's legal capacity is varied to some extent by tribal requirements. In general they may own and inherit various forms of property including, in a number of places, land. They have rights of access to the courts.

Public Offices

Women have equal rights with men to hold public office, exercise public functions and exercise voting rights. Particulars regarding the latter are given in Chapters 3 and 5 of Part V.

Employment

The Public Service of the Territory essentially makes no distinction between the sexes in appointments to the various classified positions but positions in certain callings, such as nursing, are traditionally reserved mainly for women.

The only legal restrictions imposed on the employment of women are of a protective nature, and are contained in the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1965 and the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance* 1935-1962.

The minimum wage rates prescribed by the native Employment Ordinance and the Administration Servants Ordinance apply equally to men and women.

Organisations for the Advancement of Women
The main agencies for promoting women's activities have been the Administration and

such voluntary organisations as the Christian Missions, the Girl Guide Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. All conduct courses for the teaching of skills required in the home and in employment, at the same time encouraging acceptance of responsibility and development of leadership.

The Country Women's Association in Australia has continued to support the programme for the advancement of women in the Territory. In addition to liberal gifts of homecrafts training material and the 'adoption' of clubs, they provide a scholarship to enable a young woman to train at the Community Education Centre at Suva. The first scholarship holder successfully completed the 1-year course in December 1965, and the second began her studies in January 1966. The Territory branches of the Country Women's Association are taking an active interest in sponsoring local groups and are considering a proposal to form and supervise a Federation of Women's Organisations.

A Central Adult Education Council is responsible for co-ordinating and developing all adult education activities in the Territory. Both voluntary and Administration agencies concerned with the advancement of women are represented on the Council. The cost of adult education activities is borne by the Administration, through its relevant departments, and by the voluntary organisations concerned.

Twelve welfare officers are stationed in the Territory. With indigenous assistants they foster women's groups, give particular attention to ways in which the whole family may be involved in a club's activities, organise leadership training courses, cooking and sewing classes and sporting activities, give special assistance to women in urban housing settlements, and visit female prisoners in corrective institutions.

Welfare centres which are used for club meetings, instruction classes, infant and maternal welfare clinics, and recreation and other community activities, have been built at Wewak, Maprik, Angoram, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Minj, Kieta, Buin, Kavieng and Rabaul.

At 30 June 1966, there were 315 women's clubs distributed throughout the Territory as follows:

Bougainville District	..	49
New Britain District	..	36
New Ireland District	..	26
Western Highlands District	..	10

Eastern Highlands District	..	50
Sepik District	..	37
Madang District	..	15
Morobe District	..	75
Manus District	..	17

The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their way of life and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions.

Formal courses are provided for social welfare assistants and club leaders from all parts of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at the training centre at Ahioma in Papua. All training courses deal with simple principles of group work, the functions of clubs, meeting procedure, work of office bearers, programme construction, programme content, cooking, sewing, child care, recreation and the use of such aids as flannelgraphs. Selected trainees also attend the Community Education Centre at Suva, Fiji, which is conducted by the South Pacific Commission in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

A programme of residential adult education courses for married couples was started in January 1961, when the first course was conducted at Vunadadir. Since then simple training centres have been established in all districts and courses held at Ambunti, Angoram, Aseki, Bogia, Buin, Buka, Danben, Finschhafen, Kandrian, Kavieng, Keronil, Kieta, Kunua, Lumi, Madang, Maprik, Menyamya, Minj, Mount Hagen, Mumeng, Pindiu, Tinputz, Vunadadir, Wewak, and Wontoat. A total of 2,478 persons have attended eighty-three such courses.

The influence of local government councils in raising the status of women is most marked. Not only are councils encouraging the promotion of women's groups by grants of equipment and transport and the employment of welfare assistants, but they foster women's wider interests.

The broadcasting stations conducted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Administration feature regular programmes for women in English, Police Motu and Melanesian Pidgin.

The monthly *Papua and New Guinea Villager* and the news-sheet *Our News* devote sections to women's interests. Pamphlets,

posters and booklets prepared from time to time on particular matters, are distributed to clubs.

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

Although there have been steady increases in the numbers of indigenous people engaged in wage employment in recent years, the proportion of wage-earners to the estimated adult male indigenous population is still relatively small (approximately 13 per cent). A much greater proportion of the population is engaged in various forms or modifications of the traditional subsistence agriculture system and in the growing of crops for export. The most marked change in recent years in the pattern of wage employment has been in the growing numbers moving into urban employment in such fields as the manufacturing industry, building and construction work, and commerce. While large numbers of the Territory's labour force are still engaged in unskilled work on plantations or in the towns, there is emerging a body of more highly skilled and experienced workers who are capable to a much greater extent than previously of negotiating their own wages and conditions of employment.

Development of Policy

In the early post-war years, labour policy was based largely on the fact that most indigenous wage-earners were illiterate and were employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations. One of the greatest problems was to ensure that large-scale employment of indigenous persons away from their villages did not retard the welfare and development of the people as a whole. In this earlier period policy was directed to maintaining village life and the attachment of the New Guinean to his land, and in 1956 the aims of labour policy were summarised as follows:

- (a) to advance the general policy for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory; the development of the Territory's resources; and the maintenance of good order and government; particularly through:
 - (i) control of the nature and rate of social change among the indigenous peoples;
 - (ii) education of the indigenous people;
 - (iii) promotion of an association between the non-indigenous and indigenous com-

munities favourable to the indigenous people's own advancement and good relations between the races;

- (iv) the association of both non-indigenous people and indigenous people in the development of the resources of the Territory in order to sustain a high standard of living and improved services;
- (b) to protect the indigenous worker against unfair treatment, damage to his health, or deterioration in his traditional standards; and
- (c) to ensure that the employer and worker honour their obligations.

Measures relating to apprenticeship, industrial safety, minimum age for employment at sea, workers' compensation, and protection of indigenous workers entering into job contracts, have been introduced in the last decade. In recognition of the growing number of freely engaged labourers working away from village areas and capable to a large extent of protecting their own interests under the changed social conditions, a completely new Native Employment Ordinance was introduced in 1960 providing for improved working conditions, housing standards and increased minimum wages for indigenous workers.

A Department of Labour was created in March 1961, to take over the function of administering labour legislation. At the same time the growing awareness and interest of urban workers in negotiating their own terms and conditions of employment led to an expansion of the aims of labour policy to include the following principles:

- (a) facilitation of the growth of industrial organisations and provision for their legal recognition;
- (b) encouragement of good industrial relations;
- (c) provision of an orderly method for the determination of wages and terms of employment;
- (d) assistance in ensuring that the worker has stable employment and that industry has efficient labour;
- (e) provision and encouragement of technical and vocational training directly related to the prospective market for labour; and
- (f) protection and compensation in respect of all occupational hazards.

Legislation providing for the rights of association and industrial negotiation for all workers was introduced in 1962.

Labour Legislation

The major legislation governing the employment of indigenous workers is the *Native*

Employment Ordinance 1958-1965, the *Transactions with Natives Ordinance* 1958-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1965, the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961, the *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962 and the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962. Information on the operation of this legislation is given under the relevant headings below. Other labour legislation includes the *Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance* 1957-1962, the *Mines and Works Regulation (New Guinea) Ordinance* 1935-1962 and legislation governing employment in the public service, the police force and corrective institutions. Further information on conditions of employment in the public service, police force and corrective institutions is contained in the relevant chapters of this Report.

The Department of Labour

The Department of Labour is responsible for supervising the employment conditions of all indigenous and non-indigenous workers other than those directly engaged under public service and police force statutes and enlisted personnel of the defence forces. It has the following principal functions:

- (a) the control of the registration of employee and employer organisations and the provision of the necessary registry facilities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of negotiations between employees and employers and their associations at the individual employer and industry level and the provision of conciliation facilities;
- (c) the establishment of a system of consultation between the Administration and representatives of employees and employers on labour legislation and other industrial matters;
- (d) the provision of an employment placement service, a vocational guidance service, and a personnel management service to employers, and assistance and advice on health, welfare and safety matters;
- (e) the administration of legislation relating to employment in the Territory;
- (f) research into such labour matters as employment requirements, patterns and levels of wages and conditions of service, and means of promoting industrial safety, health and welfare;
- (g) the provision of advice on industrial and commercial training;
- (h) labour inspection; and
- (i) advice to workers on the formation of industrial organisations and on industrial relations matters.

At 30 June 1966, seven employment officers, thirteen labour inspectors and twenty-two indigenous employees were working in New Guinea. During the year two local officers began training as employment officers.

Labour inspectors' regional workshops were held at Goroka and Rabaul. They were attended by headquarters' officers and labour inspectors and discussions covered the various aspects of labour inspectors' duties.

Research and Planning. A Research and Planning Branch was formed in the Department of Labour in February 1966. It is responsible for servicing the functional divisions of the Department in their research requirements, and for advising on all labour aspects of economic development and planning.

At the request of the two parties—the Public Service Association and the Administration—to the arbitration proceedings in relation to local officer wage levels, and with the concurrence of the Public Service Arbitrator, an income and expenditure survey was carried out during May-June 1966. The random sample taken included fifteen local officers on the base salary range of the Public Service in each of the towns of Lae, Madang and Rabaul.

Executive and research servicing of the Board of Inquiry into rural wages was also undertaken.

Opportunities for Employment

At 31 March 1966, there were 61,674 indigenous people in paid employment (including 1,927 members of the police force but excluding members of the defence forces) compared with 62,519 at 31 March 1965. Private industry employed 44,106 of whom 27,047 were general plantation workers. Indigenous workers employed by the Administration and Commonwealth Government departments numbered 17,568 including the members of the police force.

Last year in private employment there were 8,672 more casual workers than agreement workers. This year the excess of casual workers over agreement workers increased to 11,818 reflecting the continued preference of privately employed workers for employment as casual workers. There was continued interest in job-contracting as distinct from normal employment.

Unemployment and Employment Placement. Unemployment is not a major problem in the Territory. Such unemployment as occurs is mainly of a temporary nature as a result of voluntary changes of employment or reluctance to accept work in rural areas.

The Department of Labour conducts an employment placement service which endeavours to find the most appropriate employment for job seekers. Employment officers maintain constant contact with employers and record particulars of persons available for employment and of vacancies notified by employers. Vacancies are widely advertised by public notice and, in the Rabaul area, by broadcast over Radio Rabaul.

A revised edition of the booklet *Careers in Private Industry* was prepared and distributed through secondary schools during November 1965.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

The basic legislation governing terms and conditions of employment is the Native Employment Ordinance which lays down a comprehensive employment code and includes provisions covering the issue of clothing, food and other items of equipment, the provision of housing, messing, ablution, cooking and latrine facilities for employees and accompanying dependants, the payment of camping and food allowances, the supply and maintenance of tools of trade by employers (or alternatively payment of a tool allowance to employees) and the provision of medical attention.

The Ordinance provides for the following classes of indigenous workers:

Agreement Workers (Classes 1 and 2). Class 1 comprises single men or men who are not accompanied by their wives and families. The maximum period of employment for this group is two years, although married men who are joined by their wives and families during the period of agreement may enter into a further agreement for a maximum additional period of 2 years. Class 2 comprises married men accompanied by dependants. Men in this group may engage for a period of up to 3 years, with the option of re-engaging at the expiry of the agreement for a further year, giving a maximum of 4 years. Apart from the cases of immediate re-engagement referred to above, a lapse of at least 3 months must take place between successive agreements entered into by either class of worker.

An agreement may be terminated before the date of expiry on application by either party to a court or an employment officer under conditions specified in the Ordinance. Subject to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous workers from or in certain

areas, an agreement worker may be employed anywhere within the Territory. Agreement workers (and their wives and children if they accompany them with the consent of the employer) are provided with free transport and sustenance from the place of engagement to the place of employment, and to their homes, or, if the worker so elects, to some other place no further distant than the place of engagement on completion of employment.

Civil remedies are open to both parties for breach of agreement. Details of the action taken in relation to breaches of agreement are contained in Tables 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix XVII.

Casual Workers. Casual workers are employed without written agreement and with no time limitation on their employment. Their employment may be terminated without notice at any time by either the employer or the worker. Casual workers may be employed anywhere in the Territory, subject only to proclamations directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas.

Advanced Workers. An inspector may issue to a casual worker who has reached a certain stage of advancement an Advanced Worker's Certificate permitting him to be employed on a cash wage basis. This cash wage includes cash in lieu of the rations, clothing and other articles prescribed in the Ordinance.

Hours of Work. The hours of work are 44 hours a week from Monday to Saturday inclusive, with a break of 1 hour after each period of 4 hours' work (or a break of 1 hour after 5 hours' work where a tea break of not less than 10 minutes has been given during the 5 hours). Employees other than shift workers must be given a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every week, while shift workers must be given, in every period of 28 days, rest periods which in the aggregate total not less than 96 hours and which in each instance shall not be less than 24 consecutive hours.

All work in excess of 8 hours in any one day from Monday to Friday, and all work on Saturday afternoon, Sunday or a public holiday is treated as overtime for which special rates are paid. Overtime for shift workers is all time worked in excess of 8 hours in any one day, all time worked on a public holiday

and all time worked in excess of 44 hours in any period of 7 days. Except in emergencies the maximum hours including overtime which may be worked in any one day by any employee may not exceed 12.

Medical Inspection and Treatment. The Native Employment Ordinance provides that a prospective employee shall undergo medical examination before entering into a written agreement for employment and upon termination of the agreement. An employer is required to provide free medical treatment at the place of employment for all his employees and the wives and children accompanying them and to take all reasonable precautionary measures to safeguard their health. An employer is also required to transfer workers and dependants to an approved hospital for treatment when necessary. In addition Administration medical officers and medical assistants carry out periodical examinations of workers and dependants at places of employment.

Special medical safeguards are prescribed for workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) who proceed to places of employment at altitudes below that level. Before entering employment they are vaccinated against tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough, and during employment they receive malarial prophylactics. On termination of their employment they are kept under medical surveillance for 2 weeks before returning to their homes.

No illnesses or deaths among indigenous workers attributable to occupational diseases were reported during the year. Industrial accidents reported totalled 319 of which 27 were fatal.

Housing. The Native Employment Ordinance prescribes the types and minimum standards and dimensions of houses for the accommodation of indigenous employees and their accompanying dependants.

Employment of Women and Juveniles. Provisions in the Native Employment Ordinance encourage the employment of females and protect their health and welfare. Women may be employed under agreement for a 2-year maximum period in specified occupations, e.g. nursing, teaching and domestic service, and as casual workers in these and other specified occupations, e.g. clerical work, factory work, and cocoa, coffee and tea-picking. Employment in heavy labour is prohibited and provision is made for the granting of maternity leave of absence and for rest periods. Minimum wages for females are the same as those for males.

The employment of persons under the age of 16 years is forbidden, except as apprentices under the Native Apprenticeship Ordinance which prescribes a minimum age of 15 years; or under the Minimum Age (Sea) Ordinance which permits a minimum age of 14 years for service at sea, subject to the written permission of the Director of Education or an officer authorised by him.

Underground and Night Work. The Native Employment Ordinance applies to indigenous workers employed in mining and this Ordinance and the Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance cover the regulation and inspection of mines and works including the conditions of employment in underground workings. The legislation excludes women and juveniles from employment underground.

There are very few undertakings which operate regularly at night and such work is almost entirely restricted to loading and unloading ships, attending copra driers, operating telephone and radio services, and police and hospital duties.

Industrial Homework. There is no industrial homework apart from the occupation of the indigenous people in some areas in local handicrafts.

Job Contracts. The Transactions with Natives Ordinance gives protection to indigenous persons entering into job contracts by ensuring that both parties are aware of the nature of the contract and the requirements for its performance. Contracts, except those of a minor nature as specified in the Ordinance, are required to be in writing unless a district commissioner or district officer grants a written exemption, and are subject to inspection by labour inspectors. The Administrator has power under the Ordinance to control grants or payments to a contractor of goods or commodities in lieu of money, advances in either cash or kind and the granting of credit.

Recruitment of Workers. Recruitment is voluntary and workers are free to choose the occupations in which they wish to work. Workers may be engaged by employers or by native employment agents licensed by an inspector.

Special health conditions (described earlier in this chapter) apply to the engagement of workers from high altitude areas (above 3,500 feet) and their recruitment is undertaken by Administration officers to ensure observance of the measures prescribed. Such workers may be engaged under agreement for the normal

prescribed periods of service, but their employment on a casual basis is subject to the prior written approval of the Secretary for Labour.

Remuneration

Wages must be paid in coin or notes which are legal tender in the Territory.

Native Employment Ordinance. At least one-half of the wages of an agreement worker class 1 and at least one-third of the wages of an agreement worker class 2 must be deferred. An advance against deferred wages, not exceeding half the total deferred wages at any one time, may be paid to the employee for urgent reasons. Casual workers must be paid their cash wage in full at lunar-monthly, or more frequent, intervals.

The prescribed minimum cash wage is \$39.00 a year for first year employees and \$45.50 a year thereafter. Persons employed in heavy labour are paid an additional cash wage of \$13.00 a year, and an allowance at the rate of \$6.50 a year is payable to men working under 'camp' conditions.

These cash wages are in addition to the free provision of accommodation, medical attention, food, clothing, cooking and eating utensils, blankets, towels, soap, tobacco, matches, and such other articles as are prescribed for the worker and his accompanying dependants.

The monetary value of food, clothing and other prescribed free issues varies from time to time and from place to place; at the close of the year under review it was estimated to average \$143.00 a year for a worker, \$119.00 a year for an accompanying wife and from \$56.90 to \$123.20 a year for a child according to age and sex.

As a rule the minimum wage is acceptable only to unskilled workers entering the employment market for the first time and many skilled and experienced workers are able to command wages in excess of the minimum. Table 4 of Appendix XVII indicates the range of wages paid in various skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

For the purpose of calculating overtime payments the prescribed annual value of food, clothing and other articles (currently \$143.00 per annum) is added to the annual cash wage. Time and one-half is payable for ordinary overtime (minimum hourly rate of 15 cents), double time for Sundays (minimum hourly rate of 20 cents) and single time for holiday overtime (minimum hourly rate of 10 cents) on the basis that the normal monthly wage includes payment for holidays. An employee may be given time off in lieu of overtime

payments. Payment for 'stand-by' duty at one-tenth of the hourly rate and for 'call-out' duty at normal overtime rates plus 20 cents an hour is also prescribed. Where the period of 'call-out' duty is less than 3 hours, overtime for 3 hours is paid.

The Native Employment Ordinance has been amended to provide that casual workers be paid for public holidays which occur during their employment or on the day immediately following termination of their employment.

The prescribed free issue of rations at daily and weekly intervals provides a wide range of alternative foods for employees and their dependants. The scale, which is set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Native Employment Ordinance, was drawn up by nutritional experts in collaboration with the Department of Public Health. An agreement worker who is competent to purchase a balanced diet or who has an ample supply of locally-produced foods available to him may be issued by the inspector with a permit to enable him to be paid a monetary allowance in lieu of rations for himself and his accompanying dependants, calculated on the average retail prices within the sub-district where he is employed. A ration allowance may be paid to a casual worker (without a ration allowance permit) where the employer and the worker mutually agree to such a payment. Payment of an allowance in lieu of the issue of prescribed clothing and other articles is not permitted.

There is no provision for compulsory saving other than the deferred wages system for agreement workers. Deductions from deferred wages may be authorised only by a court, upon application by an employer, where the employee has committed a breach of an agreement. There is no provision for seizure on the basis of a court judgment.

Industrial Agreements. Industrial agreements in force at 30 June 1966 provide for the payment of a minimum all-cash wage to the majority of unskilled employees in the urban areas of Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Kavieng, for annual leave for the Wau-Bulolo timber industry workers, and for annual, sick and long service leave entitlements for workers in Rabaul. Industrial agreements also cover stevedoring operations in the ports of Wewak, Kavieng, Madang, Lae and Rabaul. The agreements for Lae and Rabaul were revised in November 1965 and May 1966, respectively. Other agreements provide for the recognition of Territory-trained apprentices as qualified tradesmen, the issue of certificates of trade

competency in certain cases to employees who have been unable to undertake a formal apprenticeship course, and the regulation of rates of pay for ships' crews. All industrial agreements are registered as awards under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962.

The urban cash wage agreements covering the towns of Goroka, Kavieng and Wewak provide for an all-cash wage of \$6 a week for unskilled workers as distinct from the cash wage plus payment in kind prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance. In the case of an employee living away from his home village, the employer is obliged to provide accommodation, food, clothing and other articles for his accompanying dependants without deduction from the cash wage. Where the employee is living in or near the urban area, the employer may make deductions in respect of food supplied to the employee (at actual cost) and accommodation or transport provided for him (subject to a maximum of \$1.20 a week for accommodation and \$1.00 a week for transport). Items of food or meals are supplied only if the employee so requests or in certain other approved cases. The Kavieng Urban Cash Wage Award of 1965 was declared a Common Rule on 25 November 1965.

Under the Goroka, Kavieng and Wewak agreements overtime is payable at time and one-half for week days (with a minimum rate of 20c an hour) and at double time for Sundays and public holidays (with a minimum rate of 28c an hour). Workers employed by the day or in shifts are paid at the rate of \$1.20 a day for a shift of 8 hours, with double rates on Sundays and public holidays and no deductions are permissible.

The Lae, Madang and Rabaul urban cash wage agreements have requirements in respect to accommodation, food, clothing and other articles similar to those of the Goroka, Kavieng and Wewak agreements described above.

Under the Lae, Madang and Rabaul urban cash wage agreements weekly rates of pay are as follows:

Unmarried juniors: \$6.

Unskilled adults and married male juniors: \$6.50.

Occupations classified as Grade B: \$6.75 during first year of employment; and \$7.25 after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer.

Occupations classified as Grade A: \$8 during first year of employment; \$9 after completion of one year's continuous employment with the same employer; and

\$10 after completion of two years' continuous employment with the same employer.

Under the Lae, Madang and Rabaul agreements overtime is payable at the rate of time and one-half for week days and at double time for Sundays and public holidays. Provision is also made for day and shift workers. Determinations have been made by the boards of reference under the Lae, Madang and Rabaul agreements wherein numerous occupations have been determined and classified.

The prevailing wages for 8-hour shifts for waterside workers in the ports of Rabaul, Kavieng, Wewak, Lae and Madang are:

—	Rabaul	Kavieng and Wewak	Lae	Madang
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gang bosses and hatchmen ..	(c)2.20	1.40	..	..
Winchmen ..	1.95	1.40	1.75	1.75
General labourers ..	1.70	1.20	1.50	1.50
Foremen ..	(a)	(b)1.60	2.00	2.20
Attendance money ..	0.38	0.30	..	..

(a) Foreman in Rabaul are permanent employees of the shipping companies and are paid monthly wages. (b) The minimum shift rate of \$1.60 for foreman at Kavieng increases with the skill of the foreman and the number of stevedores he controls. (c) Foreman (gang supervisor).

At each of the above ports a meal break of 1 hour is allowed in each shift of 8 hours and meals are provided at no cost to the employee. In appropriate cases transport to and from the wharf area is provided; accommodation is also provided for stevedores employed over a number of shifts.

On 14 December 1965, an industrial agreement known as the Rabaul Annual and Sick Leave Award 1965 was concluded between the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Rabaul Workers' Association. Leave entitlements under this Agreement are as follows:

(a) *Annual Leave Entitlements.* Employees under the provisions of the Rabaul Urban Cash Wage Award 1965, the Rabaul Shipping Award 1964, and the Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1965, became in this Agreement entitled to 2 weeks' leave on full pay annually upon the completion of 12 months' continuous service with one employer as from the first day of December 1965. Public Holidays notified in the *Terri-*

tory of Papua and New Guinea Government Gazette under the provisions of the *Public Holidays Ordinance* 1963, falling within a period of such leave, are not counted as part of annual leave. Similar annual leave entitlements cover employees in the timber industry in the Wau/Bulolo sub-district.

(b) *Sick Leave Entitlements.* Under Clause 4 of the Agreement employees are entitled to 6 days' leave each year as from the first day of December 1965, upon the following provisions:

- (i) the employee to have completed 6 months' continuous service with the one employer;
- (ii) the sick leave to be calculated on the basis of 1 day for each 2 months' continuous service with the one employer; and
- (iii) a medical certificate to be produced by the employee in the event of his taking sick leave.

Following the usual pattern a Board of Reference was established under the Award. The Board is empowered to determine any matter arising out of or in connection with the Award.

Negotiations between the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Rabaul Workers' Association resulted in the Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1965. This Award stipulates that such tradesmen:

- (a) must have completed a period of training to the satisfaction of the Native Apprenticeship Board; and
- (b) must be employed in the trade in which they served their apprenticeship.

The award classifies trades, both first and second class, and determines rates of pay and incremental advances.

The minimum wage rates under the Award are as follows:

First class tradesmen—

- \$18 per week during the first year of employment;
- \$19 per week after the completion of 1 year's continuous employment with the same employer;
- \$20 per week after the completion of 2 years' continuous employment with the same employer.

Second class tradesmen—

- \$14 per week during the first year of employment;

\$15 per week after completion of 1 years' continuous employment with the same employer;

\$16 per week after completion of 2 years' continuous employment with the same employer.

As with other Awards, a Board of Reference is empowered to deal with any matter arising out of or in connection with the Award.

Where at the request of an employee or with the consent of the Board of Reference an employer supplies food to an employee, he shall be entitled to deduct from the wage, the cost of the food supplied. Where accommodation and/or transport are provided by the employer he shall be entitled to deduct from the wage such amounts as shall be determined by the Board of Reference.

On 2 May 1966, the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea and the Rabaul Workers' Association concluded an agreement dealing with tradesmen who had not undergone a formal course of apprenticeship. This agreement, known as the New Britain Certificated Tradesmen's Award, established an examination board, operating in addition to the usual board of reference.

The Agreement provides that certificates of competency will be given to employees of good character in the New Britain District who:

(i) are able to satisfy the examiners by passing a set examination; and

(ii) can prove to the members of the Board of Reference that they have served continuously in a specific trade for 5 years.

The minimum wage set for certificated tradesmen is as follows:

\$15 per week for the first year;

\$16 per week after completion of 1 years' continuous employment with the same employer;

\$17 per week after completion of 2 years' continuous employment with the same employer.

Provision is also made for day workers and the setting out of overtime and penalty rates. As with the Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1965, provision has been made to enable deductions from the wage—should food, transport and accommodation be provided by the employer.

The Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in conjunction with Lae Stevedores Limited (another employer of stevedoring labour) and representatives of stevedoring labour were signatories to the Lae Stevedoring Award 1965. A provision under this

Award limits the duration of a shift to no more than 8 hours of actual working time. Further provisions cover rates of pay, meals and meal breaks, cooks, transport, hours of work, overnight accommodation, supply of drinking water, appearance money and certain rights of an employer concerning dismissal of an unsatisfactory employee.

The Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea in conjunction with Rabaul Stevedores Limited (another employer of stevedoring labour) and the Rabaul Workers' Association, were the signatories to the Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1966. This Award supersedes the Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1963, and is basically similar to the Agreement negotiated in Lae.

Registered Awards. At 30 June 1966, the following awards registered under the Industrial Relations Ordinance were in force:

Award No. 3 of 1963: Kavieng Stevedoring Award 1963.

Award No. 5 of 1963: Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1963.

Award No. 1 of 1964: Ansett-MAL Airline Employees' Madang Award 1964.

Award No. 2 of 1964: Airline Pilots' Award 1964.

Award No. 3 of 1964: Wewak Stevedoring Award 1964.

Award No. 4 of 1964: Wewak Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.

Award No. 5 of 1964: Rabaul Urban Cash Wage Award 1964 (declared a Common Rule 24 November 1964 by the Administrator-in-Council under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Ordinance).

Award No. 6 of 1964: Madang Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.

Award No. 7 of 1964: Rabaul Shipping Award 1964.

Award No. 8 of 1964: Goroka Urban Cash Wage Award 1964.

Award No. 9 of 1964: Madang Stevedoring Award 1964.

Award No. 1 of 1965: Kavieng Urban Cash Wage Award 1965 (declared a Common Rule 25 November 1965 by the Administrator-in-Council under the provisions of the Industrial Relations Ordinance).

Award No. 3 of 1965; Lae Urban Cash Wage Award 1965.

Award No. 4 of 1965: Wau-Bulolo Timber Industry (Annual Leave) Award 1965.

Award No. 9 of 1965: Rabaul Qualified Tradesmen Award 1965.

- Award No. 10 of 1965: Lae Stevedoring Award 1965.
- Award No. 12 of 1965: Rabaul Annual and Sick Leave Award 1965.
- Award No. 4 of 1966: New Britain District Certified Tradesmen Award 1966.
- Award No. 5 of 1966: Rabaul Stevedoring Award 1966.

Apprentices. The weekly cash wages payable to apprentices are as follows:

Year of apprenticeship	Cash Wages per Week	
	First-class trade	Second-class trade
	\$	\$
First	6.50	6.50
Second	8.00	8.00
Third	9.50	8.50
Fourth	11.00	9.00
Fifth	13.00	

Deductions from these wages for accommodation, food and transport may be made at the same rates as those prescribed under the urban cash wage agreements.

Indebtedness. Indebtedness among wage-earners and salaried workers is negligible.

Discrimination and Equal Remuneration. Wage rates and conditions of employment for indigenous employees are determined under the local Territorial legislation or as a result of industrial agreements reached between organisations of employers and employees. These wage rates and conditions of employment are generally related to conditions in the Territory and not to economic conditions in Australia. Wage rates and conditions of employment for expatriate employees are, however, generally based on Australian industrial awards or related to the conditions for comparable employment in Australia. They have regard to the more highly developed economy of the metropolitan country, its higher living standards and strongly competitive labour market. Because of the Territory's need for skilled and experienced workers many expatriate employees also receive additional emoluments and benefits to compensate them for living and working outside their homeland.

Education and training programmes are designed to provide increasing numbers of skilled indigenous workers to meet expanding employment needs.

Labour legislation does not discriminate against women; the minimum conditions of wages, housing, rations and other benefits are applicable to all workers, both male and female.

Workers' Compensation

Compensation for disease, injury or death arising out of or in the course of employment is provided for under the Workers' Compensation Ordinance, which provides a single code of compensation for all workers with scales of compensation payments related to wage levels. This has been amended to increase the rates of compensation for death or injury to the same rates as are at present provided in Australian Commonwealth legislation. The maximum amount of compensation in respect of death or for specified injuries is \$8,600, with a minimum of \$516 for specified injuries. Provision is made for the payment of \$200 in respect of each fully dependent child under the age of 16 years of a deceased worker, for payment of medical and funeral expenses and for weekly payments (not exceeding the amount of the weekly wage) to totally or partially incapacitated workers.

When payment of compensation is authorised in the case of a worker whose wages are less than \$800 a year, 27 per cent of the prescribed maximum is payable and where the wages are \$800 a year or more, but less than \$1,336. 60 per cent of the maximum is payable. In calculating the wages of indigenous workers who receive part of their wages in kind, the value of accommodation, rations, clothing and other issues (prescribed as \$330 a year) is added to the cash wage.

In cases of partial incapacity the court has power to award a lump sum in compensation. When an indigenous worker sustains injury causing temporary incapacity he suffers no economic disadvantage inasmuch as his employer continues to supply wages, food, accommodation and other issues as if he were still working.

The legislation provides that where a local court certifies that any dependants of an indigenous worker are dependants by native custom, the total amount of compensation payable to all such dependants shall not exceed \$200.

Except where the Administrator authorises an employer to undertake the liability to pay compensation to his own workers the Ordinance provides that an employer shall obtain from an approved insurer a policy of insurance for the full amount of his liability.

Provision is made for the appointment of medical referees and for disputed cases to be settled by arbitration, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

There are as yet no special provisions for the rehabilitation of injured workers. Table 6 of Appendix XVII gives details of workers' compensation cases handled during the year.

Industrial Safety

The *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance* 1961 and the *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Regulations* 1965 were brought into operation on 1 July 1965. These provide a comprehensive industrial safety code and contain general provisions for all workers except those engaged in mining who are covered by the *Mines and Works Regulation Ordinance*.

Further provisions relating to safety are included in the *Explosives Ordinance* 1953-1962 and the *Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance* 1961-62.

The Technical Advisory Service of the Department of Labour continued to provide advice and assistance to employers on physical working conditions in industry, e.g., industrial safety, lighting, ventilation, factory and office layout. Special attention continued to be given to the registration and inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.

The second convention on industrial safety was held in Port Moresby in October 1965, and was attended by delegates from the Trust Territory.

Screenings of films on industrial safety were held in a number of centres for members of workers' associations and the general public, and pamphlets on the design of machinery and equipment for safe operation in various industries were distributed to employers.

Courses on the storage, handling and use of explosives were conducted in Mendi in December 1965 and in Port Moresby and Lae in February 1966, and industrial safety matters were given special attention at a labour inspectors' regional workshop held in Goroka in December 1965.

Training

Training of skilled workers is carried out by both Administration and mission technical schools. Trainees from technical schools fall into two main categories: those who qualify for apprenticeship and those who are suitable for employment where a lower level of skill is required. The normal qualification for entry

into apprenticeship is successful completion of a 2-year course of pre-apprenticeship training. Trainees who do not qualify for apprenticeship generally take employment as improvers or trade assistants or are engaged in lower level work in rural areas. At 30 June 1966, 1,268 students were attending technical schools.

Further details of technical training are given in Part VIII, Chapter 4.

As indicated in the relevant chapters of this report, vocational training is provided by various Public Service departments, in particular, the Departments of Public Health, Trade and Industry, District Administration, Posts and Telegraphs, Forests, and Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and on-the-job training is also carried out in private industry. The training of officers of the Public Service is described in Chapter 4 of Part V.

Supervisory Training. A survey to obtain information about the scope and nature of indigenous occupations, existing supervisory practices, and an understanding of indigenous values, culture, psychology and attitudes to work is continuing. The long-term aim of the research is to determine the ultimate form of indigenous supervision, stages of development of supervisory capacity, the content of training courses and training methods. Specialist officers visited Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Goroka and Mount Hagen for discussions with employers on the preparation of such courses.

Apprenticeship. The Native Apprenticeship Ordinance provides for apprenticeship in specific trades leading to the granting of trade certificates. Apprenticeship is controlled by an Apprenticeship Board consisting of seven members of whom three are representatives of interests outside the Administration and four are officers of the Administration. In addition, the Board has a permanent executive officer who is an officer of the Department of Labour. The apprenticeship scheme enables apprentices who complete their indentures and pass their final trade examinations to gain recognition as skilled tradesmen.

The courses of training, which are defined by panels of experts in various trades, include both theoretical and practical work and are designed to suit the conditions of the Territory. All apprentices receive on-the-job training and additional training at a central technical school. They are also required to continue their general education in English and mathematics.

Trades provided for under the scheme are classified as either first-class or second-class. First-class trades are those which have an equivalent in other countries and require a 5-year period of training. Second-class trades are those which are suited to Territory requirements but have no equivalent elsewhere, or in which a shorter period of training (4 years) can give the level of competence needed in the Territory.

During the year apprenticeship agreements were approved in each of the following trades, all of which are classified as first-class trades:

Boilermaker-welder	Draughtsman
Bricklayer	Fitter-electrical
Cabinetmaker	Joiner
Carpenter and joiner	Painter, decorator and signwriter
Fitter—machinist	Panel beater and spray painter
Machinist—wood	Plumber and sheet metal worker
Mechanic—diesel	Printer—letterpress
Mechanic—motor	Printer—letterpress
Mechanic—refrigerator	Printer—letterpress
Mechanic—typewriter	Printer—letterpress
Mechanical equipment operator	Printer—letterpress

There are now 554 New Guineans under apprenticeship agreement of whom 244 are training in Papua. A total of 134 apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and received certificates of completion of training.

Youths who have reached the required educational standard may be apprenticed at an Australian standard either in the Territory or in Australia. Seventeen non-indigenous youths are indentured in this way in New Guinea, while five former apprentices are receiving higher training in Australia.

The system of 'block release' training under which apprentices attend a continuous course of 24 working days once a year at a central technical school, was introduced in the Territory in 1962. Students receive instruction in trade theory, trade drawing and practical work. The number of class hours under this system is equal to those under the previous arrangement for day classes. Apprentices at outlying centres are transported at Administration expense from their place of employment to the central technical school, where dormitory accommodation is provided. Employers are required to pay the apprentices for the time spent at the technical school and the apprentices are required to pay a nominal fee for their accommodation. The Department of Education

provides additional instruction by correspondence to maintain and extend the training given during the full-time period at the technical school. At present 25 motor mechanics, 2 diesel mechanics, 6 carpenters, 3 plumbers, 4 draughtsmen and 6 electricians are in training under the continuous training system.

Under the continuous training system apprentices are indentured in the normal manner for periods up to 5 years which may be reduced to 4 years when demonstrated proficiency justifies it. The first 2 years of training for apprenticeship are spent on full-time training at a technical school during which time apprentices complete the trade course normally requiring 5 years of part-time study. The remaining period of apprenticeship, which is either 2 or 3 years depending upon the degree of proficiency attained during the continuous course, is devoted to uninterrupted on-the-job instruction with their employers. Apprentices are paid normal wages during attendance at technical school on continuous training courses.

Nautical Training. The training of artisans in ship repair trades—shipwrights, diesel mechanics, fitters and machinists—is being undertaken at Napa Napa near Port Moresby. Sixteen New Guineans completed the second course for seamen and marine engine operators early this year and have been placed with private enterprise or with Administration vessels. In April 1966, a further 45 trainees of whom 21 were New Guineans began this course which is now of twelve months' duration.

Advanced courses of three months duration are arranged for experienced seamen to bring them to the standard prescribed for examinations for the local Masters' Certificate of Competency for vessels not exceeding 50 tons.

In December 1965 the Administration acquired the training vessel *Arcturus*, with accommodation for up to thirty cadets and/or trainees. This vessel is well equipped with classrooms and modern navigational equipment and will provide both practical and theoretical training under sea-going conditions. It is planned to provide simultaneously, instruction for thirty cadets for the coastal trade as masters and engineers, and for a minimum of twelve cadets for certificates of competency to command vessels engaging in overseas trading, as well as pre-sea training for fifty trainees.

Training of Indigenous Pilots. The Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the Administration together offered four scholarships to enable Papuans and New Guineans to train as commercial pilots. The terms of the

scholarship provide for an accommodation allowance as well as for free flying tuition. Initial training is to be provided by the Aero Club of Papua in Port Moresby and advanced flying tuition leading to the award of a commercial pilot's licence will be conducted at the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales.

The two scholarships which had previously been awarded tentatively had to be withdrawn due to the candidates not obtaining satisfactory passes in the 1965 School Leaving Certificate examination.

Industrial Organisations

The *Industrial Organizations Ordinance* 1962 provides for the registration and control of industrial organisations. The Ordinance is intended to apply to all industrial organisations composed of not less than four employers or twenty employees. Registered industrial organisations and their officers and members have immunity from civil suit when furtherance of an industrial dispute leads to breach of contract of employment, interferes with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills, or acts in restraint of trade, and members of industrial organisations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organisation are in restraint of trade. Other provisions of the Ordinance relate to the constitution and rules of industrial organisations and the amalgamation, federation and affiliation of registered organisations.

Workers' associations have been formed at Madang, Lae, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo, Goroka, Wewak, New Ireland and Western Highlands, and have been registered as industrial organisations. The Local Teachers' Association was registered as an industrial organisation on 5 January 1966. This Association is constituted of local teachers working for the Department of Education in both New Guinea and Papua. Other registered industrial organisations covering both Papua and New Guinea are the Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea, the Police Association of Papua and New Guinea, and the Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea.

All workers' associations operating in the Trust Territory now have a predominantly indigenous membership, and only one has an expatriate executive (the Public Service Association). Increasingly, public servants are directing their interests to their own association and seem to be leaving control of other associations to indigenes.

Membership figures fluctuate considerably reflecting the making of new agreements, increases in dues, and the energy and initiative of the various executive committees.

Membership figures of workers' associations as at 30 June 1966 were as follows:

	Indig-enous	Non-Indig-enous	Mixed Race and Chinese	Total
Madang Workers' Association ..	277	..	..	277
Rabaul Workers' Association ..	282	..	2	284
Lae Workers' Association ..	961	2	..	963
Wewak Workers' Association ..	458	1	..	459
Goroka Workers' Association ..	234	..	..	234
Timber Industry Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo ..	1,170	..	..	1,170
Public Service Association* ..	1,932	1,527	32	3,491
Police Association of Papua-New Guinea ..	1,194	12	..	1,206
New Ireland District Workers' Association ..	70	..	..	70
Western Highlands District Workers' Association ..	129	..	..	129
Local Teachers' Association* ..	274	2	..	276
	6,981	1,544	34	8,559

* Figures include only members serving in the Trust Territory.

The Madang, Lae and Rabaul Workers' Associations have organised branches based on specific industries as follows:

<i>Workers' Asociation</i>	<i>Branch</i>
Madang	Airline Industry Stevedoring Industry Tobacco Industry
Lae	Airline Industry
Rabaul	Stevedoring Industry

The first general meeting of workers' associations was held in Madang on 3 and 4 October 1964. Proposed and organised by the Madang Workers' Association the meeting was attended by delegates from eight workers' associations, representing 7,000 workers from Kavieng, Rabaul, Lae, Port Moresby, Wewak, Goroka, Wau-Bulolo and Madang. The meeting unanimously accepted a proposal that it should accept the principle of the formation of a federation of workers' associations and a steering committee was appointed to inquire into all aspects of federation.

The initial meeting of the appointed committee, which was held in Lae on 30 and 31 January, 1965, resolved that a Federation of Workers' Associations be formed. The President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions attended by invitation and pledged his organisation's support for the proposed federation.

A further meeting attended by members of the Steering Committee and delegates from eleven workers' associations was sponsored by the Department of Labour. This meeting which was held in Lae on the 22 and 23 January 1966, was convened to review the progress made towards the formation of a Federation of Workers' Associations. This meeting reaffirmed a desire to federate, and appointed a drafting and steering committee to draw up a constitution and to prepare the way for federation.

Advice and assistance to industrial organisations is provided by specialist officers of the Department of Labour. Technical advice and guidance is given to any group which indicates a desire to form an industrial organisation and assistance is provided in the preparation of a draft constitution and rules, in the training of office bearers and the introduction and supervision of the maintenance of books of account. Industrial organisations' officers make frequent visits to centres throughout the Trust Territory and, wherever possible, take the opportunity of discussing aspects of industrial organisation with members. Adult education courses designed to increase the interest of members as well as to ensure greater efficiency among office bearers, have been commenced.

The Public Solicitor, who already performs the functions of providing legal advice and assistance to the indigenous people, is available to help the indigenous industrial organisations in the preparation and conduct of industrial claims.

Industrial Relations

The *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962 is designed to emphasise that the informal settlement of disputes and conciliation and negotiation are to be preferred to litigation or arbitration. It provides for the formation of industrial councils as a means of continuous joint consultation between employers and employees.

Where complaints may lead to a stoppage or dispute, workers are encouraged to report them to the nearest labour inspector or responsible Administration officer before an actual stoppage occurs. Many complaints are of a minor nature and are settled by labour inspectors who investigate the complaints immediately they are received. Disputes of any consequence are handled by specialist industrial relations officers.

Where a dispute cannot be settled by labour inspectors or industrial relations officers the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* provides for

processes of conciliation and negotiation which are available to both parties. The *Ordinance* empowers the Administrator to establish ad hoc boards of inquiry and where an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions of the Territory which is involved in the dispute may be referred to a board for inquiry and report. A board of inquiry consists of a chairman and at least three other members appointed by the Administrator, of whom at least one must not be an officer of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Administrator is also empowered to establish arbitration tribunals to deal with industrial disputes, the constitution of such tribunals being left for determination by the Administrator in each particular case.

Provision is made for the registration of awards of tribunals. Industrial agreements must also be filed for registration and, when registered, have the force of awards. (the Administrator-in-Council may disallow an award on the ground that it is contrary to public policy inconsistent with a law in force in the Territory or part of the Territory, or not in the best interests of the Territory). Registered awards are binding on the employers and employees to whom they relate.

In summary, the principal processes available for the settlement of disputes under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* are:

- (a) a matter may be investigated by the Secretary for Labour, and a board of inquiry may be required to inquire and report upon any matter connected with or relevant to a dispute; or
- (b) an interested party may refer a dispute to the Secretary for Labour, who may require the parties to enter into negotiations within 14 days, and, where after 28 days no settlement has been effected, may call a compulsory conference of the parties;
- (c) at any stage, a party to a dispute may call upon the Secretary for Labour for assistance, whereupon it is the duty of the Secretary to endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the dispute; and
- (d) finally, where attempts at settlement have apparently failed, a dispute may be referred to an arbitration tribunal for determination.

In December 1964, a Board of Inquiry was established under the *Industrial Relations Ordinance* 1962, to investigate plantation and other rural industries for the purpose of ascertaining whether existing wage rates under

the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1965 should be varied; the feasibility of introducing a system of bonus payments for rural employees, the nature of any such system, and the method of calculating payments; the feasibility of introducing an all cash wage (with provision for appropriate deductions) for rural employees; and whether there should be any variation of the maximum period of service prescribed for agreement workers under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958-1965.

The Board was composed of the following persons:

(1) *Employers—*

Mr I. G. G. Downs, O.B.E., M.H.A.

Mr W. J. Grose, M.H.A.

Mr B. E. Fairfax-Ross, C.B.E.

(2) *Employees—*

Mr Sabumei Kofikai, Vice-President of the Goroka Workers' Association.

Mr Lamsisi Pasingos, Treasurer of the New Ireland District Workers' Association.

Mr Thomas To Bunbun, President of the Rabaul Workers' Association.

(3) *Chairman—*

Originally Mr N. J. Mason, then Secretary for Labour. Upon the resignation of Mr Mason from the Administration, Mr W. L. Conroy of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries was appointed as Chairman.

The Board has now completed its findings and has submitted a report to His Honour, the Administrator, for consideration.

Particulars of industrial disputes and complaints are given in Tables 11 and 12 of Appendix XVII.

International Labour Conference

Two representatives from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, Mr D. J. Parrish, Secretary for Labour, and Mr William George, Co-operative Assistant, Department of Trade and Industry, a past Senior Vice-President and Treasurer of the Wewak Workers' Association, were included as advisers in the Australian delegation to the 50th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 1 June 1966, to 24 June 1966. Both Territory representatives acted as Government advisers on the agenda item relating to the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries.

Mr Gaius Malalia, a teacher with the Department of Education, was nominated by the Australian Government to attend the Inter-

national Labour Organisation 1966 internship course held in Geneva from 4 June to 30 July 1966.

Regional Conference on Labour Problems

At the 28th (1965) session of the South Pacific Commission, approval was given for the holding of a regional conference on labour problems. This conference, at the invitation of the Commonwealth of Australia, was held in Port Moresby from 18 to 29 April 1966, and was attended by participants from five South Pacific Territories—Papua and New Guinea, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The agenda items considered were:

(i) Developments affecting labour since the 1962 sub-regional conference;

(ii) workers' health and safety, and compensation for industrial accidents;

(iii) collective bargaining, its advantages, and its suitability for South Pacific territories;

(iv) paid holidays, leave entitlements, retirement systems and other social benefits;

(v) problems associated with fixation of wage rates, including classification of margins for skill.

Technical papers were presented and specific recommendations and a record of the discussions have been incorporated in a South Pacific Commission publication *Report and Recommendations—Regional Conference on Labour Problems*.

Freedom of Movement of Persons to Neighbouring Territories for Employment Purposes

Subject only to provisions directed at regulating the employment of indigenous persons from or in certain areas, there is no restriction on the employment of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of New Guinea in Papua or vice versa. At the close of the year 9,031 workers from New Guinea were employed in Papua and 5,604 Papuans were employed in New Guinea.

Permanent inter-territorial migration is insignificant and does not give rise to any shortage of labour in the Trust Territory.

The Migration Ordinance controls all temporary absences of indigenous persons from the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Indigenous persons may be employed outside the Territory of Papua and New Guinea if adequate arrangements have been made for their welfare.

Indigenous inhabitants have adequate opportunities for employment in the Territory but a number have left the Territory for specified periods for purposes associated with their employment or for specialised training.

There is no provision under the labour legislation for a system of labour passes or work books.

Recruitment from Outside the Territory

The only non-European workers recruited from outside the Territory are the Papuans mentioned in the preceding section.

Application of International Labour Organisation Conventions

The following Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation and ratified by Australia have been extended to the Territory from the dates shown:

No. 7. Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920; 8 July 1959.

No. 8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920; 6 November 1937.

No. 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 11. Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 8 July 1959.

No. 12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921; 31 January 1966.

No. 18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925; 8 February 1961.

No. 27. Marking of Weights (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929; 6 August 1931.

No. 29. Forced Labour Convention, 1930; 2 January 1932.

No. 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934; 8 February 1961.

No. 45. Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935; 14 December 1954.

No. 80. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946; 15 January 1952.

No. 85. Labour Inspectorates (Non-metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947; 30 September 1954.

No. 105. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; 8 February 1961.

Compulsory Labour

The Papua and New Guinea Act prohibits forced labour except in accordance with the

provisions of Conventions of the International Labour Organisation concerning forced and compulsory labour which have been adopted by Australia. The Native Administration Regulations provide for the compulsory planting and cultivation of food crops in an area which has been declared by the Administrator to be liable to a famine or deficiency in food supplies. Such work is excluded from the term 'forced or compulsory labour' by definition in Article 2 of International Labour Organisation Convention No. 29—Forced Labour. It was not necessary to so declare any area during the year. There are no other statutory provisions in respect of compulsory labour.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Legislation

Social security and welfare services of various kinds are provided for in such ordinances as the *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1965, the *Deserted Wives and Children Ordinance* 1951-1961, the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Ordinance* 1951, the *Mental Disorders and Treatment Ordinance* 1960, the *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963, the *Workers' Compensation Ordinance* 1958-1965, and ordinances providing for pensions or superannuation benefits for officers of the Public Service, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants.

Organisation

Most New Guineans live within small tribal communities which assume collective responsibility for the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm. Where for some reason the tribal organisation has broken down the Administration gives assistance in the form of *ex gratia* payments to persons in need. No schemes have yet been developed for dealing with unemployment as such unemployment as exists is usually voluntary.

Medical services of all kinds are available without charge to all the New Guinean people. Non-indigenous residents are charged for medical services, but membership of certain Australian contributory medical and hospital benefits funds is open to them. No special

provisions have been made for the aged who are normally cared for through the clan or family group. Artificial limbs and appliances for the physically disabled are provided through a special factory operated by the Administration. The Social Services and Community Development Division of the Department of District Administration has functional responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating welfare services. The Mental Health Division of the Department of Public Health, and the Corrective Institutions Branch of the Department of Law also perform welfare functions.

At 30 June 1966, there were twelve welfare officers and sixteen New Guinean welfare assistants stationed in district centres where they carried out group and individual welfare work.

In addition to the men and women welfare officers, staff employed by the Department of District Administration includes a youth work organiser and a homecrafts officer, while a psychiatric social worker and occupational therapist are employed in the Department of Public Health.

Local government councils are taking an increasing interest in social welfare, and allot significant funds to it each year. Their activities include the construction of community education and health centres and the promotion of organisations such as women's clubs. In the towns 'welfare societies' have been formed by the indigenous people to promote their interests and to arrange certain benefits such as small loans, employment services and visits to the sick. Some of these societies are represented on the Council for Social Service in Rabaul which provides an opportunity for voluntary organisations to co-operate in planning welfare programmes. A standing committee of this Council raises funds to send young men and women to character and leadership development camps held in Australia by the Outward Bound Movement.

An important contribution in the field of social welfare is made by the Christian missions. Periodic conferences are held between representatives of the missions and the Administration in order to exchange ideas and to co-ordinate activities.

In addition to the missions various voluntary agencies contribute effectively to social welfare. The Red Cross Society (including Junior Red Cross groups in schools) the St John's Ambulance, the Country Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, Apex, Rotary and Lions Clubs the Junior Chamber of Com-

merce and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations all do useful work, some with financial support from the Administration.

Training of Welfare Personnel

University training in the field of social welfare is available at the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Queensland to students who matriculate in the school system or to adult matriculants. Qualifications for welfare officers, Grade 1 include either a leaving certificate or adult matriculation, and extensive experience in welfare work. For Grade II the requirements include either a diploma in social studies or at least 4 years' experience as a welfare officer, Grade 1.

Special traineeships as welfare officers, Grade I are available for indigenous persons who hold the intermediate certificate (the academic qualification for entry into the Third Division of the Public Service).

Young women trainees undergo a 2-year training period involving on-the-job activities under the supervision of headquarters and field staff, plus a 6-months' course at Ahioma, or if selected a 12-months' course at the South Pacific Commission's Home Economics Training Centre at Suva, Fiji. Three women students began training in 1966. Males carry out 12 months on-the-job training in the field and then attend the Administrative College for a further year. Two male trainee welfare officers have been appointed.

At 30 June 1966, opportunities for employment and training as welfare personnel existed at three levels. The minimum entrance standard for new recruits to the Public Service in this capacity is Form II leading to appointment after a 2-year training period as welfare assistant Grade I, and then to Grade II. The first year is served in the field under the supervision of a welfare officer and a 6-months' course is then undertaken at a training centre at Ahioma in the Milne Bay District of Papua. Two such trainees have been appointed to date.

The missions, local government councils, Young Women's Christian Association and other organisations sponsor personnel for voluntary training at Ahioma. Six girls began a 6-months' training course in May. A 6-weeks' course for eleven youth workers sponsored by local government councils was conducted by the youth work organiser. Youth committees have been established in fifty-four villages.

Child Welfare

The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1965 makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory. It provides for

the establishment of a Child Welfare Council, Children's Court and various institutions for the care of destitute, mentally defective and delinquent children; for the adoption of children; for allowances payable to destitute children living with parents; for restrictions on the employment of children; and for various other matters relating to the welfare of children.

A Director of Child Welfare and a number of welfare officers administer the Ordinance. The Child Welfare Council, consisting of the Director of Child Welfare, a welfare officer, two representatives of the missions, a legal officer of the Public Service, an inspector of police, and four other members, two of whom are women, was formed in April 1962, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. The council meets at 3-monthly intervals, and submits an annual report to the Administrator on the working of the Ordinance and other matters relating to child welfare. A handbook on child welfare was published in July 1965 and copies are distributed to all concerned with the administration of the Ordinance.

Conferences and Research

Quarterly meetings of the Child Welfare Council considered a wide range of subjects, including adoption, film censorship, probation, institutions, handicapped children, employment of children and preventive work. A conference was held with representatives of Christian missions to explore the need for some form of institution to care for difficult children. The Assistant Director, Social Services and Community Development, Mr R. Thomas attended the Seventh Annual Conference of Child Welfare Administration in Australia and New Zealand which was held in New Zealand in March.

The Interim Marriage Guidance Council met several times during the year and is devising a syllabus for wide distribution on a pre-marriage counselling course. Lectures have been given on such subjects as home economics, marriage and the law, and marriage in society. Suitable films and literature have been made available for educational use and a number of discussion groups held.

A considerable amount of anthropological research is being carried out in the Territory; the long-term programme of the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University, the work of the Permanent Committee on Cultural Development, and the findings of many independent research workers should

throw light on the needs of the people and the ways in which these may be met. The *Welfare Quarterly*, a journal covering the principal welfare activities of the Administration, has been published since July 1963.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS OF LIVING

Conditions and stages of advancement vary greatly throughout the Territory from new suburban communities and semi-urbanised villages near towns to remoter areas so recently brought under control that the people's way of life is still very little changed. In these circumstances it could be misleading to generalise and a survey of the cost of living is not yet practicable. The important factors in this connection are that in all areas the people have ample land for their own food requirements, and the numbers receiving cash incomes, whether from wages or individual or communal enterprise, are increasing.

When living under traditional conditions the people of New Guinea obtain most things they need, such as food, fuel, cooking utensils and building material, either directly from their own efforts or by barter. Most of the people still gain a basic livelihood in this way outside the towns, but an increasing number are participating in a widening economic system, especially those who are fully employed in working for wages and those who are mainly occupied in raising cash crops.

One of the first results of Administration contact has been the adoption of steel working tools. This enables indigenous farmers to clear larger areas for gardens, to cultivate them better and thereby increase production. As soon as possible, after a new area has been opened up, officers of the extension service of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries carry out agricultural patrols in these new areas and distribute planting material and assist and encourage people to adopt improved methods of agriculture. This usually leads to a further increase in production and a surplus for sale, the proceeds of which are used to buy manufactured goods.

The extensive activities of local government councils, rural progress and co-operative

societies, and the development of cash cropping and other forms of commercial activity are indications of rapidly improving living standards.

Standards of health and social welfare are rising; particular attention is being paid to nutrition and hygiene, the elimination of disease, the extension of education, and training in more efficient and productive techniques.

Clothing standards are improving; the use of the lava-lava is widespread and Western types of clothing are common in or near towns and other settlements. Footwear was unknown in traditional society and is still uncommon.

The housing standards of the indigenous people are steadily improving and well-designed dwellings built of permanent materials are gaining in popularity. The improvement in social and economic conditions is also indicated by the number of indigenous people who have acquired motor vehicles and power-driven vessels.

Particulars of the average cost of staple footstuffs, clothes and domestic items in principal centres are contained in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER 7

PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) GENERAL: ORGANISATION

Legislation

Legislation relating to public health which came into operation during the year included the *Slaughtering Ordinance* 1965, and amendments to the Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance.

The Slaughtering Ordinance which came into force on 23 September 1965 repealed the *Slaughtering Ordinance* 1952-1962, and makes provision for the establishment of public abat'oirs, the licensing of slaughterhouses and slaughtermen, and the appointment of meat inspectors. The Ordinance seeks to ensure the maintenance of the highest possible standards of hygiene in association with slaughtering operations, to secure a constantly high quality product and to eliminate any possibility of the spread of human and animal diseases as a result of slaughtering.

The amendments to the Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance are aimed at

extending the requirements of the Ordinance to potentially dangerous substances used for veterinary and pastoral purposes. Provision was made also for the making of Regulations to ensure control of the use of substances which may be liable to contamination by the use of dangerous drugs and substances.

The installation and operation of incinerators, excepting those installed for domestic purposes at a private dwelling, are now subject to the provisions of the Public Health (Incinerators) Regulations. It has been found necessary to institute some form of control over incinerators especially in town areas so that no nuisance will result from their operation.

Departmental Organisation

The Department of Public Health, with headquarters in Port Moresby, Papua, is under the control of the Director of Public Health.

The Department has seven functional divisions (each under the supervision of an Assistant Director): Medical Services; Preventive Medicine; Medical Training; Maternal and Child Health; Medical Research; Mental Health and Administration.

For the purposes of public health administration the Trust Territory is divided into three geographical regions—the New Guinea Mainland, Highlands (including the Southern Highlands District of the Territory of Papua), and New Guinea Islands Regions—each under the administrative control of a regional medical officer. The headquarters of the regions are at Lae, Goroka and Rabaul respectively.

Staff. Table I of Appendix XIX sets out by occupational groups, the number of health service personnel, both medical and non-medical, employed by the Administration in the Territory at 30 June 1966.

Eight medical officers who trained under the cadetship scheme were appointed during the year and six of these are now serving in New Guinea.

Local staff includes eight medical officers two of whom have acted during the year as district medical officers, 269 other medical workers and a large number employed as orderlies in hospitals and aid posts.

Medical Services Outside the Administration

Most of the mission organisations provide medical services. These consist of 79 hospitals,

163 aid posts or medical centres, 3 hansenide colonies, 126 central welfare clinics and 1093 mobile clinic centres, staffed by 769 indigenous people and 266 others, including 16 medical practitioners. The number of central welfare clinics only was given in previous years as figures for mobile clinics conducted by missions were not available.

In addition three Administration hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals and one combined hansenide and tuberculosis hospital which are wholly the financial responsibility of the Administration, are staffed and administered by Missions. The expenditure on these special hospitals amounted to \$129,605.

The Missions are assisted by the Administration through a system of grants-in-aid and by the supply of drugs, dressings, equipment and general stores items. The grant towards staff costs and the monetary value of supplies totalled \$410,373. The value of the medical supplies was \$170,000 and general stores \$114,000; staffing costs totalled \$126,373.

There are no private hospitals other than those conducted by missions, but five medical practitioners, one dental surgeon, seven pharmacists and an optician are in private practice.

In addition to the medical facilities prescribed by employment legislation, all plantations, irrespective of size, are encouraged to provide an efficient preventive and emergency medical service for their employees.

The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1963 provides for the establishment of a Medical Board to register medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists and other medical personnel. Strict control is exercised to prevent practice by unauthorised persons. The Medical Board consists of the Director of Public Health (Chairman), the Secretary, Department of Law, and two qualified medical practitioners and two other persons with university qualifications in fields other than medicine, surgery or dentistry appointed by the Administrator. It also provides for the Board to establish a Nursing Council and to delegate to it all the Board's powers and functions in relation to the nursing profession. The Nursing Council consists of the Principal Matron of the Department of Public Health, as Chairman, and the following persons nominated by the Medical Board—a legal officer of the Department of Law, two qualified medical practitioners (one of whom is a member of the Medical Board), and seven nurses or nurses (Territorial), registered in the Territory.

Co-operation with other Governments and with International Organisations

There is extensive co-operation with territories in the region, and special arrangements have been made for consultation as necessary on health matters of common concern with the health authorities of West Irian. The Director of Public Health is a member of the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council and close liaison is maintained with Commonwealth and State health authorities, international medical research institutions, the South Pacific Commission, and the World Health Organisation. Regular reports of infectious diseases are sent to the two latter bodies. The Administration takes the usual measures for the control of epidemic diseases and carries out the normal international quarantine procedures.

Dr. J. A. Steele, Chief Veterinary Officer of the Public Health Communicable Diseases Centre, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, investigated rabies in western areas of the Territory and participated in the seminar on rabies at Port Moresby in October at the completion of his tour.

Dr J. Gorman, of the Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Dr C. Rutger, also of New York, arrived to carry out studies in the cold haemagglutination phenomena among the Tolai people of New Britain.

In September Dr Hirayana, Chief of the Epidemiological Division of the Research Institute of the National Cancer Centre, Tokyo, visited the Territory to study the problem of oral cancer as well as the habits of chewing betel nut prevailing among local people.

In April, Dr A. Gabaldon, Consultant to the Malaria Division of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in Venezuela made an assessment of the Malaria Eradication Programme and advised on future planning.

Miss W. M. Warden, former senior lecturer in Health Education at the Institute of Education, London, visited the Territory in February as World Health Organization consultant to advise on the development of a health education training course.

The Assistant Director for Administration, attended a seminar on integration of health services at the World Health Organization Centre in Manila.

The epidemiologist attended a World Health Organization inter-regional seminar on filariasis held at Manila.

A regional medical officer and the acting senior health educator participated in the World Health Organization seminar on health education in Manila.

A local medical officer attended the 16th session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific at Seoul, South Korea. This officer also attended a conference of the United States National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Behavioural Science Division, as a member of the Papua and New Guinea delegation. The conference was held in Honolulu.

A malaria eradication assistant was a member of a World Health Organization specialised course in epidemiology in Manila, whilst two local health inspectors took part in a course on environmental sanitation in Nuku' alofa, Tonga, under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

A course arranged by the South Pacific Commission and the World Health Organization on vital and health statistics was held in Wellington, New Zealand, and attended by a laboratory technician and a statistics clerk.

The Assistant Director for Mental Health was a member of a conference of psychiatrists organised by the South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia.

The manager of the artificial limb factory at Lae, returned after attending a course in specialised footwear for leprosy patients which was held at Vellore and Karigiri, India.

The Senior Specialist Medical Officer (Leprology) participated in a Co-operative Leprosy-Tuberculosis Conference of the Japanese-United States Medical Science Programme held in Japan, in May 1966.

The Director of Public Health was present at meetings of the National Health Medical Research Council and the Public Health Advisory Committee, held in October and May, in Australia.

Finance. Direct expenditure on health services through the Health Department budget amounted to \$6,168,194 (including \$49,562 for hospital and medical equipment).

Expenditure by other Administration authorities on works and services of a capital nature and on the improvement and maintenance of hospital buildings and facilities amounted to \$741,732. Grants-in-aid for mission hospital buildings totalled \$11,666.

The ascertainable expenditure by missions from their own funds on medical services was \$434,445. Local government councils reported an expenditure of \$147,833 for the period from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966.

(b) MEDICAL FACILITIES

Hospitals

There are seventy Administration hospitals in the Territory (including three hansenide colonies, two tuberculosis hospitals, and one hansenide and tuberculosis hospital which are staffed and administered by the missions on behalf of the Administration). For details of hospitals see Table 4 of Appendix XIX.

Two new hospitals were opened during the year at Lake Kopiago and Tambul in the Western Highlands District. Henganofi hospital in the Eastern Highlands is now administered and staffed by a mission on behalf of the Administration.

A new forty-bed hospital was opened at Buin, Bougainville, and the old hospital at Buin (Kangu) was retained as a tuberculosis ward.

The building of the Goroka Base Hospital was begun during the year. The first stage of the Western Highlands community hospital at Mount Hagen was completed; contributions in money and services towards the construction of this hospital came from all sections of the community.

A new wing was opened at the Laiagam hospital, in the Western Highlands, built partly through contributions of the local people in memory of their late medical officer.

The building of a new rural health centre at Gasmata was completed, replacing the old hospital there.

Admission to hospitals is free to indigenous people except where they elect to enter the intermediate section of a hospital. At present ten hospitals have intermediate as well as public sections.

There are specialist surgeons located at Rabaul, Goroka, Lae, Wewak, and Mount Hagen, and specialist physicians at Rabaul, Goroka and Lae. Specialist obstetricians are stationed at Rabaul and Goroka, ophthalmologists at Rabaul and Lae, psychiatrists at Rabaul and Lae, pediatricians at Mount Hagen and Wewak, and pathologists at Goroka and Rabaul.

Pathology and radiology facilities are widely available throughout the Territory and additional specialist services are available at the

Port Moresby general hospital. When necessary patients are transferred for specialist treatment to a main hospital.

At all main centres there is an ambulance service. During the year an ambulance drivers' training school was established at Port Moresby where candidates were trained in advanced first aid and driving.

Health Centres

Health centres, usually staffed by a medical assistant or a medical officer, a health inspector and two infant welfare nurses have been established in the New Britain, Eastern Highlands, Bougainville and Manus Districts. The health centres at Tapipipi and Vunapaka in the New Britain District, Sighere in the Eastern Highlands District, Konga in the Bougainville District and Baluan in the Manus District continued to expand their activities.

New health centres were opened at Gasmata and in the Vitu Islands Group, both in New Britain. A health centre is under construction at Waiye, Eastern Highlands.

Health centres are concerned with the prevention of disease; the promotion of the general health of the community through health education and the development of environmental health services (such as village sanitation and water supplies); infant and maternal welfare (including ante-natal and post-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and school health examinations); control and evaluation of communicable diseases; surveys and assessments of community health needs and local epidemiological patterns; and planning local health programmes in consultation with the community. The domiciliary services in relation to tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria are also supervised from the centres on behalf of the specialist units. Out-patient work is concentrated on early detection and diagnosis, and patients requiring in-patient care are referred elsewhere for treatment.

Health centres complement the work of both hospitals and aid posts by educating the community in the curative services available and by stressing the need for early treatment.

The Department of Public Health is responsible for staffing the centres and providing drugs and medical equipment. Councils provide buildings and are gradually assuming some measure of financial responsibility for the salaries of staff, the cost of drugs and dressings and the provision of transport.

Medical Aid Posts (Village Dispensaries)

Medical aid posts are set up to service groups of villages throughout the Territory and are staffed by indigenous aid post orderlies who have completed a 2-year course of training, or by hospital orderlies. The posts extend simple medical aid to indigenous people, assist in establishing good hygiene practices and encourage the sick and injured to seek admission to hospital for treatment. Aid post orderlies carry out regular medical patrols to the villages within their areas.

The number of Administration aid posts manned during the year was 1,063. Aid posts operated by the missions increased to 163. The ratio of health posts to population is now 1: 1,000.

With the improvement of communications and road systems some Administration aid posts have become redundant and have been closed or transferred elsewhere.

The following table shows the distribution, by District, of Administration aid posts and the number of posts staffed by aid post orderlies. The remaining posts are staffed by hospital orderlies.

District	Aid posts	Posts staffed by aid post orderlies
Morobe	215	196
Madang	97	85
Sepik	173	162
Eastern Highlands ..	162	146
Western Highlands ..	139	139
New Britain	104	97
New Ireland	62	45
Bougainville	82	72
Manus	29	26
Total	1,063	948

It is estimated that over 1,180,960 treatments were given at these aid posts during 1965-66.

Administration Medical Patrols

The number of patrols carried out by officers of the Department of Public Health was 691. During these patrols, which covered a total period of 5,009 days, 915,411 people were contacted.

For 108 of these patrols, in which 157,436 people were contacted the details of treatments are as follows:

Disease	Number treated
Yaws	274
Tropical ulcers	1,020
Scabies	1,570
Tinea	8,203
Hansen's Disease	243
Elephantiasis	410
Venereal diseases	7
Conjunctivitis	1,605
Other eye conditions	995
Severe anaemia	580
Pulmonary tuberculosis	203
Tuberculosis glands	672
Congenital abnormalities	306
Dental attention	4,020
Deformities and spastic conditions	744
Nutritional diseases	215
Enlarged liver	1,179
Fevers	625
Other treatments	1,334
Total	24,205

These patrols are known as 'classical' patrols and are only undertaken in remote areas. Field staff also made numerous visits to areas around their stations visiting and inspecting aid posts, checking village environmental sanitation projects or attending to other field duties.

Specialists also made visits in rural areas.

Specialist Services

Maternal and Child Health Service. The aims of this service are to reduce the mortality among infants, children and mothers, and to maintain them at the highest level of health.

These aims are furthered by regular clinics, school health teams, pre-school activities, and the training of local girls in all aspects of the work including midwifery. Guidance and advice on the growth and development of the child, and the care of the mother during pregnancy and labour have helped to reduce the childhood and maternal mortality figures.

The foundation of maternal and child health work is the mobile or village clinic, although with the establishment of child health specialists, the care of children in hospital is also the responsibility of this service.

The work of the clinics includes the giving of advice on correct feeding and the utilisation of local foods, the teaching of hygiene and

health, and the treatment of sickness and minor ailments. At all clinics, immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus, is carried out, and B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies. Where poliomyelitis has occurred routine immunisation with oral vaccine is carried out. Mothers are immunised with tetanus toxoid during pregnancy to protect the neonate against tetanus.

Regional and district maternal and child health supervisors plan and co-ordinate the maternal and child health services conducted by the Administration and missions.

During the year an additional child health specialist was appointed to the Sepik District. There are now two such specialists working with the maternal and child health service.

At the end of the year there were twenty-six Administration centres including twenty-two main centres and four rural health centres providing maternal and child health services. The 572 village clinic centres were serving 1,808 villages with a total population of 318,718. Children under school age enrolled totalled 44,048. Clinics are now conducted monthly instead of fortnightly. Antenatal attendances totalled 21,626. Further details are given in Tables 12, 13, and 14 of Appendix XIX.

Enrolments under the school medical service totalled 33,762 and 23,855 examinations were made during the year.

Missions undertaking school medical examinations reported 7,193 children enrolled, 6,086 examinations made, and a total of 33,542 treatments recorded.

The missions also maintain clinics and 126 of their stations submitted regular reports to the Administration. Details are given in Tables 15 and 16 of Appendix XIX.

Clinics operated by missions carry out the same field work as Administration clinics.

The total population served by both the Public Health Department and missions undertaking maternal and child health work is approximately 917,708.

Malaria Eradication. Malaria is still the most prevalent disease in parts of the Territory which are not, as yet, included in the eradication programme and the disease is causing considerable mortality and morbidity. The areas in which malaria eradication work is being undertaken and the population protected by the end of June 1966 are shown in the following table:

District	Area	Population
	(sq miles)	
New Guinea Islands Region—		
New Ireland ..	3,816	46,028
Bougainville ..	4,100	64,440
New Britain ..	14,100	126,150
Manus	800	20,575
Mainland Region—		
Madang	218	5,463
Morobe	432	7,276
Sepik	8,850	146,405
Highlands Region—		
Western	2,144	75,388
Eastern	2,584	172,927
Total	37,044	664,652

For the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea twenty-eight squad leaders and fourteen team leaders completed training at Rabaul Malaria School during the year.

At the Kundiawa Malaria School, thirteen students completed parasitological training. Seven completed the combined parasitological and entomological course, and thirteen finished initial entomological training.

The total staff employed on Malaria eradication in the combined Territory of Papua and New Guinea during the year was 656, of whom 93.3 per cent were Papuans or New Guineans. The malaria service operates from regional headquarters at Rabaul, Maprik, Kundiawa and Minj—the headquarters at Rabaul and Maprik being staffed by full-time medical officers with specialist post-graduate qualifications. The campaign to eradicate malaria is carried out in a progressive manner beginning with an exploratory phase, dealing with geographic reconnaissance, assessment of existing health services and parasitological and entomological surveys, followed by preparatory and attack phases.

The exploratory and preparatory phases of the campaign have been conducted throughout the Eastern and Western Highlands, Sepik, Madang and Morobe Districts. Eradication was continued in the Sepik, Eastern and Western Highlands Districts, on Manam Island, and New Guinea atolls as well as throughout the Bougainville, New Ireland and New Britain and Manus Districts.

Parasitological and entomological follow-up surveys were carried out in all protected areas.

Institutional case detection and field case search was carried out in the Sepik, Bougainville, New Ireland, Manus, New Britain and Highlands Districts.

There are five malaria laboratories—established at Rabaul, Maprik, Minj, Kundiawa and Kainantu. Two malaria detection field laboratories were established on Bougainville and the two on Manus Island maintained.

A special research project, concerned with the study of immunity to malaria was continued at Dreikikir, with the co-operation of the World Health Organisation and the Department of Parasitology of the University of Singapore. Interim results obtained continue to indicate that this new assessment method may be of considerable public health importance.

Another research assignment dealing with injectible long-acting anti-malarials was completed.

Routine ground control measures, such as oiling and draining were continued in urban areas.

Tuberculosis Control. Tuberculosis survey units carried out epidemiological, case-finding, and vaccination programmes during the year in the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts, the Sepik, Morobe, and Madang Districts and in the New Ireland, Bougainville, and New Britain Districts.

The emphasis in the Highland Districts continued on the vaccination programme which is designed to convert this vulnerable population into a Mantoux positive community. Re-vaccination has been virtually completed in the Eastern Highlands District, and has begun in the Western Highlands. It is planned to continue these vaccination programmes in the Highlands districts at intervals of 3 years.

Five tuberculosis survey units are now operating in the Territory. Patients receive treatment at Administration and mission general hospitals and at three special tuberculosis hospitals in the Madang, Morobe and New Britain Districts and in out-patient schemes.

Further progress was made in providing out-patient treatment for patients with the establishment of a service on the Sepik River designed to accommodate 200 patients when it is in full operation.

Biological and chemical prophylaxis continue to receive special attention in the control programme, and in this aspect of the service

valuable help is received from the Infant Welfare Service, the School Medical Service, and the Education Department.

The regional tuberculosis registers are continuing to operate satisfactorily, as is the Central Laboratory at Lae which provided culture medium for distribution on a Territory wide basis.

Local government councils continue to play an important part in the Territory Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Venereal Disease. The incidence of diseases in this group is very low. Treatment is available at all hospitals.

Hansen's Disease. There are four Administration and three mission hansenide colonies in New Guinea. Details of location and the number of in-patients at 30 June 1966 are as follows:

District	Colony	Number of patients
Western Highlands	Togoba ..	349
Western Highlands	Yampu(a) ..	211
Sepik	Aitape	238
Madang	Hatzfeldhaven(b)	176
Morobe	Etap(a)	75
New Ireland ..	Anelaua	288
Bougainville ..	Torokina(a) ..	71

(a) Mission hospital. (b) Combined hansenide-tuberculosis hospital.

Out-patient treatment is available at all Administration and mission general hospitals and at aid posts, and during the year 2,382 patients were treated at these establishments. Patients admitted to the hansenide colonies and the various Administration and mission hospitals totalled 1,007 and 1,015 were discharged to continue treatment at home.

Domiciliary treatment was given in the Wabag Sub-District and at Bogia and Begesin in the Madang District, on Manus Island, Buka Island, the Duke of York Islands, around Cape Gloucester in the New Britain District, on the east coast between Kavieng and Namatanai in the New Ireland District, on the Aitape coast and around Maprik and Dreikikir in the Sepik District.

In November 1965 a hospital assistant was posted to Madang to establish a regional leprosy control unit there, similar to the ones

already established at Mount Hagen and Rabaul. Each unit maintains a register of patients.

Case finding surveys carried out by these units have provided the following information:

Area Surveyed	Population examined	Prevalence per cent of leprosy
Bot-Boiken Sub District ..	3,787	2.3
Buka Island	10,791	0.12
Manus Island	20,132	0.54
Duke of York Islands ..	5,713	1.02
Cape Gloucester	2,453	2.3
Bali-Witu Group of Islands ..	5,957	0.08
Nissan and Tabar Groups of Islands	3,907	0.05
Kavieng-Namatanai	8,489	0.20
Upper Jimmi River	5,677	0.66

The Specialist Surgeon (Leprosy Reconstructive Surgery Unit, Madang) has visited Rabaul, Mount Hagen, Mapasanda, Tari, Aitape, and Anguganak and performed 454 operations on leprosy patients during the year. He has trained nurses and physiotherapists from the hansenide colonies at Togoba, Yampu, Aitape and mission workers from Mapasanda and Anguganak in the elementary principles of physiotherapy for leprosy patients and the prevention of injury and deformity.

The manager of the artificial limb factory at Lae attended a course on types of specialised footwear for leprosy patients at Vellore and Karigiri, India. The Mission to Lepers (Australia and New Zealand) sponsored the tour.

Health education to assist leprosy patients has been conducted using radio broadcasts, pamphlets, posters and film shows.

The Senior Specialist Medical Officer (Leprology) visited all colonies during the year to assess the progress of patients.

Dental Services. The most important advance during the year was the introduction of a course of training for dental officers and a general remodelling of dental curricula. The dental officer course has been specially designed to meet the needs of the Territory's population. Applicants accepted for training have proved to be of a very high standard.

Dental services are available at nineteen Administration centres, staffed by six dental officers and twenty dental assistants. Three

new centres were opened—at Bulolo, Kainantu and Buin. A further two assistant dental officers graduated from the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. Both are currently completing a post-graduate course in Prosthetics and are due to return to New Guinea late in 1966. Two New Guineans graduated as dental assistants. At 30 June there were twenty-three New Guineans undertaking courses at the Port Moresby Dental College; details are given in Appendix XIX, table 2.

Programmes of dental health education and of prophylaxis were intensified during the year.

The number of schools included in the School Dental Service increased from 332 to 367 and the number of children enrolled increased from 43,976 (44,000) to about 47,000. Details of treatments given appear in the table below:

Type of Treatment	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances(a)	36,500	15,500	1,500	53,500
Initial examinations	16,000	9,000	500	25,500
Revision examinations ..	20,000	700	300	21,000
Restorations ..	12,000	7,200	800	20,000
Extractions ..	4,000	11,500	1,000	16,500
Periodical treatment	24,000	2,000	0	26,000
Prostheses ..	0	980	160	1,140

(a) Attendances are based on the number of persons treated during a calendar month and not on the number of treatments given.

Treatment tours to outstations were continued throughout the year.

Ophthalmology. Routine medical patrols record eye cases requiring non-immediate specialist attention and at intervals selected patients are brought together at convenient centres for treatment by the ophthalmologist. Cases requiring immediate specialist attention are referred to the Angau Memorial Hospital, Lae, or Nonga Base Hospital, Rabaul.

Extensive trachoma campaigns have not so far been undertaken, but wherever there are a number of cases, particularly in schools, the ophthalmologists institute mass treatment. Periodic outbreaks of conjunctivitis are dealt with as they arise.

Mental Health. Comprehensive psychiatric training for selected medical officers and psychiatric nursing staff continued at the Bomana mental hospital, the Laloki psychiatric centre and the general hospital, Port Moresby. Fourth and Fifth Year Medical students are required to attend lectures and

demonstrations and to pass examinations in mental health.

Two additional psychiatrists have been appointed, one to the Mainland Region, the other to the Islands Region. Medical Officers and nursing staff are trained to deal with psychiatric cases. All Administration general hospitals undertake treatment of the mentally ill, and electroconvulsive units are installed at Lae, Goroka, Wewak, Madang and Rabaul general hospitals.

The Mental Health Division advises the Administration on preventive aspects of mental health, undertakes psychiatric research and studies trends in culture contact both in the Territory and overseas.

The Permanent Committee on Mental Health and Cultural Development was re-named the Permanent Committee on Cultural Development in November 1965 in order to indicate clearly the specific interest of the Committee in cultural development. The permanent membership of the Committee was at the same time expanded to include the Director of District Administration as Chairman-Convenor, the District Officer (Central District), a local officer headmaster, and the Chief of Division, Extension Services. It was considered that this composition would ensure that the likely effects of cultural development on mental health would be known and taken into account in the formulation and implementation of policy at both the local and central levels.

Artificial Limb Factory. The factory produced 87 lower limbs, 5 elbow arms and carried out repairs to 33 artificial limbs. Eighteen hundred pairs of crutches were produced and repairs made to 237 instruments. It is intended to establish next year a small workshop in the Madang general hospital for leprosy in-patients to work as part of occupational therapy.

Medical Research. The Papua and New Guinea Medical Research Advisory Committee, which was formed in October 1962 under the chairmanship of Sir McFarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S. of the University of Melbourne, consists of the Director of Public Health and the Assistant Director (Medical Research) of the Territory, together with six leading Australian medical scientists.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research, with particular attention to the following:

- (a) problems of morbidity and mortality occurring in childhood and maternity;
- (b) virus diseases, particularly those associated with arbor viruses;
- (c) nutritional problems affecting the people of the Territory;
- (d) anthropological and sociological studies relating to health and ill-health;
- (e) medical research expenditure;
- (f) investigation of matters of specific importance which, because of the Territory's genetic, ecological and sociological circumstances, should be investigated with the assistance of the Department of Public Health; and
- (g) investigation into the incidence and causes of Kuru, a disease of comparatively recent origin among the Fore people of the Eastern Highlands District of the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, one in Port Moresby and the other in Canberra.

Research projects continued or begun during the year have included work on:

(a) *Kuru*. Research workers at the National Institutes of Health in Washington succeeded in producing a kuru-like disease in chimpanzees by transferring tissues from deceased kuru patients. Their work constitutes a major advance in the study of kuru.

A neurologist has completed a 2-year study of several aspects of the epidemiology and clinical features of kuru. The results of these investigations have not yet been published.

A geneological study of the epidemiology of kuru and a study of biochemistry in connection with persons suffering with the kuru syndrome have been commenced and are expected to continue for 2 years.

(b) *Goitre*. Isolated pockets of high prevalence cretenism associated with endemic goitre are under investigation. Through these studies a goitre control programme for the Territory is being prepared. Workers from the University of Adelaide are continuing the study of the goitre problem, particularly the effects of iodine deficiency and depot iodine prophylaxis on thyroid gland function, and on the prevention of endemic cretenism by depot iodine.

(c) *Hansen's Disease*. The controlled field trial relating to the possible protection against leprosy offered by B.C.G. vaccina-

tion continued in the Karimui area of the Eastern Highlands District. The trial is being undertaken by the Specialist Leprologist in conjunction with the Epidemiologist of the Sydney School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Begun in 1962, the trial is expected to last 5 years.

(d) *Filariasis*. The study of the basic epidemiology of filariasis is being continued in several areas of the Territory by the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine of the University of Sydney in conjunction with the Territory's Department of Health. The overall aim of this investigation is to make recommendations on the control of this mosquito-borne disease which is an important public health problem in some coastal areas.

(e) *Haematology*. Studies in tropical splenomegaly and the effects of splenectomy were carried out at the Haematology Research Unit in Lae. The work has important implications in connection with the clinical manifestations and management of diseases such as malaria and some secondary anaemias.

(f) *Liver Diseases*. Workers from the University of Sydney continued their studies of the clinical, epidemiological, and histological characteristics of liver diseases in certain areas of the Territory.

(g) *Microbiological Research*. The field laboratory staffed by a medical bacteriologist and a technician which has been established at Wewak by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission of Australia continued research into microbiological problems peculiar to, and of importance in, the Territory.

(h) *Ethnopsychiatry*. Studies in ethnopsychiatry were undertaken among the Tolai people of New Britain in an attempt to identify some of the cultural components of mental health.

(i) *Public Health*. A major ecological public health study has been commenced by a team of workers from Harvard University.

(j) *Serology*. The Blood Transfusion Service of the Papua and New Guinea Division of the Australian Red Cross Society conducted special blood studies relating to population groups in Papua and New Guinea. Their work included studies in cold agglutins, fibrinolysis,

coagulation and clotting time, and surveys connected with some aspects of blood biochemistry and blood groups.

(k) *Dental Caries*. Village groups exhibiting an absence of, or very low prevalence of, dental caries have been identified in the Sepik area. The United States Public Health Service has awarded a grant of \$US58,100 in support of a detailed research programme under the direction of the Chief of Dental Services.

A further research project in dental caries is an urban survey being planned as a longitudinal study of the effects on the dental health of urban populations subjected to a complex group of promotive and preventive factors.

(l) *Enteritis Necroticans*. Further work is being carried out on enteritis necroticans, a disease causing gangrene of parts of the small intestines. Special bacteriological techniques are being used in an attempt to test the hypothesis that small numbers of *Clostridium perfringens*, Type C organisms are present in the normal jejunum of Papuans and New Guineans. Similar techniques would also provide a convenient test for the diagnosis and management of the disease.

(m) *Leg Ulcers*. Investigations are being carried out on certain disabling ulcers of the extremities, the aetiology of which is not yet established. In recent years, the recovery of acid-fast bacilli from some of these ulcers has placed them in a comparable field with certain ulcer lesions reported from other parts of the world.

Bacteriological investigations, drug sensitivity tests and epidemiological studies are now being carried out in order to complete the classification of these organisms and to assist in the management and control of the condition.

Numerous other research projects, investigations, or surveys have been carried out in the Territory during the year and several well-established projects continued. The random sample study of vital events was continued in communities in the New Guinea Islands Region; workers at the Papuan Medical College carried out several studies in selected fields of clinical medicine and public health; the demographic study of Wingei and Wam continued; follow up studies of pregnant women immunised against tetanus and of their offspring were undertaken: important

basic knowledge for health education was obtained as the result of detailed perception studies and concept testing.

The major disease control and eradication organisations such as the Tuberculosis Service and the Malaria Service carry out research, surveys and investigations as an integral part of their programme and have also co-operated with other workers in team research projects.

(c) ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Removal and Treatment of Waste Matter

Extensions were made to the sewerage reticulation scheme in the Lae township during the year. A new sanitary depot, consisting of two large septic tanks with effluent outfall to the sea was erected at Rabaul, and a similar depot is under construction at Kavieng.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping, dumping in the sea or incineration. Large areas of waste or swamp land have been reclaimed by controlled tipping in Rabaul, Wewak, Madang and Kavieng.

Health inspectors and assistant health inspectors advised on, and supervised, the correct disposal of wastes. Aid post orderlies instructed by patrolling officers of the Department of Public Health carried out these tasks in more remote communities.

Local government councils increased the amount of their revenues spent on environmental sanitation and in the provision of sanitary facilities—these included aqua privies and concrete slabs for pit latrine tops.

Health education continues at the village level to improve disposal of refuse and night soil.

Water Supplies

Limited water reticulation is available at Rabaul, Kokopo, Lorengau and Lae. Other Territory towns rely mainly on rainwater storage.

Work continued throughout the year to improve water supplies in rural areas by financial and technical assistance to local government councils for environmental sanitation projects including the provision of safe wells, rainwater tanks and the damming of springs for drinking water. Sanitary facilities such as pit latrines, and bathing and laundry facilities were also approved and supervised by health inspectors. Safe water supply schemes were installed in 125 villages, serving a population of 37,566. Construction commenced on a reticulated water scheme for

Goroka. Bacteriological examinations of water supplies both urban and rural were carried out regularly.

Food Inspection

Medical officers, health inspectors, assistant health inspectors and certain other approved medical personnel regularly carried out inspection of imported and locally grown foods. All food premises were regularly inspected. Food condemned during the year included 40,400 lb of brown rice, 15,375 lb of wheat-meal, 57,400 lb of white rice, 25,000 lb of flour, 3,100 lb of sugar, 2,880 lb of meat (fresh).

Frequent inspections were made at local dairies and bacteriological examination of their products undertaken. All dairy cattle are given annual tests for tuberculosis and brucellosis. Slaughtering is controlled by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and two health inspectors of the Department of Public Health have been appointed meat inspectors.

Control of Pests Dangerous to Health

Efforts were made to ensure that areas within town boundaries were kept free from disease vectors and other pests. Rural communities were instructed in methods of ground control of mosquito breeding, and in the control of insect pests.

In all ports rodent control was rigidly enforced. Rural communities were supplied with rat traps and instructed in their use.

(d) PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

Health Evaluation Survey

The Health Evaluation Survey has entered its third stage with field work in the New Guinea Islands Region. The first and second stages of the project were undertaken in the New Guinea Highlands and Mainlands Region.

The aim of the survey is to establish the relative importance of the more common diseases of the Territory and to establish the range of physiological measurements of the population.

The results of the second stage of the survey are being analysed.

Principal Diseases

The principal causes for which patients were admitted to hospital during the year were pneumonia, malaria, childbirth, gastro-enteritis, and infections of the skin and sub-cutaneous tissues.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in Administration hospitals were pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis, malignant neoplasms, malaria, and dysentery.

Table 7 of Appendix XIX sets out, for the total population during the year under review, the incidence of the principal diseases treated and the principal causes of death in Administration hospitals.

Vital Statistics

There are still no valid vital statistics available. Information being obtained by the increasing number of local government councils will in future years provide a basis for such statistics.

(e) PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Vaccination

The Administration continues to provide all vaccines for the control and prevention of communicable disease free of charge. The vaccination of the inhabitants against small-pox, initiated in 1964-65 was continued on a reduced scale. Approximately 145,000 vaccinations were given during the year.

Routine immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus is given to infants and children at maternal and child health clinics. B.C.G. vaccination is given to new born babies in hospitals and at maternal and child health clinics.

The following immunisations were given by the Department of Public Health and mission maternal and child health workers:

—		Triple	CDT	TET	BCG
Department of Public Health ..	..	41,867	12,578	11,809	7,212
Mission ..	..	72,899	22,316	20,493	16,795
		114,766	34,894	32,302	24,007

and a total of 27,776 doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases

Compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spreading of diseases are prescribed principally in the *Public Health Ordinance 1932-1960*; the *Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations*; the *Mosquito Prevention and Destruction*

Regulations; the *Suppression of Hansen's Disease Ordinance* 1952-1953; and the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

Under the latter regulations local medical authorities must be notified immediately of cases of any of the prescribed infectious diseases.

No major epidemics of communicable disease occurred but gastro-enteritis, and infectious hepatitis were prevalent throughout the Territory.

Quarantine

Two international airlines traverse New Guinea—one through Bougainville to the British Solomon Islands and the other through Lae and Wewak to West Irian. Full quarantine procedures are taken on the arrival of these aircraft.

International shipping calls at Territory ports. Full precautions are carried out at all ports of first entry by medical officers and supporting staff except that modified procedures apply to vessels and aircraft arriving from Australia and New Zealand.

The domestic quarantine practised in connection with the recruitment of labour from highland areas for work on coastal plantations was continued.

(f) MEDICAL TRAINING AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Training

The Division of Medical Training of the Department of Public Health is responsible for the training of staff for the health services of the Territory. Students are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, at the training complex at Kainantu, the schools of nursing at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak, the nursing aid schools at Lae, Madang, Goroka, Wewak, Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano, Kieta and Mendi and aid post supervisors attend a course at Mount Hagen. In-service and formal training courses are also given in the specialised fields of maternal and child health, dentistry, malaria eradication and tuberculosis control by the relevant division of the Department.

A new residential wing with kitchen and library attached was officially opened at the Rabaul School of Nursing, in December 1965. The home will accommodate 120 nurses.

Professor Gordon King of Perth, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Dr Howard Williams, Consultant in Pediatrics and Child Health, Professor Blackburn, Consultant in

Medicine, Mr H. Eddey, Consultant in Surgery, Professor F. R. Magarey, Consultant Pathologist, Professor R. H. Black, Consultant in Tropical Medicine, and Professor M. G. Taylor, Consultant in Basic Medical Science to the Papuan Medical College, all visited the Territory during the year.

A number of graduates have had the opportunity to undertake studies overseas during the year in Australia, England, Fiji and Hawaii: details are given in Appendix XXVII.

Details of trainees in all courses at 30 June 1966 are given in Table 2 of Appendix XIX.

Medical Officers. The Papuan Medical College which is associated with the Port Moresby general hospital provides a 5-year course of training for medical officers with special emphasis on Territory health problems. Seventeen male students and two female students from New Guinea are enrolled at the College. Five medical officers graduated from the College in February 1966; two were from New Guinea and three were from West Irian.

Minimum educational requirements for entry to the course is now a pass at Form IV. All students admitted this year had achieved this standard.

Nurses. General nursing training is given at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Wewak. The school at Wewak was opened this year after the closing of the Aid Post Training School formerly conducted there. The basic training course covers hospital nursing, public health nursing, mental health, obstetrics and maternal and child health. After completing the 3-year 4-month course, graduate nurses work in hospitals, rural health centres and clinics. Nurses are expected to do 1 year staff nursing before undertaking post-basic training courses in obstetrics. A course leading to qualifications equivalent to those of an Australian registered nurse is now in its third year and male and female candidates with a Form III pass or over are accepted into this advanced nursing course. Four female students from New Guinea are attending the course which is in Port Moresby. Two British Solomon Islanders, 1 Papuan and 7 New Guinean nurses are currently undertaking a post-basic course in obstetrics at the Rabaul School of Nursing.

Thirty-four New Guinean and 2 Papuan male students, and 87 New Guinean and 4 British Solomon Islands female students are training at Rabaul; 31 New Guinean and 15 Papuan female students at Lae; 12 New Guinean and 2 Papuan female students at Wewak; and 44 male and 30 female students

from New Guinea are training at the School of Nursing, Port Moresby. One female and 1 male graduate nurse from New Guinea completed a post-graduate course at the East-West Centre, Hawaii, during the year.

Thirty-seven students from New Guinea graduated from the School of Nursing, Port Moresby and 14 New Guinean students, 3 British Solomon Islanders and 1 Papuan nursing student graduated from the School of Nursing, Rabaul, during the year.

Medical Assistants. Medical Assistants are trained at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, and at a field training complex in Kainantu which was opened in February 1966. The training is in three stages, each stage being of approximately 1 year's duration. The stages are devoted to basic theory, practical experience, and final preparation for work as a medical assistant. The course is open to males who have reached an educational level of Form II. At present there are forty-one students from the Territory of New Guinea undertaking the course. A 1-year course is available to male students who hold a general nursing certificate. During the year eight students from New Guinea and five students from Papua graduated from this course.

The medical assistant is a general health worker who is trained to carry out responsible work in rural health services. His training is designed to give him a wide general knowledge of health work with the emphasis on rural health, disease control, administration and health education.

A correspondence course for a Certificate in Tropical Health is available for graduate medical assistants.

Health Inspectors. A public health inspectors' course was inaugurated this year with three students—two New Guineans and one Papuan. The entrance standard is Form IV and the course is given at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby.

Aid Post Orderlies. The Public Health Department is no longer training aid post orderlies as there is a decreasing demand for these health workers and, with the introduction of nursing aid training, hospital orderlies will be transferred to field duties. An aid post supervisors' course has been introduced at the Aid Post School, Mount Hagen. The course is of 4 months' duration, and selected aid post orderlies are chosen to undertake this course to ensure the maintenance of a high standard of service in the rural areas.

Nursing Aids. The 1-year course introduced last year for nursing aids continued to be given at Goroka, Lae, Madang, and Wewak, and new schools were opened during the year at Lorengau, Kavieng, Sohano and Kieta. Girls with Standard 5 education are taught the basic nursing care of hospital patients and those aspects of public health which can be applied in the home and village environment. Nursing aids will take over some of the duties carried out by male orderlies in hospitals. The training is also expected to be of value to girls after marriage and is designed to enable them to make a positive contribution towards improving village life. There are 112 girls in training as nursing aids in various schools in New Guinea.

Hospital Orderlies. Hospital orderlies carry out routine nursing duties and are trained in hospitals by medical assistants under the supervision of the medical officer-in-charge. As increasing numbers of nursing aids become available, displaced male orderlies will be trained for work at village level.

Maternal and Child Health Assistants. The Maternal and Child Health Division undertakes the training of all nurses in maternal and child health during their general training. Nurses are given a period of 4 months intensive field training in maternal and child health work in order that they may, when qualified, be able to work in a hospital or a field situation.

The Administration continued to assist mission training in maternal and child health. There are six mission training centres from which thirty-eight child health assistants and fifty midwifery assistants graduated in 1965-66. At 30 June 1966 there were 111 assistants in training at mission centres. An additional six New Guinean assistants were in training in Papua.

X-ray Assistants and Laboratory Technicians. Students who have passed Form II educational standard are accepted for training as laboratory technicians and X-ray assistants. The training period for both courses is 3 years and is carried out at the Port Moresby general hospital. Nine New Guinea students are training as laboratory technicians while six New Guinean students are being trained as X-ray assistants. One New Guinean student graduated from the laboratory technicians' course during the year.

Physiotherapy Technicians. A 2-year course for physiotherapy technicians began early in 1966 for candidates who have either a pass at Form I standard or have completed a Territorial nursing course. Training is given at the Papuan Medical College, Port

Moresby. At 30 June 1966, five Papuans and five New Guineans, all males, were enrolled.

Dental Officers, Dental Assistants and Dental Mechanics. Students with a pass in Form IV or equivalent are accepted into the dental officers' course. This course takes 4 years and training is undertaken at the Dental College, Port Moresby.

Students with a pass in Form III educational standard are accepted into the dental assistant/nurse course which takes 2 years while those candidates with a pass at Form I education standard are accepted for the dental mechanics course of 3 years' duration. All of these courses are given at the Dental College, Port Moresby.

Malaria Service Personnel. Training in this field is undertaken by the Malaria Control Service Section and trainees are divided into three groups: (a) squad leaders—training is now of 6 months' duration; (b) team leaders—training is of 6 months' duration, followed by 2 years' in-service experience; (c) laboratory technicians—training is of 10 months' duration followed by 2 years of supervised in-service experience in designated laboratories. Training for field supervision and eradication techniques is undertaken at Rabaul, while laboratory workers are trained in entomology, parasitology and laboratory techniques at Kundiawa.

Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. Before the establishment of the Territory's Medical College at Port Moresby, arrangements had been made for Territory students who had reached the required educational standard to attend the Central Medical and Dental School at Suva, Fiji. One New Guinean student graduated from the medical course during the year. The last students for the dental officers' course began training in 1962 and in future all such students will undertake their training at the Dental College, Port Moresby. The two remaining students from the Territory are now in their final year at the Dental School, Suva. They graduated in 1965, and are now undertaking a year of post-graduate study in Dental Prosthetics at Suva.

Health Education

Health education has an important place in all health programmes. All Department of Public Health training institutions teach health education as an integral part of their courses and the subject is also emphasised in departmental in-service training.

Advances were made in school health education with the preparation of a detailed series of teaching aids to be used in conjunction with regular broadcasts to schools. The health education workshop continued to produce a large number of posters, teaching charts, pamphlets, film strips and other health teaching aids.

Health education activities during the year made considerable use of broadcasting—several health broadcasts were made each week. Broadcasting has been found to be a useful means of introducing health concepts to rural communities and has been effectively used to report activities of the health services with a consequent increase in awareness among rural communities of health needs.

Several health education projects were begun during the year including perception studies, concept testing and attitude surveys. Health education material was published in local newspapers and departmental journals.

Planning for a course of studies leading to a diploma in health education was begun during the year. The first course is being planned for 1967 and will be a post-basic course of studies for health personnel, school teachers and others concerned with health education. Emphasis is being placed on establishing a professional basis for the development of health education services in the Territory.

(g) NUTRITION

Most of the people live in rural areas and if a variety of local foods is eaten an adequate diet can be obtained. Usually the protein intake is low and the problem of protein deficiency still exists, especially among infants and children in inland areas.

The indigenous staple foods are yams, sweet potato, taro, banana, sago and tapioca. The main imported staple food eaten is brown or vitamin-enriched white rice. Wheat-meal is imported and is used as a subsidiary food. Of the locally grown foods, yams and taro are the most nutritious. Sweet potato, especially the yellow and orange varieties, is particularly high in vitamins. Tapioca, banana and sago have a low thiamin and protein content. Fortunately, in areas where sago is eaten as the staple food, fish and green vegetables are also available. Tapioca is not a popular food and is eaten when other foods are lacking. In areas where banana is the staple food, various vegetables are also grown and form part of the diet.

No part of the Territory is subject to famine, although at times there may be local food shortages due to drought, local outbreaks of pests or disease, or miscalculation by the inhabitants as to the area to be placed as food gardens. Field officers of the Departments of District Administration and Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries can usually anticipate food shortages and encourage the people to correct the position by establishing larger areas of garden.

Activities aimed at the improvement of food resources, mainly carried out by the Division of Extension and Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, are described in Chapter 3 (b) of Section 4 of Part VI. The increasing variety of crops grown as a result of Administration encouragement is overcoming local food shortages by spreading the risk of crop failure over a greater range of species and by widening the use of storable cereals and pulses in what was formerly a root crop economy.

In addition, efforts are being made to ensure an increased supply of protein. Better methods of fishing are being taught and improved types of fishing gear are being supplied to the people. Experimental work in the introduction and breeding of various species of fish in ponds has continued. Pigs are being bred and distributed to the people to improve the strain of local animals, and cattle from Administration livestock stations are being supplied to farmers in the highlands areas.

There are three dairies selling milk to the public and some whole milk is imported from Australia, but imported condensed and powdered milk still provide the bulk of the Territory's milk requirements.

As the result of a pilot study undertaken at Kundiawa, roasted ground peanuts are being used widely to supplement the diets of infants and children. An investigation into a further source of supplementary protein is at present in progress. In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, a pilot plant for the extraction of protein from green leaves is being established at Lae. Experience in other countries indicates that leaf protein can be obtained cheaply, and can be an acceptable dietary supplement.

Surveys into the eating habits of rural people have been carried out in the Highlands to determine the incidence and causes of infant malnutrition in one area, and to determine the degree of change in eating

habits leading to the purchase of imported foods in an area of rapid economic development.

Wherever possible attention is given to the diets of infants, children and expectant mothers, and parents are encouraged to grow food crops which are suitable for infants and children. Leaflets and posters with pictures and a simple script on infant feeding have also been published and distributed, and a textbook on infant feeding and simple instructions for lectures and demonstrations have been compiled for use in girls' schools and women's clubs and in the training of infant welfare workers.

When stores are within reach, imported foods, such as bread, butter, fortified margarine, meat, rice, sugar, tea and milk, may be bought as a supplement to local foods.

In the larger centres such as Lae, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang and Wewak, people who do not have gardens buy much of their food from local supplies at the markets. Wherever bakeries are established they are encouraged to use wholemeal flour in the manufacture of bread and non-sweetened biscuits.

A ration scale prescribed by the Native Employment Ordinance and Regulations provides for the supply of an adequate diet for workers. Except as indicated below it is compulsory for employees to be issued with this ration, which allows for local foods to be used when available; alternatively, imported foods, including brown rice, wheatmeal and meats, are issued.

Outside areas covered by industrial agreements prescribing cash wages, and in cases where officers of the Department of District Administration are satisfied that an employee is competent to purchase adequate food, or that he has enough food from his own gardens, the employee is allowed to receive payment of cash in lieu of rations and to make his own purchases. In urban areas where employees are employed under an urban wage agreement, rations are issued in respect of the dependants of the employee only. Allowance is made in the employee's wages for the purchase of his personal foodstuffs.

CHAPTER 8

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Narcotic drugs are not manufactured or produced in the Territory or exported from the Territory. Importation is controlled by the

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1952-1965. (Power to prohibit the importation of dangerous drugs also exists under the Customs Ordinance, but in practice the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance provides a sufficient measure of control.) Labelling, distribution and sale are controlled under the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1965. The *Medical Ordinance* 1952-1963 provides for the registration of pharmacists and the *Pharmacy Ordinance* 1952-1953 regulates the practice of pharmacy.

The importation of dangerous drugs is not permitted without a licence from the Administrator. Adequate safeguards are prescribed for the receipt, storage and sale of these drugs and their use is strictly limited.

There is neither traffic in nor abuse of narcotic drugs and there are no known cases of addiction.

The following conventions relating to narcotics have been applied to the Territory:

- International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol 1925;
- International Convention of limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931 and Protocol of 1948;
- Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium.

The following quantities of opium and its derivatives and other dangerous drugs were used during the year, solely for medicinal purposes:

	Grammes
Morphine	453
Codeine	382
Pethidine	2,210
Methadone	3
Normethadone	3
Cocaine	4
Opium in preparations	1,204

The importation of diacetylmorphine (heroin) and diphenoxylate is prohibited for all purposes.

CHAPTER 9
DRUGS

The distribution, storage, use and sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals are controlled by the *Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance* 1952-1965 and Regulations, and the ordinances referred to in the preceding chapter.

The *Drugs Ordinance* 1952 and Regulations prescribe standards for drugs. The *Poisons and*

Dangerous Substances (Methylated Spirit) Regulations 1958 provides legislation controlling all dealings in methylated spirits including rectified spirit.

CHAPTER 10
ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS

Legislation

The following legislation provides for the control of the production and distribution of alcoholic liquor:

- Excise Ordinance* 1956-1959
- Excise (Beer) Ordinance* 1952-1960.
- Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance* 1963-1964.
- Liquor (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance* 1963

Under the Excise Ordinance the manufacture or distillation of alcoholic liquor is subject to licensing by the Chief Collector of Customs. The Excise (Beer) Ordinance provides for the licensing of brewers and prescribes the conditions to be observed in the brewing of beer.

The Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance controls the licensing of premises and the sale of liquor. The law applies equally to all people in the Territory.

The Ordinance provides that the Administrator may declare a part of the Territory to be a licensing district and also provides for the establishment of a Liquor Licensing Commission consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and two Commissioners for each licensing district appointed by the Administrator, only one of whom may be an officer of the Public Service. The nine administrative districts of the Territory have been declared licensing districts, and Commissioners (including four New Guineans), have been appointed for them.

The sale of liquor is prohibited except under licence or other authority issued in accordance with the Ordinance. The Commission is empowered to hear and determine applications for the grant, renewal, transfer or removal of a licence or the grant of a certificate, authority or permit, and to determine the trading hours under, or the conditions of, a licence, and related matters. Appeal from a decision of the Commission may be made to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Commission is required to make an annual report to the Administrator on the operation of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of a Chief Licensing Inspector, and

licensing inspectors for specified districts, for the purposes of administering the Ordinance.

The Administration provides financial and other forms of assistance to organisations conducting campaigns of temperance education in the Territory.

Imports

The quantities of liquor imported into the Territory during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 were as follows:

Commodity	1964-65	1965-66
	Imp. Gal	Imp. Gal
Ale, beer, stout, cider, etc. ..	367,819	307,918
Spirits—		
Brandy	13,819	9,590
Gin	27,035	32,300
Whisky	16,034	17,833
Rum (underproof) ..	34,726	25,463
Rum (overproof) ..	15,314	5,436
Other potable spirits (underproof)	4,599	5,796
Other potable spirits (overproof)	Nil	Nil
Wines—		
Sparkling	2,494	3,636
Still	20,932	28,733
Still (Sacramental) ..	1,674	2,251
Total	504,446	438,956

Import Duties

The following import duties are levied on alcoholic liquors:

- (a) *Ales, beers, etc.*—
 - (1) \$1.15 per gallon.
 - (2) For corresponding non-alcoholic beverages, 25 cents per gallon.
- (b) *Spirits and spirituous liquors*—
 - (1) When not exceeding the strength of proof, \$10.00 per gallon.
 - (2) When exceeding the strength of proof, \$10.00 per proof gallon.
- (c) *Wines*—
 - (1) Grape, sparkling, \$3.50 per gallon.
 - (2) Grape, still, containing less than 27 per cent, proof spirit, 30 cents per gallon.
 - (3) Grape, still, including medicated and vermouth, 60 cents per gallon.
 - (4) Grape, unfermented, 10 per cent ad valorem.
 - (5) Other than grape, not elsewhere included, including sake and samshu—
 - (a) when not exceeding the strength of proof, \$3.90 per gallon;

- (b) when exceeding the strength of proof, \$5.60 per proof gallon.
- (6) For sacramental purposes—50 per cent of the specified appropriate duty rate.

CHAPTER II

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation

The legislation governing town planning and housing is:

- (i) the *Town Boundaries Ordinance* 1951-1952 under which the Administrator may declare a place in the Territory to be a town and set forth and declare the boundaries of a town;
- (ii) the *Town Planning Ordinance* 1952-1959 which provides for the planning and development of towns, the establishment of a Town Planning Board and the division of towns into zones for residential, commercial, industrial and other purposes;
- (iii) the *Building Ordinance* 1953-1965 which provides for the establishment of Town Building Boards with authority to control the erection of buildings, prescribe safety measures and set standards for sanitary and other facilities.

New town planning legislation is under consideration.

Housing Conditions

In the rural areas most people build houses of traditional design from materials available locally. There is no housing shortage.

In the towns there has been extensive building, but construction has not kept pace with the increase in urban population. However, the building programme has been expanded to overcome the problem.

Modern houses, suited to the climate, are being built of materials such as timber, fibro-cement sheets, cement and galvanised iron, stabilised earth and bricks. For further information concerning developments affecting housing conditions, particularly low cost and aided self-help building, reference should be made to the section on *Training and Research* in this chapter.

Housing loans to a maximum of \$7,000 may be made under the *Housing Loans Ordinance* 1953-1963 to any member of the community to buy, build or enlarge a house in a township

area. Such loans are repayable over a maximum period of 25 years for timber framed constructions and 35 years for brick concrete, stone, etc. with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year. A separate scheme established in 1960 under the same Ordinance provides low cost houses for rental and eventual sale preferably to New Guineans.

The War Service Homes Branch of the Commonwealth of Australia Department of Housing provides finance to enable persons whose war service qualifies them to receive assistance under the War Service Homes Act to erect or purchase houses. The maximum authorised loan in each case is \$7,000 and the interest rate payable is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The maximum period of repayment is 30 years for timber-framed construction and 45 years for brick, concrete, stone, etc.

The Native Employment Ordinance and allied employment legislation prescribe the minimum standards of housing for indigenous workers.

Town Planning

Authority to supervise the planning and development of towns is vested in a town planning board which is advised by a town planner. During the year the Board approved the zoning plans for the extensions to the towns of Mount Hagen and Madang. Zoning plans for the towns of Lae, Goroka and Kavieng were amended.

Training and Research

Both practical and theoretical training in the building and associated trades is given at the technical schools and under the provisions of the Native Apprenticeship Scheme, and indigenous artisans employed by the Administration and the missions in the construction of hospitals, schools and other buildings receive practical training on the job. Village communities wishing to erect such buildings using local materials and labour are advised by the Administration on the most suitable method of construction and design. Experiments with building materials and techniques are being continued. The aim of these experiments is to ascertain what building materials can be manufactured cheaply from local resources, in particular by unskilled or semi-skilled operators, and to develop simple construction procedures.

The Building Research Station established in 1964 has increased its activities as indicated below.

Problems involved in producing wall lining sheets from local resources are being investigated and have resulted in the development of a loom capable of weaving sago bark into a durable wall lining material at about one-third the cost of the cheapest available imported lining. Looms are in use in many areas in New Guinea and there is a constant demand for the issue of the plans of the machine prepared by the Research Station. A system of building, using pre-fabricated units constructed from light timber framework and sheeted with loom woven lining has been developed. The system is suitable for erecting housing and other small buildings and can be undertaken by operatives possessing a bare minimum of skills.

Standard designs have been developed for units to be constructed of pre-fabricated native materials in both highlands and lowlands locations for use as married quarters for indigenes. Procedures have been planned to facilitate the introduction of these designs and new techniques into the Works programme.

A schedule of native materials, covering the whole of the Territory, is being compiled. This is mainly directed towards wall lining materials and covers such aspects as availability, cost, transport, labour and storage facilities.

Experiments are being planned and carried out into the chemical preservation of native materials, designed to extend their useful life by protecting them against insect attack, fire and decay.

Designing and technical supervision of construction for six Supreme Court buildings constructed in chemically preserved native materials has been undertaken.

Large scale experimental work is being carried out into the production of lime for pavement stabilisation, brick manufacture, brick laying and lime stabilisation of road surfaces formed from plastic soils.

Retorts are being developed for the production of charcoal needed as a fuel capable of burning at the high temperatures necessary for lime calcining: investigations are being made also into the feasibility of introducing charcoal as an economic domestic fuel for urban areas.

Experimental production by methods suitable to village application has begun of burnt clay bricks to enable bricks to be produced in areas which do not have soil suitable for making stabilised earth bricks. The bricks produced are also being tested as to their suitability for refractory linings to lime kilns.

Surveys to identify areas having materials

suitable for the manufacture of stabilised earth bricks have been extended. Fifty-four locations have been found and bricks have already been manufactured in nineteen of these locations.

Experimental hand-poured flush, water seal latrines suitable for use in conjunction with deep pits have been constructed.

Improvements have been made to the serviceability of low-cost stoves constructed to a design obtained from India and these units have been introduced into low-cost housing.

A technical draft for new building legislation for the Territory which took into account the results of investigations into seismic risk was prepared.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Division of Building Research has continued its work on tropical building research in the Territory through its Port Moresby Office. In co-operation with the Building Research Station the study of the utilisation of bamboo is being extended, and an experimental project on the preservation of bamboo has been initiated. The work on the fungicidal properties of paints which is being carried out in Lae, has continued and the more promising aspects expanded considerably. The study of indoor environment has been completed and the results are being analysed in Melbourne. The project on outdoor environment has continued with directional rain gauge observations in Goroka, Lae and Port Moresby, and with the continuous recording of direct and diffuse solar radiation incident on a horizontal surface at Port Moresby.

The Third Meeting of the Building Research Advisory Council (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) was held in Port Moresby during June 1966. This Council is made up of representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., and eleven Territory and Australian departments and three representatives of private enterprise, all of whom are concerned with building in the Territory. The Committee was established in 1964 by the Division of Building Research (C.S.I.R.O.) to provide better contact between the Division in its research activities upon tropical building, and the building industry of the Territory.

CHAPTER 12

PROSTITUTION

No special legislative or administrative measures have been found necessary in respect of prostitution or brothel-keeping.

CHAPTER 13

PENAL ORGANISATION

Factors Responsible for Crime

There are no special factors causing crime and the incidence of serious crime continues to be low.

Legislation

The *Corrective Institutions Ordinance* 1957-1963 provides for the administration of corrective institutions and for the education and trade training of persons under detention.

Administrative Organisation

The Controller of Corrective Institutions, whose Branch is situated within the Department of Law, is responsible for the management of all institutions, and all detainees are deemed to be in his custody.

At 30 June 1966 there were seventy-six corrective institutions with a staff of 81 male officers and 21 female and 505 male warders.

Institutions are divided into three categories—central, district and subsidiary. The central institutions are located at:

Baisu (near Mount Hagen),
Boram (near Wewak),
Keravat (near Rabaul), and
Lae;

the district institutions at:

Be'on (near Madang),
Goroka,
Kavieng,
Lorengau, and
Sohano;

and there are some sixty-seven subsidiary institutions at various suitable locations.

Development of Institutions

The central corrective institutions are situated in rural surroundings with provision for training in farming and forestry work, and for outdoor recreation.

The Baisu institution (near Mount Hagen) has replaced Goroka as a central institution. Most of the buildings at Baisu are of a temporary nature pending full development of the institution. Good ground for the establishment of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry projects has been provided by the draining of 300 acres of swampland. Provision is also to be made for work of a light industrial nature.

Boram central institution is fully operational and complete. All trade training, livestock and

forestry projects have been increased in scope and volume. Additional workshops have been completed and boot and shoe repairing is being introduced.

Keravat central corrective institution is complete except for the final stages of sewerage and water supply which are currently under construction. Workshops and machinery are available for trade and agricultural training. Livestock and improved pasture projects are progressing and teak plantations are being expanded.

The Lae (Buimo) central institution is fully operational though not yet complete. Power, sewerage and water supply are available. Teak plantations have been considerably extended and livestock and pasture improvement projects have been expanded. Workshops and agricultural and other machinery are available and minor trade projects have been established.

The institution at Goroka has been moved to a new site beyond the township and is now a district institution. The new site provides good prospects for agriculture, cattle raising and forestry. Buildings are at present of a temporary nature but permanent buildings are under construction. Power is to be brought to the institution at an early date thus affording the opportunity to establish light industries as training projects.

Building materials produced by detainees are being stockpiled at Kavieng in preparation for the construction of an institution on a new site.

Minor new work as well as maintenance was carried out at a number of other institutions.

Detainee labour is employed as much as possible in institution building programmes, and local materials and components processed in the institutions, including bricks, tanks and other plumbing items, timber and welded metal work, are used as far as possible.

Land has been set aside in the New Ireland, Bougainville, Manus, Madang, Eastern Highlands, Western Highlands and Sepik Districts for district and subsidiary institutions.

Staffing. The policy is to staff all central and district institutions with trained personnel of the Corrective Institutions Branch. Officers are stationed at all central institutions and all but two district institutions (where very low daily averages do not at present warrant the services of an officer). Warders are available for all central and district institutions. An increasing number of subsidiary institutions are being staffed by warders thus relieving the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary of institution duties.

All officers and warders are given special training for a period of 4 months at the Bomana Central Institution near Port Moresby in institution management, care of detainees, training, correction and rehabilitation. Officers selected for service in New Guinea are given a further 6 months' training by trained and experienced senior officers in central institutions in New Guinea. As far as practicable, warders also receive a further 6 months' training at central institutions in New Guinea before being posted to other institutions in that Territory.

The initial training at Bomana gives officers and warders a uniform approach to the treatment, correction and rehabilitation of detainees under well established conditions. The further period of 6 months' training at central institutions in New Guinea introduces some diversity in relation to agricultural methods, building and construction projects, language and culture, and permits more individual instruction to be given.

Two indigenous warders recently passed a New South Wales prison staff training course in Sydney, following which they accompanied three other indigenous senior warders on an inspection tour of prison institutions in New South Wales and Queensland.

Classification of Detainees

Detainees are committed to the institution nearest the place where sentence was imposed, but those serving a long-term sentence may be transferred to a central institution for more effective supervision, training and specialist medical treatment. Those long-term detainees who do not constitute a security problem and have developed special skills may be transferred to district and subsidiary institutions to provide valuable skilled labour at those points. Detainees may also be transferred before release to the institutions nearest to their homes to help them to re-establish their family relationships and assist them in their rehabilitation. Under the *Removal of Prisoners (Territories) Act* 1923-1962 Europeans sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than 6 months may be transferred to a prison in Australia where discharge on completion of their sentence is also arranged if their return to the Territory is not proposed.

On their admission to an institution, detainees are classified as follows:

First Class: detainees held solely as witnesses, awaiting trial, remanded in custody

or under investigation, or who have appealed against their conviction.

Second Class: detainees imprisoned for contempt of court or for failing to give security for keeping the peace or good behaviour; those imprisoned for failure to comply with an order made under a law of the Territory relating to maintenance or affiliation orders; and those who have appealed against sentence, until such time as the appeal is determined.

Third Class: detainees other than those of the first and second classes who have not been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or in the opinion of the Controller, are likely to co-operate in and benefit from training.

Fourth Class: detainees, other than those of the first, second and third classes, who have been previously imprisoned in the Territory or elsewhere; or who, in the opinion of the Controller, should not be associated with detainees of any other class.

In addition, detainees in respect of whom any investigation is proceeding to determine their classification may be placed in a fifth class.

As far as practicable detainees of one class are kept separate from those of any other class. The Controller may order the transfer of detainees from one class to another and the separation of juveniles or recidivists within a class. Separate quarters beyond the walls of the main compound of each institution are provided for the exclusive use of female detainees.

Conditions of Labour in Institutions

Penalties which may be imposed under the laws of the Territory include imprisonment with or without hard labour. Detainees sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour are employed on Administration undertakings as the Controller directs.

Except as specially provided in the regulations, hours of work may not exceed 8½ hours a day, and there is no work on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Religious beliefs precluding working on Saturdays are respected and appropriate adjustments made.

Detainees may be employed both inside and outside an institution; most work outside where they receive, as far as possible, practical training in agriculture, plant operation and a number of trades. Technical training is kept

at a level consistent with the economic resources of village communities: for instance, simple brickmaking machines use coral and gravel as raw materials. No artificial fertilisers are used in agriculture, reliance being placed on the use of legumes as 'green manure', and rotation cropping is practised.

Detainees of the first and second classes may be required to keep the institution in a clean and sanitary condition. Female prisoners are employed on such tasks as sewing, washing and weeding.

Payment at the rate of 80c a month for the full period of sentence is made to detainees serving a sentence of 24 months or over to assist in their rehabilitation on release.

General Conditions in Institutions

Welfare. All detainees are medically examined on admission, transfer and discharge and are regularly seen by visiting medical officers. When adequate treatment cannot be given in an institution, sick persons are removed to a hospital for specialist treatment. Provision is also made for the treatment of psychiatric cases and for the criminally insane.

Visiting medical officers inspect institution buildings and services, examine clothing, bedding and food and may order bedding or clothes additional to those items specified in the regulations. The number of blankets and woollen garments issued varies according to the height of the institution above sea level. Mass X-ray examinations of long-term detainees, warders and their dependants are carried out.

Detainees are housed in either wards or cells with an average of 374 cubic feet of space for each detainee. At 30 June 1966 there was an overall total of 54 cells and 122 wards for indigenous males, 9 cells and 53 wards for indigenous females, 18 cells for non-indigenous males and 2 wards for non-indigenous females.

Under the Ordinance, provision is made for the appointment of chaplains and for religious services.

Visiting Justices. Each corrective institution in the Territory is inspected at least once a month by a magistrate or justice of the peace appointed by the Administrator as visiting justice to that particular institution. Judges of the Supreme Court are also *ex officio* visiting justices. A visiting justice is obliged and empowered to inquire into the conduct of staff and into any abuse or irregularity within the institution; he must interview in private any detainee who requests an interview and,

as far as practicable, all others; and he must report to the Administrator on his findings.

Discipline. Visiting justices try breaches of discipline and may impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month in addition to the term being served by the detainee at the time of the offence. Offences aggravated by repetition or otherwise are tried by a magistrate who may impose a sentence not exceeding 6 months. Such sentence is cumulative with any sentence the prisoner is serving at the time. Witnesses called are sworn or affirmed in the manner usual in courts of justice.

Remissions of Sentence

Male detainees serving a sentence of more than 3 months are eligible for a remission of 8 days a month while females serving a sentence of more than 1 month are eligible for a remission of 10 days a month. Detainees serving a life sentence have their sentences reviewed at the end of 12 years from the time the life sentence was imposed. Another review is made 3 years later when the detainee may be released.

Training, Amenities and Rehabilitation

Training is given in technical trades such as motor maintenance, plumbing and tin-smithing, carpentry, brick-making, bricklaying, building and sawmilling; in the operation of heavy equipment; and in agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry. At Lae, Keravat and Boram, detainees undertake project training in building construction and allied trades, and instruction and practical experience in brick-making are provided at a number of other institutions including Baisu (near Mount Hagen), Boram, Kavieng, Madang and Namanai. Special funds are provided to buy equipment and training materials, and close liaison is maintained with the Departments of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Public Works, Forests, and Education. These departments examine detainees who have become proficient in various pursuits. Training records are maintained for long-term detainees.

Adult education classes have been arranged through the Department of Education for selected detainees at the Boram, Keravat, Lae and Madang institutions. The detainees selected are mostly serving sentences of 12 months or over and are considered likely to profit from adult education and to use the knowledge gained to benefit their own communities on release.

Recreations include football, cricket, basketball, baseball and handicrafts. Detainees may buy or be given books, magazines, religious literature and additional stationery and toilet items. They may also correspond with relatives and friends at frequent intervals. The supply of films and suitable library books for the main institutions is arranged through the Department of Information and Extension Services.

On discharge, indigenous detainees usually return to their villages. Sustenance is provided for the journey, and land, sea or air transport is provided free if the discharged person elects to return to his village within a month of his release.

Both the Corrective Institutions Branch and the Department of District Administration assist in finding employment for discharged persons. The Department of District Administration investigates any problems discharged persons may have, arranges continued medical treatment, if this should be necessary, and provides general aftercare and assistance.

Juvenile Offenders

The incidence of crime among children in the Territory is low. The *Child Welfare Ordinance* 1961-1965 provides for all aspects of the welfare of children. Under this legislation, special children's courts have been established at Goroka, Lae, Madang, Rabaul and Wewak; Kokopo is included in the jurisdiction of the court at Rabaul; Wau and Bu'olo are included in that of the court at Lae. These courts hear cases involving children under the age of 16 years.

Each court consists of a magistrate and members (one of whom must be a woman) appointed by the Administrator.

Children's courts have assumed the powers of courts of summary jurisdiction in regard to children; but in areas where no children's court has yet been established, children appear before a district court which exercises its jurisdiction as if it were a children's court under the Ordinance.

As far as possible, committal of a child to an institution is avoided. A child may be released on probation, or as a ward of the Director of Child Welfare or of some other responsible person. When a child must be committed to an institution, he is sent, not to a corrective institution, but to a special institution approved by the Administrator.

The Director of Child Welfare is also empowered, with the Administrator's consent, to

order the removal of any detainee under the age of 21 years from a corrective institution to an approved institution. A number of missions have been approved as institutions.

Supervision of children who pass through the courts is carried out by welfare officers and by appointed honorary visitors. In addition, the

Child Welfare Council, formed under the Ordinance, meets regularly to advise the Director in matters relating to the welfare of children, and to make recommendations for the assistance of particular children. The Council makes an annual report to the Administrator.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Legislation

The control and direction of secular education in the Territory are the responsibility of the Administration, and the education system is governed by the *Education Ordinance* 1952-1963 and *Education Regulations*.

The *Native Apprenticeship Ordinance* 1951-1961 regulates apprenticeship training and examinations.

The *Education Ordinance* provides for the following:

- (1) the establishment by the Administrator of Schools, pre-school centres and other educational institutions and facilities;
- (2) compulsory registration, recognition, or exemption of all schools conducted by educational agencies other than the Administration;
- (3) the making of grants authorised by the Administrator to missions and other educational agencies;
- (4) the conduct of schools by local authorities subject to the approval of the Director of Education;
- (5) the declaration of compulsory attendance of children at schools in specified areas;
- (6) the determination of the language or languages of instruction to be used in schools;
- (7) the establishment of an Education Advisory Board to advise on educational matters, consisting of the Director of Education, four members appointed by the Administrator to represent the missions and other voluntary educational agencies in the Territory, and such other members, not exceeding four, as the Administrator appoints; and

- (8) the appointment of district education committees of not more than six members including at least one mission representative, to advise the Administrator on any matter relating to education in their respective districts.

General Policy

The broad objectives of educational policy include the following:

- (a) the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Territory;
- (b) a blending of cultures; and
- (c) the voluntary acceptance of Christianity by the indigenous people in the absence of any indigenous body of religious faith founded on teaching or ritual.

To attain these objectives it is necessary to:

- (a) achieve mass literacy, i.e. to teach all indigenous children to read and write in a common language;
- (b) awaken the interest of the indigenous people in, and assist their progress towards, a higher material standard of living and a civilised mode of life;
- (c) inform the indigenous community to enable it to cope with the political, economic and social changes that are occurring throughout the Territory;
- (d) blend the best features of indigenous culture with those of other societies so that the indigenous groups will be able to manage their own affairs and evolve as a people with common bonds in spite of tribal differences; and
- (e) provide within the Territory, as a means of encompassing the above, a full range of primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and adult education facilities for both sexes and for all classes of the community.

The specific objectives of the Department of Education—to teach all children in the Territory to read and to write in English, to provide

for all people within the Territory a full range of primary, secondary, technical, tertiary and adult education courses and to preserve and integrate the best features of indigenous culture with modern civilisation—are carried out within the broad framework of the policy of political, economic, social and educational advancement for the people of the Territory.

Religious instruction is given in both mission and Administration schools, and in mission schools is determined by the denomination of the mission concerned. In Administration schools courses of religious instruction are given by ministers of religion and authorised laymen. Attendance at the courses is subject to the consent of the parents. Instruction in conformity with the Department's syllabus is also given regularly in ethics and morals.

Formal liaison is maintained with the missions and the indigenous people through the Education Advisory Board and the district education committees. Of the four non-mission members of the Board, one is a New Guinean—Mr Boski Tom, of New Ireland, who was appointed in 1960. District education committees, which consist of not more than six members, at least one of whom is a mission representative, have been appointed by the Administrator in all districts. At least one New Guinean has been appointed to each committee while many attend as observers and are accorded the right to speak but not to vote.

Education is free for indigenous students at all stages of instruction. Free books and equipment are provided, there are no tuition fees and no charge is made where residential accommodation is provided. Parents of non-indigenous children are required to purchase text books and some class room materials. A free issue of the books and materials is provided, however, for a non-indigenous child where necessary, subject to a means test of the parents. Children travelling to and from boarding schools are provided with free transport where possible.

Territory children commence schooling after their fifth birthday by enrolling in a preparatory grade at a primary school. If a child's progress is satisfactory he moves up one grade each year until he reaches Standard 6, when the primary final examination is held. If he gains a satisfactory pass he may then proceed to a secondary or technical school or accept a traineeship in one of several fields.

The present secondary curriculum leads to the Territory School Certificate Examination for which students sit at the completion of

Form IV. The Report of the Commission on Higher Education recommended that this be an entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities will be made for students who wish to study in faculties that will not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea to qualify for matriculation at an Australian University. A student may choose to conclude his secondary studies at the end of Form II or Form III, and in either case he could be accepted into the Public Service or find other suitable employment. At the end of 1965 the first group of indigenous students to follow a secondary curriculum designed for Papua and New Guinea sat for the Territory School Certificate Examination and the last group of indigenous students to follow a New South Wales curriculum sat for the New South Wales Leaving Certificate at the completion of Form V.

Departmental Organisation. The Department of Education is responsible for the administration of the Education Ordinance and Regulations and is required to provide for the educational needs of all sections of the community.

The Department which is administered from Port Moresby contains five functional divisions and a Special Services section. The divisions are the Administrative, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education and Teacher Training Divisions. The headquarters staff consists of professional supervisory officers such as chiefs of division, superintendents and inspectors, and the staff of the Administrative Division which is responsible for matters associated with staff, finance, records, mission relations and land and buildings. Field officers of the various divisions work throughout each district.

A district inspector is stationed in each district and is responsible for the implementation of education policy within his district. The district inspector carries out regular inspections of staff and schools within the Primary Division to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory standards, and has authority to approve local variations in the syllabus. He has a number of senior administrative functions concerning all Administration education establishments in his district and supervises staff placement within it. He also acts as a member of the team for inspection of secondary and technical schools, which, however, is mainly carried out by inspectors attached to departmental headquarters.

A senior officers' conference, attended by district inspectors and headquarters profes-

sional staff, is usually held in Port Moresby each year. The conference discusses educational policy and professional and administrative matters, and provides a means of regular personal contact between the Director, headquarters staff and field staff.

Non-Government Schools

All non-government schools in the Territory are conducted by missions and the detailed statistics given in Appendix XXII indicate the extent of their educational activities. The Education Ordinance requires all non-government schools (except institutions conducted by missions for the exclusive purpose of training their own religious personnel) to be registered, recognised or exempted by the Director of Education. The Ordinance prescribes that schools for which registration or recognition is sought must comply with certain standards regarding the constitution of the controlling authority of the school, the suitability of school buildings, pupil-teacher ratio, the curriculum and the quality of the teaching.

All mission schools are subject to inspection by Departmental inspectors.

Each mission teacher is required to be either registered as a registered teacher or allocated a permit to teach by the Director of Education. Certificates of registration are issued only to persons of good character who have completed an approved course of teacher training, and who satisfy the Director as to their teaching ability, and their ability to speak, read and write English.

The principal missions maintain a range of schools comparable in extent to the full range provided by the Administration, and each mission has appointed a mission education officer—many full-time—who acts as liaison officer with the Department of Education. Mission schools receive classroom materials on the same basis as Administration schools. The missions are paid grants-in-aid in respect of registered teachers teaching in registered schools and approved supervisors and mission education officers, and for the maintenance of students at boarding schools, and for teacher trainees.

Grants-in-aid in 1965-66 totalled \$1,144,000.

Expenditure on Education

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Department of Education—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental	2,644	3,408	4,202	5,012	5,857
Grants-in-aid	476	614	710	932	1,144
	3,120	4,022	4,912	5,944	7,001
Percent change from previous year	21 %	25 %	22 %	21 %	17.7 %
Percent of total Administration expenditure ..	11 %	9 %	10.9 %	11.3 %	10.8 %
Other Departments—education and training	130	984	848	1,476	1,281
Public libraries	12	26	40	44	45
Building construction and equipment	800	1,048	1,634	1,334	1,480
Total Administration expenditure on education ..	4,062	6,080	7,434	8,798	9,807
Percent change from previous year	30 %	47 %	22 %	18 %	11.5 %
Percent of total Administration expenditure ..	14 %	18 %	16.6 %	16.7 %	16.3 %
Mission expenditure from own funds	1,192	1,320	1,460	2,078	2,134

Grants-in-aid to missions for educational work are payable according to the rates set out in the following table:

Teacher classification	Amount per annum payable as grant-in-aid
	\$
Indigenous 'A' Course graduate ..	300
Indigenous 'B' Course (one year) graduate	300
Indigenous 'B' Course (two years) graduate	500
Indigenous 'C' Course graduate ..	700
Non-indigenous 'E' Course graduate ..	800
Non-indigenous fully qualified and certified teachers and approved administrators and supervisors	1,000
Non-indigenous four year trained secondary teachers	1,200

Grants-in-aid for teachers are payable only for registered teachers engaged in full-time teaching, although assistance may be given on a pro rata basis for fully qualified non-indigenous teachers engaged in part-time teaching. A travelling allowance is payable for mission education supervisors travelling on duty away from their home base. Missions also receive a maintenance allowance of \$40 a year for resident students at secondary and technical schools, \$60 a year for 1-year teacher trainees and \$100 for 2-year teacher trainees.

School Buildings. The 1965-66 building programme included low cost permanent buildings for primary, secondary and technical schools to the value of \$748,140; local materials buildings to the value of \$78,400; improvements to sites, services and existing buildings to the value of \$30,698; and assistance in the form of building subsidies to local government councils to the value of \$16,384.

Major works completed during the period were Stage 2 of the Madang Teachers College, and extensions to the Kerevat High School. Construction of Stage 1 of the Goroka Teachers' College continued as planned and is expected to be completed in early 1967.

Progress

One indicator of progress in the education field is the increased enrolments over the 10-year period in the following table:

Type of school	Pupils		
	1956	1961	1966
Administration—			
Primary 'T' ..	5,431	17,286	42,276
Primary 'A' ..	954	1,458	2,358
Secondary .. (a)	46	(b) 191	3,195
Technical ..	101	361	1,843
Total ..	6,532	19,296	49,672
Mission—			
Primary 'T' (Registered) ..	(c) 104,113	52,409	92,983
Primary 'A' ..	529	692	502
Secondary ..	(d)	(e) 89	2,646
Technical ..	(d)	29	274
Total ..	(d)	53,219	96,405
Primary 'T' (Exempt) ..	(c)	59,090	34,716

(a) Does not include 555 enrolled in post primary courses. (b) Does not include 483 students enrolled in post primary schools and 1187 students receiving tuition at secondary and post primary level through the Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (c) No exempt classification in 1956. (d) No reliable figures available. (e) Does not include 626 students enrolled in post primary course.

CHAPTER 2

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Policy

The basic aim in the field of primary education for indigenous children is to provide them with an education closely related to the present circumstances of their lives but which will prepare them for the rapid changes resulting from contact with more developed peoples.

Emphasis is placed on literacy in English with the object of making this the universal language in the Territory, and on the best elements of indigenous culture, particularly through music, art, handicrafts, dancing, social studies and sports. Many schools maintain gardens and assist students to understand agricultural principles and practices. Woodwork and craftwork are also encouraged, the curriculum as a whole being related as much as possible to the child's environment.

English is the language of instruction in all Administration schools. In mission schools there has been a noticeable trend towards

teaching English even in the preparatory grade. The syllabus requires English to be the medium of instruction in Standard 3 and subsequent standards so that all indigenous students will be fluent in English by the end of Standard 6.

As a result of the accelerated programme for educational development there has been a significant increase in the number of Administration primary 'T' schools and in the enrolment of pupils at these schools. This increase is partly due to new enrolments and partly to the fact that wastage of pupils in the upper primary grades is being checked.

The Education Ordinance provides that attendance at schools may be declared compulsory in certain areas and areas at Mount Hagen, Kavieng and Sohano have been so declared. As circumstances warrant, consideration will be given to the introduction of this provision in other areas where full school facilities are available and where the social system is sufficiently flexible to enable it to operate without difficulty. In most areas the enthusiasm of the people is such that no compulsion is needed to ensure that children enrol, but in many local government council areas there has been developing recently a strong feeling that compulsion should be applied to ensure that all children who enrol at school do in fact attend regularly.

Schools and Curricula

Primary schools fall into two main groups—primary 'T' and primary 'A'—which are distinguished by the curricula they follow. The former group follows a syllabus specially designed for Territory pupils while the latter follows the primary school syllabus of New South Wales. Indigenous pupils who have a competent grasp of English and who are considered to be on general grounds capable of benefiting from the alien syllabus may attend primary 'A' schools.

The Administration assists non-indigenous children in isolated parts of the Territory, where schooling facilities are not available, to undertake correspondence courses of instruction with the Departments of Education of the several Australian States, and 700 children at primary and secondary levels are being catered for in this way.

The development of the indigenous people requires differential treatment of the following groups:

- (a) children in urbanised areas;
- (b) children in areas of frequent contact

with Europeans;

(c) children in areas of limited contact; and

(d) children in areas of minimum contact.

The syllabus for primary 'T' schools in the first group reaches a standard comparable with that of the primary 'A' schools and the object is eventual integration of the two types. In other groups, a varying degree of local adaptation is introduced based on the level of development of the people and the need and opportunity for the use of English.

Even in areas of minimum contact, where the use of Melanesian Pidgin or the local vernacular as a medium of instruction is permitted in mission schools, the teaching of oral English is required.

The curriculum is designed to fit the children of New Guinea for life in a rapidly changing society—a society in which technical innovation and social changes are going hand in hand. The core of the curriculum is training in the basic skills of communication and mathematics. Considerable attention is given to the provision of a wide range of experience of the modern world and its social institutions. The curriculum includes gardening, nature study, manual arts, art and music. In each of these the syllabus stresses retention of the best of the present indigenous achievement, while at the same time introducing knowledge of foreign techniques.

Methods of Teaching English to Indigenous Pupils. In the light of recent research and experience both in New Guinea and abroad, the Department of Education has adopted an approach which concentrates on the early development of oral facility in English, the acquisition of which will enable literacy to be more readily achieved at a later stage.

The English syllabus has been devised and graded with regard to concept and structure difficulty. Teachers present new material in a context designed to demonstrate clearly the meaning and use of that particular sentence pattern. The children then use this in drill situations until their responses in similar life situations are confident and automatic. An analysis of each vernacular would yield information on the difficulties vernacular speakers encounter in learning English. The Summer Institute of Linguistics is gathering this type of information on many languages in the Territory. At present scientific information is available for only a few of the Territory's several hundred languages, and teachers make their own adjustments to the basic course set out in the syllabus according to the difficulties encountered.

Methods and texts used are constantly reviewed by the Syllabus Revision Committee and professional officers of the Department of Education.

Mathematics Teaching. In 1964, Dr Z. P. Dienes, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, was invited to the Territory to assist in establishing at four selected schools a pilot project aimed at introducing into Territory schools the latest techniques used in modern mathematics teaching at the primary level.

It is expected that by 1967 most primary schools in New Guinea will be teaching the new mathematics syllabus in the first two grades. The full modern mathematics syllabus will be extended through the schools by one grade each year so that by 1972 the old syllabus will have been completely replaced. Because teachers' colleges are training their students in the new approach, all new teachers will be fully equipped to handle the work in 1967.

New Guinea is one of the first countries in the world to adopt this modern approach to mathematics and the Department of Education has given its full support to the introduction of the new methods to the primary schools of the Territory.

School Projects. School projects with an agricultural or rural bias are actively encouraged by the Department of Education with the assistance of officers of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Forestry. Many have been established at highland areas and at the present time there are more than 100 Administration schools in the Territory conducting projects of this kind. These include the establishment of tree and tea nurseries, cultivation of coffee, cocoa, rice, rubber, peanuts, corn and coconuts, pyrethrum planting, bee-keeping and fish and poultry projects. A sizeable cattle project involving experiments with different types of pastures has been established at one school.

Enrolments. The table below shows the increase in enrolments at primary schools during the past year:

	Administration			Mission		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary 'T'						
1965 ..	25,338	11,953	37,291	52,444	35,546	87,990
1966 ..	28,732	13,544	42,276	55,262	37,721	92,983
Primary 'A'						
1965 ..	1,111	1,019	2,130	235	245	480
1966 ..	1,216	1,142	2,358	227	275	502

Enrolments in exempt schools decreased from 40,486 in 1965 to 34,716 in 1966.

Community assistance

Local government councils have assisted in the supply of school furniture and in the provision of essential services. Councils generally make a yearly grant for educational contingencies including the provision of equipment not normally supplied, the cost of special celebrations at schools and the provision of transport on special occasions. In general, each council has an education committee, the chairman of which transmits the committee's views on education to the district inspector. The Department of Education staffs and controls all council-sponsored schools.

In areas where there are no councils, village communities have assisted in establishing and maintaining new schools. In many cases the village people build with local materials a school to be replaced by buildings of permanent construction at a later date. Councils and village communities also assist in providing additions to existing schools. In the more developed areas growing community interest in education is reflected by the increasing number of parents and citizens' associations formed at Primary 'T' schools. These associations have the same constitution and generally the same body of rules as those of similar organisations associated with primary 'A' schools.

The associations present the opinions and views of members to teachers and to the Department of Education and raise funds for the purchase of items of school equipment not normally supplied to the school by the Department.

For such purchases a \$1 for \$1 subsidy is paid by the Administration. In 1965 130 gift boxes of books for school libraries, each box valued at \$100, were obtained for schools by this means. At schools in less developed communities the Department encourages the formation of school councils which function in the same way as the parents and citizens' associations but without formal constitutions.

Publications and Broadcasts

A separate Publications and Broadcasts Section has been established within the Primary Division of the Department of Education. This section is responsible for publishing *The School Paper* and *The Teachers' Paper*. *The School Paper*, designed to supplement classroom instruction is published in two editions, one containing 8 and the other 16 pages, and both contain stories and activities written in con-

trolled English and related to Territory children's interests. One edition, with a circulation of 43,000 is written for Standards 5 and 6 and the other edition, with a circulation of 65,000 for Standards 3 and 4. Two journals *The Teacher in the Primary 'T' School* and the *School Bulletin*, are published for the use of teachers in primary schools.

Many primary 'T' schools in the Territory now possess a school radio supplied by the Department. A series of educational broadcasts to supplement classroom teaching has been carefully planned and executed. *Listen and Learn*, a special programme of songs, activities and stories, is available for students in preparatory grade, Standard 1 and Standard 2. *Let's Speak English* is available for Standards 3 and 4 and there is also a social studies programme for Standard 3. The broadcasts are eagerly awaited by children and contribute much to their effective learning of English. At present forty-two different broadcasts each week are programmed for school children.

CHAPTER 3

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Policy

Secondary education is provided for all students in the Territory capable of undertaking such courses. Plans provide for the continued rapid expansion of facilities for secondary education in order to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of students wishing to study at this level.

Schools providing courses at post-primary or secondary level (other than technical schools) are called high schools. With the opening of a high school in the Western Highlands District this year there is now an Administration high school in each district.

Most of the high schools conducted by the Administration are co-educational: two are also multi-racial and many are residential.

Residential high schools have been established in all districts by various missions operating in New Guinea.

Curriculum. The secondary curriculum is being designed specially to suit the needs and requirements of indigenous school children. The syllabi in use for various subjects are based largely on those used in New South Wales, adapted to meet conditions in the Territory. The present approach to secondary education

now being made in New South Wales which resulted from a report by a select committee headed by the Director-General of Education in New South Wales, Dr H. S. Wyndham, is also being adopted, the principles and aims expressed in the committee's report having proved a valuable guide in establishing a viable secondary education system in the Territory.

Students are selected for secondary schooling after sitting for the primary final examination at the end of Standard 6 studies.

Standard 7 has been discontinued in Administration and mission schools.

Students who pass the primary final examination and appear capable of benefiting from secondary education proceed to a high school.

All students undertake the same course in Form I of high school consisting of English, mathematics, science, social studies, art, music, physical education, health, guidance and manual arts. After Form I, only four subjects are compulsory—English, mathematics, science and a social studies subject. Other subjects offered, from which students may choose, include agriculture, woodwork, technical drawing, art, commerce, home economics, Latin, metalwork, music, needlework, and typing. All these subjects would not be available at each school. Students sit for the Territory Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of Form III, and for the Territory School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV. Students attending multi-racial high schools follow the New South Wales curriculum and sit for the New South Wales School Certificate examination at the end of Form IV and the New South Wales High School Certificate examination at the end of Form VI. The first New South Wales High School Certificate examination will be held in 1967.

Enrolments. The tables below show the considerable increase in enrolments at Administration and mission secondary schools during the year: further detailed statistics are contained in Appendix XXII.

ADMINISTRATION HIGH SCHOOLS
AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indi- genous	Euro- pean	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1965 ..	13	2,128	105	116	2,349
1966 ..	14	2,924	115	156	3,195
% Increase	7.7	37.4	9.5	34.5	36.0

MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indi- genous	Euro- pean	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1965 ..	24	2,160	..	..	2,160
1966 ..	25	2,645	..	..	2,645
% Increase	4.2	22.5	..	..	22.5

ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

	Number of schools	Number of pupils			
		Indi- genous	Euro- pean	Asian and Mixed Race	Total
1965 ..	37	4,288	105	116	4,509
1966 ..	39	5,569	115	156	5,840
% Increase	5.4	29.9	9.5	34.5	29.4

The 14 Administration high schools include 4 boys' schools, 2 girls' schools, 6 co-educational and 2 multi-racial co-educational schools.

Examinations

In 1965 public examinations were held in the Territory for students completing Form II and the Territory Intermediate Certificate was held for those completing Form III. The Territory School Certificate was held at the end of Form IV.

This is now the entrance examination for the preparatory year at the University of Papua and New Guinea. Opportunities will be made for students who wish to study in faculties that would not be immediately available at the University of Papua and New Guinea, to qualify for matriculation to an Australian university.

A small group following the old syllabus sat for the New South Wales Leaving Certificate at the end of Form V.

The number of successful candidates in the 1965 examinations are indicated below:

	Adminis- tration	Mission	Total
Form II	(a) 544	477	1,021
Form III (Intermediate)	236	195	431
Form IV (School Certificate)	30	29	59

(a) Includes 36 non-indigenous candidates.

Assistance for Secondary Education in Australia

Competitive scholarships are available to enable outstanding indigenous children to attend secondary schools in Australia. These Administration scholarships, available to children from Administration or mission schools, cover the full cost of education at an Australian secondary school, generally in New South Wales or south-east Queensland.

Scholarship holders receive a full issue of clothing, all boarding and tuition fees are paid and incidental expenses, including pocket money, are met. Each scholarship holder receives an annual return air fare to his home.

The Administration also assists non-indigenous parents to send their children to secondary schools in Australia. An allowance of \$290 a year, plus an annual return fare, may be granted for a non-indigenous child—selected Asian and mixed-race students receiving in addition up to \$400 a year subject to a means test.

The following table shows the number of children from the Territory of New Guinea receiving educational assistance at Australian secondary schools at 30 June 1965, and 1966:

	1965	1966
Indigenous	42	46
Asian	196	165
European	660	720
Mixed Race	74	96
Total	972	1,027

Guidance

The Department of Education provides a guidance service for the students in Administration and mission schools. Guidance officers are responsible for all administrative aspects of the Australian scholarships scheme, including selecting indigenous scholarship holders and visiting them in Australia at least once a year.

Regional guidance officers stationed at selected points throughout the Territory test school pupils for selection and placement into secondary schools. Secondary school students at Territory schools are tested to determine general ability. Generally, guidance officers are concerned with high school pupils but, as staff becomes available, guidance activities are being extended into primary schools. The Guidance Section also carries out test construction and research.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Schools and Curricula

The Administration provides technical education at five types of schools—community technical, junior technical, technical, and trade schools, and a technical college and through technical sections of its comprehensive high schools. Some missions also operate technical education institutions.

Administration technical schools have been established at Rabaul and Madang and at Port Moresby in Papua. The school at Lae has become a technical college with certificate (technician level) courses in building construction, mechanical engineering, and commerce, in addition to the normal technical school courses. At Tavui, near Rabaul, there is a girls' technical school. The technical schools enrol students who have passed Standard 6, for a 2-year pre-vocational course during which the student also has the opportunity to pass examinations in English, mathematics, social studies, and science at better than Form I level. After completing the 2-year course, students are available for placement as apprentices or they may take 2 years of further training which is largely vocational in character, but includes academic studies which allow good students to attempt the intermediate examination as well as to complete a course of trade training. At present the full-time vocational courses are restricted to carpentry and joinery, motor mechanics, diesel mechanics, plumbing and draining, electrician, drafting, and clerk typist occupations.

In addition to students from New Guinea and Papua, students from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides are attending courses at these schools.

Junior technical schools are designed to provide basic training in skills such as brickmaking and bricklaying, carpentry and building, plumbing, painting, elementary mechanics, and boat building. Most students have completed Standard 5 or 6 before enrolling and are either a little too old for further profitable primary work or interested in taking up some sort of semi-skilled work. The course lasts 2 years and approximately half the time is spent on normal school subjects and half on practical instruction. Students construct school furniture, buildings, water tanks, or carry out other small practical projects. Graduates from junior technical schools meet a very real

need in the Territory and upon completion of the course, most students are able to find work in their local area as tradesmen or semi-skilled workers. Outstanding students are transferred to a technical school at the end of the first year.

Community technical schools operate to improve living conditions in a particular community and to meet a specific stated community need. Courses may range from 2 months to 1 year, but generally take about 6 months. The courses are designed so that the students, who are mainly young adults, will gain particular skills rather than an all-round competence at the trade being studied. Typical courses conducted at community technical schools deal with the building of walkways to houses standing on piles over water, making bricks, building fire-places, sinking wells, pit-sawing, elementary mechanical work, and house building. Local government councils play an important role in establishing community technical schools by providing finance and materials to erect buildings. The schools emphasise practical training in a limited sphere and do not qualify students to undertake advanced project work or to engage in trade employment. There are twenty-two community and junior technical schools in New Guinea.

The Port Moresby Trade School is primarily concerned with the block training of apprentices, but also deals with some in-service training for Administration employees. The apprenticeship system covering many different trades in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea provides for a 5-to-10-week period annually for continuous full-time training at a technical school. These block training courses are mainly held at the Port Moresby Trade School, but courses are also given at Rabaul, Lae, Kamaliki (near Goroka), and at Kairuku (Central District in Papua). Courses provided for in-service training include plumbing, carpentry, painting, motor mechanics, and heavy equipment operation.

Enrolments of New Guinean students at the various types of Administration technical schools in New Guinea and at the Port Moresby Trade School at 30 June 1966, were as follows:

Technical schools	..	..	690
Community and junior technical schools	1,153		
Trade School—Port Moresby (full-time students)	..	..	66
Block training courses—average	..		60

The teaching of manual arts subjects, such as woodwork, metalwork, technical drawing, and of domestic arts subjects, such as home

management, cooking, needlework, and family care, is an integral part of the curriculum in all high schools.

There are ten mission technical schools in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 274 students. One, in New Britain, offers technical courses at secondary level and the others are junior technical or community technical schools.

CHAPTER 5

TEACHER TRAINING

Recruitment

Indigenous and non-indigenous Administration teachers are recruited from several sources.

Indigenous teacher trainees are selected from school leavers and adult applicants, for one of three main courses—the ‘A’, ‘B’ or ‘C’ course—of teacher training. The ‘A’ course is designed to produce teachers for infant and lower primary grades, while the ‘B’ and ‘C’ courses train teachers for all primary grades. There are, in addition, a number of specialist courses available at Administration colleges: for example, a course for secondary teachers, and manual arts and domestic science training courses.

Non-indigenous teachers are mainly recruited from Australia to join the Territory Public Service, although some have been recruited from other English speaking countries and from among local residents who are trained and qualified teachers. There are also a number of teachers on secondment from various Australian states.

Missions in the Territory recruit their teachers from sources similar to those drawn upon by the Administration. There are also a number of non-indigenous mission teachers from Europe and America.

Training Courses

The ‘A’ course enrolls trainees who have completed Form 1, who then undergo a 12 months’ course to equip them to teach preparatory, Standard 1 and Standard 2; the ‘B’ course enrolls trainees who have completed Form II for a 2-year training course which enables them to teach all primary grades and the ‘C’ course enrolls trainees with a New South Wales Intermediate Certificate, or equivalent, for a 2-year training course to qualify them to teach all primary grades from preparatory to Standard 6.

‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ courses are conducted at Administration and mission teacher training colleges. Missions tended in the past to concentrate on training ‘A’ course graduates, but it is now expected that the proportion of ‘B’ and ‘C’ level students trained by them will increase significantly. Administration colleges provide facilities for training at all levels. With the increased interest by missions in training ‘B’ and ‘C’ level students it is expected that in the future the Administration will train mission teachers mainly in the secondary domestic science and manual arts fields.

Indigenous students undertaking the ‘A’, ‘B’ or ‘C’ courses may attend colleges in either New Guinea or Papua depending on the courses offered. Graduates are qualified to teach in any primary school in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The following tables show the number of New Guineans enrolled throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in the courses indicated, and the total enrolment at all teacher training colleges in New Guinea:

NEW GUINEANS ENROLLED IN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

	Administration			Mission		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
‘A’ Course	81	15	96	180	113	293
‘B’ Course—						
Year 1..	20	5	25	83	31	114
Year 2..	25	..	25	43	21	64
‘C’ Course—						
Year 1..	15	2	17	39	11	50
Year 2..	14	3	17	26	5	31
Other(a) ..	15	3	18	26	2	28
Total	170	28	198	397	183	580

(a) Manual arts or domestic science.

TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES IN NEW GUINEA

	Administration			Mission		
	Coll-eges	Staff	Train-ees	Coll-eges	Staff	Train-ees
1965 ..	2	12	169	12	(a) 61	491
1966 ..	2	14	168	12	47	580

(a) Includes part-time staff.

There is a special cadetship training scheme primarily for non-indigenous teachers possessing the New South Wales Leaving Certificate, or equivalent, which involves 2 years of teacher training at the Australian School of Pacific Administration in Sydney. Students

who completed their training in 1965 graduated as primary school teachers, while those who complete their course in 1966 will graduate as secondary school teachers; all future cadetship holders will train as secondary school teachers.

There is a small number of non-indigenous cadets completing studies for University degrees or the Diploma in Education. Cadets are required to enter an agreement to serve in the Territory for a stated period.

In-Service Training

The demand for in-service training is continually increasing, and is being met in four ways: by the senior officers' course, short training courses on a regional basis, correspondence courses and overseas tours.

The senior officers' course was first held in 1963. This is a course of 6 to 12 months' duration for senior indigenous teachers of the Administration who have demonstrated outstanding ability. A continuous full-time training programme is arranged to prepare these officers for wider responsibilities as assistant district inspectors, headmasters of major primary schools and supervisory teachers. Practical field work is an integral part of the course. Some course members have been awarded travelling scholarships to observe educational practices in other Pacific countries such as Fiji and New Zealand. There are thirteen members undertaking the 1966 senior officers' course.

An additional year of training is given to 'A' course qualified teachers who successfully complete Form II studies. This qualifies successful trainees to teach primary as well as infant classes. The course this year has twenty-two (including two mission) students. Two mission colleges operate a similar programme.

Regional and district training courses are held during school vacations and at other appropriate times. The courses are of two main types: those which introduce new teaching methods and techniques and those which are designed to strengthen particular areas in the teaching field.

Correspondence courses are also available for teachers who wish to improve their professional status within the Department, and the Departmental library provides reading material for course members.

Groups have toured the eastern states of Australia under the Department of Education's programme of educational tours for

senior teachers. The tours provide indigenous teachers with the opportunity of observing a highly complex and developed modern industrial society at first hand and contribute to mutual understanding. On their return to the Territory, teachers share the benefits of their experience through lectures and discussion groups.

In 1965-66 three indigenous teachers toured Fiji, two attended 4-months' courses in Tools and Techniques of Teaching and one a course for school librarians at the East-West Centre in Hawaii, four attended a 4-months' course in multiple class teaching at Ardmore Teachers' College in Auckland in New Zealand, and six visited various places in Australia and undertook teaching duties and inspected schools.

CHAPTER 6

HIGHER EDUCATION

General

In conformity with the recommendations of the report of the 1963 Commission on Higher Education the University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance and the Institute of Higher Technical Education Ordinance were passed in 1965, and the Interim Council for the University and a Council for the Institute were established. The University began operations in 1966 with a preliminary year course and the Institute will begin operating in 1967. Two distinguished educationists have accepted appointment as Council Chairmen: Professor P. H. Karmel, Principal of the University of Adelaide at Bedford Park, to the University Council and Sir Herbert Watkin, formerly Director-General of Education in Queensland, to the Council of the Institute. The main university buildings and the Institute will be situated in Port Moresby. In 1967 First Year courses will be offered in arts (science disciplines), arts (non-science disciplines) and law. The Chairs already filled include English, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Law and History.

Details of the professional training in medicine and dentistry available to Territory students are set out in Part VII, Chapter 7. As mentioned in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 3, a diploma course in agriculture was begun at the Vudal Agricultural College in 1965.

Details of training at the Forestry School, Bulolo are given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 6.

Information about the Police Training College established to train officers for the constabulary is given in Part IV, Chapter 1. The first cadet officers graduated late in 1964.

The Administrative College at Port Moresby has begun its training functions in temporary quarters. Construction of appropriate permanent buildings and residential accommodation is proceeding on the outskirts of Port Moresby as mentioned in Part V, Chapter 4.

Scholarships

Scholarships are available for higher education in Australia, most of them offered by the Administration although there are private scholarships offered by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the M. W. Strong Trust Fund.

Scholarships cover all tuition fees, boarding costs, clothing expenses, a cost-of-living allowance, a text book allowance and medical, dental and optical expenses.

At present there are 10 New Guinean students undertaking higher education in Australia: 5 at university in the faculties of economics, agriculture, social sciences and pharmacy, 1 at an agricultural college, and 4 at a technical college.

CHAPTER 7

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education Council

The Adult Education Council, established in 1963 to advise the Administrator on the organisation and development of adult education activities, has continued to function under the chairmanship of the Director of Education. The Council consists of seven officers of the Public Service including two indigenous officers together with representatives of voluntary organisations.

The Council is responsible to the Administrator for:

- (a) the co-ordination of all Administration adult education activities;
- (b) the development and encouragement of adult education activities in accordance with declared policy, with special emphasis on the teaching of English to adults;
- (c) the collation and compilation of reports on adult education activities as directed;
- (d) the critical assessment of adult education activities, and the making of appropriate recommendations to the Administrator; and

- (e) liaison with other bodies which have functions or interests in relation to the education or training of adults.

An adult education officer took up duty with the Department of Education in Port Moresby in July 1964.

Adult English Classes

No accurate figures are available to indicate the extent of illiteracy among adult indigenous people. If the ability to comprehend a letter written in simple terms and in a familiar language is accepted as a criterion of literacy, then there are many persons in areas under Administration control who are literate.

Mainly because of the great diversity of languages spoken by the 2,000,000 inhabitants of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea the Administration's aim is to establish English as the Territory's major language. Pidgin has developed as a lingua franca to some extent in New Guinea and Police Motu in Papua, but neither is satisfactory and widespread efforts are being made to extend the understanding and use of English.

The establishment of formal adult classes in English on a wide scale began in 1964, classes conducted by qualified teachers being held after school hours. The formation of these classes met with an enthusiastic response in every district and at 30 June 1966, there were 168 classes throughout the Territory of Papua and New Guinea with an approximate total enrolment of 4,800 adult students of whom 3,000 in 108 classes are in the Trust Territory. In these classes arithmetic, general knowledge and current affairs are being taught as well as English.

Classes have been formed in corrective institutions in Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Port Moresby and special classes are held for police, hospital and administration personnel in many centres. A special course in oral and written English was given for members of the House of Assembly.

Formal Extension Work

All departments of the Administration are concerned to some extent in the provision of adult education. The Departments most directly concerned are Education, District Administration and Information and Extension Services.

Departments offering extension courses are the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, Forests and the Department of Public Health. Instruction provided by the Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of District Administration, includes courses on use and facilities of the health

services, nutrition and health education. Training is provided either in institutions offering formal courses or by means of a wide range of extension activities.

Women's clubs, sponsored by the Department of District Administration, contribute substantially to the education of women and girls. Teachers' wives who have received training in the management of women's groups are actively assisting in the establishment of these clubs, the number of which increased during the year from 236 to 315. During the same period twenty leaders' courses attended by 600 club members were held. The aims of the clubs are to raise village living standards through instruction in hygiene, nutrition, cookery, sewing, home nursing and infant and maternal welfare; to provide leisure-time activities through new and old crafts, sports and social activities; and to help women improve their social status and provide them with a formal channel for the expression of opinions. Further information on women's clubs is given in Chapter 3 of Part VII.

Courses catering for selected married couples from as many areas as possible were continued during the year by the Department of District Administration as part of the community education programme. Training centres are now established in all districts. Use has been made of boarding schools during holiday periods for additional courses. The course curriculum is designed to give instruction in homecrafts, health and hygiene, local government, agriculture and simple technical skills, including house construction and welding.

Five courses involving 1,300 persons were held during the year at the twenty established centres. Courses have also been held for instructors at these centres.

The use of English as a medium of instruction is slowly increasing as the literacy programme in English involves ever-increasing numbers. It is intended, however, that adult education, in its broadest sense, should provide training as required in any skill, craft or branch of knowledge. In general it may be said that the formal extension work in education of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is concerned largely with the introduction of new food crops and improvements in diet and health education; teaching about hygiene, sanitation, and the detection, treatment and control of diseases of humans, animals and crops; promoting cash crops; and improving production methods to provide money income. In fact all efforts are directed towards raising the living standards of the people.

Correspondence Classes

In addition to the residential community training courses and the special classes in English mentioned above, adult education activities undertaken by the Administration and interested organisations cover:

- (a) university and matriculation tutorials;
- (b) vocational and professional courses in departmental training schools and colleges, e.g. clerical, medical, dental, sanitation, health inspection, communications, printing and all trade training;
- (c) public service pre-entry and in-service advancement classes in formal education subjects; and
- (d) leisure-time classes in a wide range of subjects.

The Department of Education conducts a correspondence school which provides courses for officers of the Public Service and apprentices. The table below shows the number of subject enrolments during the year. (Most students enrol in more than one subject.)

<i>Course</i>	<i>Subjects enrolments</i>
Form I Preparatory ..	391
Form I ..	1,307
Form II ..	739
Form III ..	484
Form IV ..	15
Junior and sub-Junior ..	1
Technical subjects ..	1,387

	4,324

Overseas Training

A number of indigenous persons each year attend training courses sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the South Pacific Commission and the East-West Centre, Hawaii. Increasing numbers of young adults undertake educational tours or receive formal education and trade training in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organisations, religious missions, employers and the Administration.

Broadcast Programmes, Publications and Films

The mass-media of broadcasting, film libraries and local newspapers, the use of which has expanded in recent years, have made a considerable contribution to the process of raising the general level of education of the people.

Broadcasting is a particularly effective medium in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Programmes can be adapted when desired to make use of vernacular languages, including those which have no written form, or for broadcasts to schools or to particular age groups. The use of transistor receivers, readily available at a comparatively low cost and operating on standard torch cell batteries, has increased considerably the impact of broadcasting. People in rural areas have displayed a readiness to buy radio sets as they realise that programmes broadcast have relevance to their way of life.

There has been a significant increase in the sale of low-cost receivers, stimulated by the improved broadcasting services now available to the indigenous people.

There are two separate broadcasting services provided for New Guinea. One is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from stations at Port Moresby and Rabaul, and the other is operated by the Administration from stations at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen.

Administration station broadcasts are directed to the indigenous people.

Details of the two services are set out below.

Australian Broadcasting Commission. The A.B.C. has its Territory headquarters at Port Moresby and broadcasts between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and midnight. Its programmes from Port Moresby are transmitted by short wave on two frequencies simultaneously, using the call sign VLT, or VLK. Transmitters now in use make possible good reception in most parts of New Guinea. A separate medium wave station, 9RB, at Rabaul, is also operated which serves most of the Gazelle Peninsula. As well as drawing on material from Australia and Port Moresby, this station produces programmes specially designed for the area which it serves.

The Port Moresby station broadcasts mainly in English with Pidgin and Police Motu being used at some of the more popular listening times including for news bulletins and information services. The Rabaul station uses English, Pidgin and Kuanua, the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula people.

The process of integrating material for Papuan and New Guinean listeners into the overall programme has been continued and has undoubtedly contributed to better mutual understanding between different sections of the

community. Most of the more popular listening periods are devoted to such programmes.

Major news services from Australia as well as one from the B.B.C. are rebroadcast on relay.

A total of twenty-three separate news bulletins are broadcast each day, ten of which are prepared locally.

Of particular importance are the Australian Broadcasting Commission's broadcasts to schools in the Territory, and during the year a number of new programmes prepared especially for Territory pupils have been introduced.

Educational broadcasts now total forty-four a week, twenty-seven of which are specifically designed for indigenous children attending Primary 'T' Schools. Fourteen of these programmes are produced entirely in Papua and New Guinea.

Educational broadcasts include:

Let's Speak English—three series for Standards 3, 4 and 5, broadcast 4 days a week;

Listen and Learn—two series for preparatory classes and Standard 1—three times a week. For Standard 2—five broadcasts a week;

Listening Time—for Standard 2, once a week;

Social Studies for Primary 'T' Schools—broadcast once a week;

Health and Hygiene for Primary 'T' Schools—once a week;

Singing Together for Primary 'T' Schools—once a week;

Current Events—Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

English Treasure House—For Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

Social Studies—for Standards 3 and 4 and Standards 5 and 6, once a week;

The World We Live in and *Let's Have Music*—each once a week;

The Changing World—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

Adventures in Music—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

English for Examination Classes—for Forms 4 and 5, once a week;

From the Library Shelf—for Forms 1 and 2, once a week;

National Projects—for Forms 3, 4 and 5, once a week;

Let's Join In—for infant classes, 3 times a week; and

Kindergarten of the Air—twice a week.

Booklets on *Let's Speak English* and *Listen and Learn* programmes are available to teachers and there is a general booklet on school broadcasts available for pupils.

In addition, a new evening programme designed to give news and information to indigenous teachers, was begun during the year.

There has been a further increase in the number of Papuans and New Guineans employed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Papuans and New Guineans are doing more of the announcing than previously and are being encouraged to take a more responsible part in the production of programmes. Journalists, rural broadcasts and general programme staff are sent to Australia for experience and training.

Jamboree, broadcast each week-night continued to be a very popular programme. It gives news about the United Nations, answers letters from listeners on a wide range of topics, dramatises legends and plays traditional music.

Administration Stations. Four short-wave stations are operated for the Administration by the Department of Information and Extension Services in conjunction with the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Stations are located at Rabaul (VL9BR), Wewak (VL9CD), Goroka (VL9CG) and Mount Hagen (VL9CH). The stations at Goroka and Mount Hagen were opened during the year.

A balanced programme of news, information, extension features and entertainment is presented by the stations, each designed particularly for the people of the district in which it is located. News is regarded as being of prime importance. The stations are basically responsible for their own news services but draw on the Information Section and a recently-established central news room at the headquarters of the Department of Information and Extension Services in Port Moresby. Stations receive news releases, talks, features, and background material from these sources. Local news is gathered by station staff, correspondents and listeners. To ensure wide understanding, bulletins are broadcast primarily in the lingua franca and local vernaculars. The stations also re-broadcast bulletins of world and territory news from the Australian Broadcasting Commission Stations.

The station at Rabaul, VL9BR, has increased its transmitting power to 10,000 watts and now broadcasts on one frequency only, 3385 mcs. Morning programmes, between 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday and 6.00 a.m. and 9.00 a.m. on Sunday, have

proved very popular. A comprehensive evening programme is broadcast between 4.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.

The programmes, which use Pidgin, English and the vernacular of the Gazelle Peninsula, serve as vehicles for extension work. They are produced by the station staff in close consultation with the Administration departments concerned. They deal with local problems, many raised by listeners, and use local people with special knowledge of the various matters discussed. The station is listened to throughout New Britain and the New Guinea Islands and continues to broadcast the complete proceedings of the monthly meetings of the Gazelle Local Government Council. The proceedings are recorded and broadcast during weekends outside normal broadcasting hours.

The Administration station at Wewak, VL9CD, also operates on 10,000 watts, and broadcasts between 4.15 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on weekdays, and 1.15 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. It was established to serve the Sepik District but is also listened to regularly in other nearby regions. New afternoon programmes at weekends, which were introduced during the year, have proved very popular. Plans have been made to introduce in the near future a morning programme, similar to the one being broadcast by the Rabaul station.

English and Pidgin are the main languages, although limited use is also made of district vernaculars for special news and announcements. There are some differences in programmes from those of Rabaul, mainly because of the greater cultural fragmentation of the population served.

A broad pattern of extension programmes developed in consultation with other Administration departments is being followed. Programmes have attracted a significant response from listeners in the form of letters containing requests, news items, comments and opinions, and wide use is made of this material in programmes.

The station at Goroka, VL9CG, was officially opened during the year, and broadcasts to the people of the Eastern Highlands District.

It transmits on a power of 250 watts between the hours of 5.40 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., in English, Pidgin, Gahuku, Kafe and Kuman. The programmes are being developed on similar lines to those of the other stations.

Although the station at Mount Hagen has been broadcasting for only a short period, it has proved very popular and there has been a widespread response from listeners in the

Western Highlands. At present the station is broadcasting between 5.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. nightly, using English, Pidgin, Medlpa, Enga and Mid-Wahgi.

The Administration stations are staffed largely by New Guineans who do almost all the announcing and are assisted by programme advisory committees consisting mainly of representatives of indigenous interests.

Regular visits are made by station staff to villages to record interviews, talks, musical items performed by local groups, and other programme material.

The Administration has continued to distribute radio sets to communities wherever this is justified, and to subsidise the purchase of sets by local government councils. Special encouragement has been given to co-operative societies to stock radio sets. Many missions have provided sets for their communities. Owners of radio sets are not required to hold a licence.

Television. A commission of enquiry was appointed by the Administrator on 30 August 1965 to examine the usefulness, technical feasibility and costs of television in Papua and New Guinea, not only as an educational medium but as a medium for mass communication and entertainment. The Commission, comprising Dr Derek Broadbent, B.Sc.(Birm.), M.Eng.Sc., Ph.D.(Melb.), S.M.I.E.E.E., A.M.I.E. & Aust., A.M.I.E.E. as Chairman, and Mr D. A. Brooke, B.Sc.(Melb.), A.M.I.E.(Aust.), Member, held hearings in Papua and New Guinea and Australia. It received many written submissions in evidence from distinguished experts and visited American Samoa to inspect schools and the television production and transmission facilities at Pago Pago.

In its comprehensive report, issued in January 1966, the Commission expressed the opinion that the expense of television in the Territory could not be justified on grounds other than its potential for education. The report proposed the establishment of a pilot project in the Highlands and suggested that if the scheme proved successful it be extended to cover other areas of the Territory.

Further investigation has convinced the Administration that the initial and operating costs involved in introducing television at this stage of the Territory's development could not be justified.

Publications. A list of the major publications distributed in the Territory is given in Chapter 2 of Part VII. In addition many missions,

local government councils and voluntary organisations publish news sheets with limited circulation. These use a variety of languages, and provide a very useful source of reading material for rural people. The amount of overseas news and information of Territory-wide interest which they contain varies.

In Chapter 8 of this Part a list is given of some of the publications issued by the Department of Information and Extension Services. In addition to booklets and pamphlets, other material published has included flip charts, film strips, flannelgraphs and wall charts on various subjects including plant and animal diseases, the planting of trees and community education. The flip charts deal with a variety of subjects including hygiene, child care, decimal currency and copra production. A series of posters was published on police recruiting, health, workers' associations, coconut pests and leprosy. Other publications included newsletters for social welfare staff, agricultural field staff, and other categories of workers.

Printing potential for the Territory was further improved with the installation during the year of new machinery at a number of printing establishments.

Films. The Administration has a total of thirty-three 16mm sound projectors in use throughout the Territory, with full-time indigenous operators employed by the Department of Information and Extension Services. Although projectors with magnetic recording and play-back facilities have the advantage of permitting the ready use of commentaries in the vernacular, they have not been widely used because of the greater difficulties of operation.

The Administration maintains a 16mm film library at Port Moresby. The number of films held was increased by some 215 titles to a total of about 1,365 by the end of the year. Films made available by the United Nations Information Centre and the Unilever organisation are included in the library. The United Nations Information Centre also maintains a library of specialized 35 mm and 16 mm films. Use of all these services is free. In addition there is a commercial 16 mm film library at Port Moresby with a branch at Rabaul. This offers some 800 feature films. There is fairly extensive borrowing from the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra of instructional and other educational films.

A small film production unit set up by the Administration produced a number of 16 mm

and 8 mm films during the year and work on a number of others had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year.

CHAPTER 8

OTHER ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries

In addition to the Administration's secondary and tertiary scholarships, there are a number of private scholarships available. A Reserve Bank Scholarship for indigenous students at secondary or tertiary level provides the full costs of the course. The majority of the other private scholarships—including the L.P.B. Armit Bursary, A.V.M. Scholarship, J. N. Blow Scholarship, Ruth Fairfax Bursary, Mobil Oil Scholarship, Gilbert Renton Scholarship and the New Guinea Women's Memorial Scholarship—are valued at \$100 a year for the duration of secondary schooling, while some provide educational tours of Australia of a month's duration.

Pre-Schools

There are twenty-five pre-school centres in New Guinea with a total enrolment of 900 children. These centres which cater for children of all races have been established at Rabaul, Bulolo, Goroka, Manus Island, Wau, Kavieng, Lae, Mount Hagen and Wewak. They are subsidised by the Administration and controlled by the Department of Public Health as part of the Maternal and Child Health Service.

The twenty-five centres are classified as 'A', 'T' or 'S' centres. Ten known as 'A' type centres, are staffed by trained pre-school teachers—overseas officers, and provide an Australian-type programme. Children of all races are eligible for enrolment. The centres are each managed by a local committee which determines attendance fees, employs an assistant to help the trained teacher and generally attends to the practical aspects of running the centre.

Eleven are 'T' type centres providing a Territory orientated programme for indigenous children. Volunteer work by local people and service clubs have helped provide new buildings and to adapt old ones. The Administration supplies all basic expendable equipment required by these centres and money received as donations from parents is used to purchase additional small items of equipment. 'T' type

centres are staffed by qualified pre-school assistants (local officers) and third year students.

The centres at Wau, Mount Hagen, Lorengau and Lombrum (Manus Island) are classified as 'S' type centres and these operate with an untrained supervisor. These four centres have met the basic requirements laid down by the Department of Public Health and receive an annual subsidy from the Administration of \$20 for each child enrolled. Supervisors receive 'in service' instruction annually when a trained teacher visits these districts and works for a supervisor.

A new pre-school teacher training course began in February 1966 and is designed to train indigenous girls to be pre-school teachers. This 3-year course replaces the pre-school assistants course which had been in operation for some years.

A mail box scheme conducted by a trained pre-school teacher is operated for pre-school children on outstations throughout Papua and New Guinea who are not able to attend a pre-school centre. Fifty-two children are on the mailing list, thirty of whom are in New Guinea.

Pre-School of the Air. This radio session is now being broadcast to New Guinea districts over Radio Rabaul, Mount Hagen, Goroka and Wewak.

Youth Organisations

Almost all the major voluntary international youth organisations are represented in New Guinea. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Associations, which pioneered youth work in the Territory, have groups established in most centres. Both organisations have a vigorous training programme and indigenous scouts and guides are serving as assistant commissioners and training commissioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have both established training centres in Port Moresby which cater for students from all parts of the Territory. The Y.W.C.A. has opened a fifty-bed hostel providing low cost accommodation for young women as well as a wide range of educational and recreational activities.

All church organisations sponsor youth groups and there has been a marked increase in the membership of the Boys Brigade, Junior Red Cross and the St John's Ambulance Brigade Cadets.

The Administration supplements, where necessary, the resources of existing organisations without impairing their independence.

Since March 1963 a youth work organiser in the Department of District Administration has been encouraging the formation of groups of young people in urban centres and providing aid by way of sports and camping gear, educational equipment, transport, training of sports and club leaders, assistance with club programming, supervision of sports and the promotion of school vacation activity centres.

The youth work organiser assisted by leaders of voluntary organisations arranges regular 6-week courses for male youth workers sponsored by local government councils. On completing their training these young men are employed by their councils and are responsible for developing youth activities in the areas covered by their councils.

Education of Girls

Encouraging progress is being made in breaking down the traditionally conservative attitude towards the education of women and girls. Each year more and more girls are enrolling in schools and those already at school are tending to remain for longer periods.

Total enrolments of indigenous girls at Administration schools increased from 12,576 in 1965 to 14,356 in 1966 and enrolments of girls at registered and recognised mission schools increased from 36,000 in 1965 to 38,425 in 1966.

Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture

The Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture was delivered in 1966 by Dr C. E. Bebbe, C.M.G. The subject of the lecture was 'The Quality of Education in Developing Countries'. Dr Bebbe was formerly Director-General of Education in New Zealand, and subsequently New Zealand Ambassador to France. He is at present associated with Harvard University (U.S.A.) and the International Institute of Educational Planning which is an agency of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization. Before delivering the lecture Dr Bebbe made a tour of the Territory accompanied by the Director of Education, Dr K. McKinnon. The lecture was delivered on 16 August 1965 to a large representative audience in Port Moresby and was followed by a 3 day seminar also in Port Moresby. Members of the seminar divided into four groups to discuss topics related to the theme of Dr Bebbe's address, including 'The Use of Educational Technology in Under-Developed Countries'.

The seminar was attended by representatives of the Department of Education and other Administration departments with a particular

concern for training and social change, of the non-Government schools in the Territory and the University of Papua and New Guinea and the Australian National University. The text of Dr Bebbe's lecture is to be printed in the *Papua and New Guinea Journal of Education*. A summary of recommendations arising from the seminar discussions is also to be published in the journal.

Indigenous Arts

The curricula of schools are designed to foster the retention and promotion of the worthy elements of indigenous art, the most striking examples of which are associated with magico-religious and clan symbolism, although much of it also concerns everyday existence.

The making and decorating of water and cooking pots has become a specialised occupation in some areas, while in the Bougainville area the making and geometric patterning of baskets is a highly skilled art. The weaving of decorative wall matting for houses and of sleeping and floor mats has reached a high level of development in many parts of New Guinea. Wood carving is widely practised. Fine examples of mask and shield carving as well as the highly decorative tambaran or spirit houses can be found in the Sepik area. In the highlands areas much of the art is directed towards the making of ceremonial dress, in which the plumes of the Bird of Paradise are widely used. A wide range of ceremonial dances, music, legends and folklore has been faithfully handed on from each generation to the next. In recent years many of these have been recorded.

For many years choral festivals have been held annually in some areas, the most important being that held in the Tolai area. Church, village and school groups compete in these festivals and have helped to preserve the best in indigenous music and song.

In the field of painting, indigenous art has been encouraged greatly in recent years by the introduction in 1955 of the Cariappa Art Competition for schools. After a visit to the Territory in 1954, His Excellency General K. M. Cariappa, then High Commissioner for India in Australia, with the aim of fostering the preservation of indigenous art, presented a shield to be awarded annually to the school exhibiting the best collection of paintings. In 1965 Manus High School won the Cariappa Shield from more than forty competing schools throughout Papua and New Guinea.

Teaching about the United Nations

The social studies syllabus provides for school children to acquire a knowledge of the United

Nations and of the International Trusteeship System. Text books containing comprehensive information on the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are prescribed, and the book *United Nations for the Classroom* is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Current activities of the United Nations are publicised by the broadcasting and newspaper services and special days sponsored by the United Nations are suitably recognised. One such day is Children's Day which is celebrated with appropriate features at every school throughout the Territory. Film strips, pamphlets and other information material produced by the United Nations are distributed to schools. The Department of Information and Extension Services co-operates closely with the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and, besides giving practical assistance with the translation, printing and distribution of United Nations material, itself produces material dealing with the United Nations.

Libraries

School Library Services. Libraries are maintained in schools and teachers' colleges and are continually being expanded and improved. Each secondary school has the nucleus of a valuable library collection and the main teachers' college for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea at Port Moresby has 4,051 library books for its 376 trainees. The Department of Education also provides library boxes for schools, and parents and citizens' associations have played a large part in expanding school library facilities. The Department of Education's headquarters library contains 7,275 books which Administration and mission teachers may borrow.

Public Libraries. The Public Library Service which has its headquarters in Port Moresby now has ten branches in New Guinea. The Rabaul Branch has 15,383 books, Lae 9,744, Madang 5,821, Wewak 4,878, Goroka 3,325, Wau 3,593, Bulolo 3,453, Mount Hagen 817, Kavieng 688, and Sohano 390.

Most of the books held have been selected as likely to interest New Guinean and Papuan readers. Extensive use is made of the country library service whereby the Administration meets the cost of postage or air freight both ways on books and periodicals borrowed from the branches.

The distribution of books to local government councils, women's and youth clubs has continued.

Supply of Literature

The library services referred to above, together with the various news sheets and other reading material published by the Administration and the missions, provide the main source of literature for the population.

The Publications Branch of the Department of Information and Extension Services has a special responsibility for producing printed material for the indigenous people. The branch now has a well equipped offset printing shop. The plant produces the fortnightly newspaper *Our News* which is published in English, Pidgin and Police Motu and the leaflets, pamphlets, posters and booklets used by departments of the Administration in carrying out their extension programmes. Photographers and artists are employed and publications are extensively illustrated. Most of the publications issued are in English and Pidgin but from time to time use is made of the more widely spoken vernaculars in which a significant number of adults have acquired literacy.

An illustrative list of the publications issued follows:

What is the United Nations—a booklet in simple English explaining functions of the United Nations.

Members of the House of Assembly—a revised descriptive booklet providing information about members of the House.

The Territory Health Bulletin—a bi-monthly health extension booklet.

Grow Casuarina—a reafforestation booklet in English and Pidgin.

Halia Language Survey

Rubber—nine booklets on rubber nurseries, terracing, planting, grafting and processing.

Coconuts—seven booklets in English and Pidgin on plantation nurseries, copra driers, processing and coconut pests.

Pyrethrum—four booklets on planting, nurseries and harvesting.

Other publications issued dealt with numerous other subjects such as political development, education, social and welfare items, recruitment, safety and first aid.

Two thousand copies in simple English of each of fourteen booklets, outlining practical projects for women's clubs in connection with a badge scheme, have now been published. Publication of this series was begun in 1963-64.

The Administration provides a news agency service for press and radio in the Territory which is used by the Territory's broadcasting

stations and newspapers, and maintains an extensive library of recordings of historical and cultural interest including indigenous ceremonies, music and legends.

Theatres and Cinemas

There are no professional theatres in the Territory, but amateur dramatic societies frequently stage performances. An annual Festival of Drama, held usually at Lae, attracts entries from many centres in New Guinea and Papua. The amateur societies are active in promoting interest in theatrical productions with a local theme.

Commercial cinemas operating in the Territory are attended by all sections of the public. There are 35 mm cinema houses in the larger towns.

The Administration's 16 mm film service is described in Chapter 7 of this part. In addition to the Administration service, projectors owned by missions, local government councils, women's clubs, private companies and clubs are used for the education and entertainment of all sections of the community.

Research

Details of research in basic services and in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of this report. The establishment of the Department of District Administration provides for the employment of two anthropologists.

During the year there was effective co-operation with the following research workers who were undertaking work in the fields mentioned:

Mr G. B. Bick (Columbia University, New York)—Research in nutrition and population dynamics—Madang District.

Dr R. N. H. Bulmer (University of Auckland, New Zealand)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Western Highlands and Madang Districts.

Prof. J. C. Dark (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, U.S.A.)—Continuation of research into art and technology—New Britain District.

Mr M. P. Freedman (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.)—Research in social anthropology—Morobe District.

Miss Sachiko Hatanaka (University of Tokyo, Japan)—Research in social anthropology—Eastern Highlands District.

Mrs Barbara Honeyman Heath (American Museum of Natural History, New York)—Research in physical anthropology—Manus District.

Dr S. G. Jackson (University of Auckland, New Zealand)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Western Highlands District.

Dr Margaret Mead (American Museum of Natural History)—Continuance of research in social anthropology—Manus District.

Dr M. Schuster (Ethnographical Museum of Basle, Switzerland)—Anthropological research—Sepik District.

Mr J. Specht (Australian National University, Canberra)—Archaeological research—New Britain District.

Mrs Patricia Townsend (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, U.S.A.)—Research in social anthropology—Sepik District.

Mr D. J. Van De Kaa (Australian National University, Canberra)—Research in demography—Eastern Highlands District.

M. Jacques Villeminot—Research in Anthropology—New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville and Milne Bay Districts.

Some works published during the year by research workers in the Territory are listed below:

Bowers, Nancy. 'Permanent Bachelorhood in the Upper Kaugel Valley of Highland New Guinea'. *Oceania*, vol XXXVI, no. 1. Sept. 1965.

Freedman, L. and Macintosh, N. W. G. 'Stature Variation in Western Highland Males of East New Guinea'. *Oceania*, vol. XXXV, no. 4. June 1965.

Jackson, G. 'Cattle, Coffee and Land among the Wain'. *New Guinea Research Unit Bulletin*, no. 8. Dec. 1965.

Lawrence, P. and Meggitt, M. J. (eds) *Gods, Ghosts and Men in Melanesia*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1965.

Peterson, N. and Billings, Dorothy. 'A Note on Two Archaeological Sites in New Ireland'. *Mankind*, vol. 6, no. 6. Nov. 1965.

Rijswijk, Olga Van. 'Silanga Resettlement Project'. *New Guinea Research Unit Bulletin*, no. 10. Feb. 1966.

Strathern, Marilyn. 'Axe Types and Quarries'. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, vol. 74, no. 2. June 1965.

Watson, J. B. 'Loose Structure Loosely Constructed: Groupless Groupings in Gadsup'. *Oceania*, vol XXXV, no. 4. June 1965.

Watson, J. B. 'From Hunting to Horticulture in the New Guinea Highlands'. *Ethnology*, vol. IV, no. 3. July 1965.

Watson, J. B. 'The Significance of or Recent Ecological Change in the Central Highlands of New Guinea'. *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, vol. 74, no. 4. Dec. 1965.

Whiteman, J. 'Change and Tradition in an Abelam Village'. *Oceania*, vol. XXXVI, no. 2. Dec. 1965.

Antiquities

The Antiquities Ordinance 1953-1962 which provided for the protection of New Guinea antiquities, curios and articles of anthropological interest or scientific value was repealed and the *National Cultural Property (Preservation) Ordinance* 1965 came into operation on 24 March 1966. Under the provisions of the new Ordinance, the Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery are charged with ensuring that any property defined as national cultural property is protected and preserved. The Trustees are empowered to acquire compulsorily any article considered to fall within the definition of national cultural property, to proclaim cultural property, to declare artifacts or classes of property as prohibited exports and to declare articles exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance.

National cultural property from other countries may be declared prohibited imports into the Trust Territory if their export from the countries of origin have been prohibited. Any such property so illegally imported may be seized, without compensation, and returned to the appropriate authority. The Ordinance allows any common article manufactured for

commercial purposes to be declared exempt from the provisions of the Ordinance. The Trustees of the Public Museum and Art Gallery have delegated to district commissioners their power to issue permits to export national cultural property which is not required to be held in the Territory.

The discovery or reputed existence of objects such as caves, carvings or deposits of ancient pottery must be reported to the Trustees and they may not be exposed or otherwise interfered with, without written permission of the Trustees.

Museums, Parks, etc.

A public museum serving the interests of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea has been established in Port Moresby with a collection of artifacts representative of both Territories.

The development of parks and gardens in all townships is actively sponsored by the Administration; deserving of special mention are the botanical gardens at Lae which are under the control of the Department of Forests.

No special steps have been taken to preserve the flora of the Territory, but under the *Forestry Ordinance* 1936-1962 any trees or species or classes of trees can be declared to be reserved.

The preservation of fauna is provided for by the *Birds and Animals Protection Ordinance* 1922-1947 under which it is unlawful for any person to capture, destroy, buy, sell, deal in, export or remove from the Territory any fauna except under prescribed conditions.

PART IX. PUBLICATIONS

Copies of all laws affecting the Territory have been transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The National Library of Australia, Canberra, publishes *Australian National Bibliography*. There are four issues per month, including a monthly cumulation, and the whole is cumulated annually. It covers material received by the National Library under legal deposits provisions, including publications concerning the Territory. The National Library also publishes *Australian Public Affairs Infor-*

mation Service, issued monthly and cumulative annually; *Australian Government Publications*, *Current Australian Serials* and *Australian Books: a Select List*, all annual publications; and *Australian Films—A Catalogue of Scientific, Educational and Cultural Films* 1940-1958 with annual supplements. The Library also issues subject bibliographies from time to time. These publications are forwarded regularly to the United Nations library in New York and copies are sent on request to other libraries sponsored by the United Nations.

PART X. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Resolutions of the General Assembly regarding New Guinea, including resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2112 (XX), have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority. The measures which have been taken in order to implement these resolutions are described in the preceding Parts of this Report.

The Administering Authority wishes to reiterate, for the information of the Trusteeship Council, a statement made in the Australian Parliament on 31 March 1966 by the Minister for Territories when informing the House of Representatives that he had invited the Select Committee on Constitutional Development, appointed by the House of Assembly for Papua and New Guinea to come to Canberra for discussions with members of the Government. At that time the Minister said:

The Government has no desire to press constitutional changes upon the people of the Territory which they do not want or for which they think they are not ready: nor will the Government refuse to make changes, if there is strong and widespread support for change in the Territory. This is the Government's attitude to the possibility of changes affecting the House of Assembly which the Select Committee referred to in its report, and it applies also to possible changes in the form of executive government, i.e. in the arrangements for the Administration of the Territory to operate after the next elections for the House of Assembly.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council arising out of the examination of the Annual Report for 1964-65 have been noted and considered by the Administering Authority and the following information is furnished thereon.

I. GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council, recognising the importance at this time to the people of Papua and New Guinea of a balance being struck between what might be termed social and educational investment on the one hand, and economic or productive investment on the other, commends the Administering Authority on the present emphasis of programmes in these fields and on the general economic progress which it has promoted while conforming at the same time with political aspirations of the people of the Territory.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ORGANS AND THE EXTENSION OF THEIR POWERS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANS

The Trusteeship Council, recalling the Administering Authority's obligation to develop political institutions which will assist the people of the Territory to reach the goal of self-determination and recognising that such institutions must be supported by a population conscious of the responsibility of the choice which it will be called upon to make, awaits with interest the conclusions and recommendations which the Select Committee on Constitutional Development will make to the House of Assembly in August 1966. In this connection, the Council reaffirms the belief expressed at its thirty-second session that the next step in constitutional development is to bridge the gap between a fully representative parliament and a fully responsible government. The Council trusts that the Administering Authority will give urgent and positive consideration to all issues raised in the Select Committee's report when it becomes available.

The Council notes that the House of Assembly, the majority of which are elected on the basis of a universal franchise and from a common roll, has been a unifying force tending to draw the people together and has provided a means for free political expression. It welcomes the manner in which the House of Assembly has engaged itself in the many vital issues facing the Territory.

Recalling the views previously expressed by the Council and the observations of the 1965 Visiting Mission concerning the extension of the powers of the House of Assembly, the number and size of electorates, and the question of special and official seats in the House of Assembly, the Council recommends that serious consideration be given to the recommendations of the Select Committee on these issues.

The Council takes note of the call in the statement made by a member of the House of

Assembly to the thirty-third session of the Council for even closer unity between the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the non-self-governing Territory of Papua and of assurances offered by the representative of the Administering Authority that the two Territories had been administered as one and continued to be one country. The Council recognises the importance of a close affinity between the two Territories if they are eventually to reach self-government or independence as an entity rather than as separate countries. In this connexion, the Council is interested to learn that the Select Committee on Constitutional Development is considering recommending the adoption of a common flag and national anthem for the two Territories.

The Council notes the statement made to its thirty-third session by the Under-Secretary for Health of Papua and New Guinea that the system of Under-Secretaries, in his experience, has been worthwhile. The Council recalls its previous suggestion that the Select Committee review the present system of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and notes with interest the statement of the Minister for Territories of 21 April 1966 that it is intended that all possible means for making this system more effective should be taken.

The Administering Authority notes the Council's conclusions and refers to the statement of the Administering Authority, that if there is strong and widespread support for change in the Territory, it would not refuse to make constitutional changes. It reiterates its readiness to consider changes designed to make it possible for certain responsibilities of a ministerial character to be passed initially to a limited number of elected members and for changes in the functions of the Administrator's Council as a further step towards self-government. It is expected that the Select Committee on Constitutional Development will report to the House of Assembly this year on the question of increased participation by elected members in the executive government of the Territory.

The Administering Authority points out that the changes which the Select Committee recommended, and the House of Assembly supported, in the membership of the House of Assembly, were accepted by the Administering Authority in their entirety. The appropriate legislative amendments have been made and these changes will be effective for the elections in 1968.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

The Council welcomes the further increase of local government councils in the period under review and reiterates its previous recommendation that the system of local government councils be extended to cover the whole Territory as soon as possible. It notes with interest the establishment of multi-racial local government councils and trusts that the trend towards giving councils a multi-racial character will spread. The Council welcomes the statement of the Special Representative that, with the introduction of the Local Government Ordinance in January, 1966, provision has been made for wider powers and functions for local government councils and that their budgets are no longer subject to approval by the Administration. The Council recognises that it is the objective of the Administering Authority to further extend the functions and responsibilities of the local government councils and, in the interest of fostering local initiative, trusts that this objective will be pursued with urgency. The Council also urges the Administration to give the most earnest consideration to the recommendations made by annual conferences of local government councils.

The Council notes with satisfaction the inclusion in the local government system of the town of Goroka and expresses the hope that this first venture in bringing urban centres into the system will encourage a similar development in other urban areas.

The Administering Authority appreciates the comments of the Council on the further increase of local government councils and points out that more than 72 per cent of the population of the Territory are now residents of areas administered by local government councils. The policy of the Administering Authority is to assist in the establishment of local government councils wherever there is popular support for such councils, and to increase the scope of council functions wherever this is possible. With regard to the further development of local government in urban areas, the Administering Authority draws attention to the fact that a town manager who has the function of correlating all expenditure of a municipal type in the Port Moresby area, has been appointed.

DISTRICT AND TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS

Recalling its earlier recommendations that District Commissioners make fuller use of district advisory councils, the Council would urge that the views of the latter be given positive consideration.

The practice of the Administering Authority is to consult the district advisory councils regularly and on a wide range of matters so that the people may participate as fully as possible in local affairs. The views of advisory councils are given careful consideration in the making of decision on these matters.

PUBLIC SERVICE: TRAINING AND APPOINTMENT OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION

While acknowledging the efforts already made in this field in the recruitment of qualified indigenous officers for positions of greater responsibility, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority intensify its drive to promote qualified indigenous persons to more important positions in the Public Service. The Council commends the Administering Authority for the in-service training programmes it has established and for the forthcoming extension of the Administrative College.

In-service training courses for officers of the Public Service were increased in 1966. The special courses designed to assist local officers to obtain educational qualifications for promotion were taken a stage further with the introduction of the first year of a 2-year Diploma in Administration course. Seventeen men were enrolled in the course which is open to officers from the general administration, finance, personnel and district administration cadres.

Increased opportunities were given for local officers to obtain training and experience outside the Territory.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council, recalling that the principal proposal of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was that primary production be expanded, notes with gratification the figures supplied by the Special Representative illustrating that in the eighteen months since the publication of the World Bank's Report plantings and production by indigenous growers have increased by very significant percentages. The Council commends both the Administering Authority and the people of the Territory for their efforts in this field as well as for the remarkable results which they have obtained. The Council notes further that of the total estimated budget for 1965-66

of dollars Australian 102.34 million the Australian Government provided a grant of dollars Australian 62 million and that the remainder (dollars Australian 34.20 million and dollars Australian 6.14 million) is expected to be derived respectively from internal sources and locally raised loans.

The Council recognises the validity of the Administration's policy of working towards as great a degree of economic self-sufficiency for the Territory as is possible and is aware of the short-term problems, in the fields of wages and housing for example, which may be involved in carrying out such a policy. Nevertheless, the Council is in accord with the basic objective of the policy, that control of the vital sectors of the economy should be retained in the hands of the people of the Territory and that all roads to the political future be kept open.

The Council welcomes the establishment of a Development Bank as a means of stimulating development in the private sector of the economy by providing credit on more generous terms and conditions than would be available through normal banking channels. It expresses the hope that this Bank will be provided with sufficient capital and sufficiently flexible regulations to provide credit on a significant scale to indigenous growers and businessmen. The Council looks forward with interest to the results of the first year of operation of the new Bank.

The Council, recalling the view of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development concerning the need of the Territory for increased investment of foreign capital, welcomes the encouragement which such investment is receiving from the Administering Authority with the promise that this does not conflict with the interests of the indigenous population. The Council trusts that consideration will be given to ensuring that the population of the Territory will be given the opportunity to share directly in the holdings and profits of such investments.

The Council welcomes the acceptance of international assistance in the development of the Territory and it feels that the specialised agencies of the United Nations may be able to play an even greater role than at present and suggests that consideration be given to investigating other possible sources of international aid.

The Council notes with approval that during the period under review an economic adviser has been appointed and that an Economic Planning Committee has been set up. The Council suggests that Under-Secretaries may

well have an active role to play in such a committee. The Council considers in general that it is desirable that the Under-Secretaries, and the House of Assembly as a whole, play a most active part in the process of planning and promoting economic development.

The Administering Authority notes the commendation of the Council.

The Papua and New Guinea Development Bank has been set up with an initial capital of \$1,000,000 Australian. The Bank aims to encourage small scale agriculturalists and commercial and industrial undertakings, and is examining the most suitable means of providing credit for indigenous farmers and businessmen.

Ways to promote overseas investments in the Territory while safeguarding the long-term interests of the indigenous people have been examined by the Administering Authority and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly passed a Development Capital Guarantee Declaration which welcomes overseas capital and recognises its importance to the continued economic development of the Territory. The Administering Authority has announced that it aims to provide, in major enterprises financed and operated by overseas interest, opportunities for Territory participation either by the Administration on behalf of the people of the Territory or directly by the Territory people themselves.

A number of requests have already been made to the United Nations Development Programme for assistance, not only with education but also in the economic field. It is proposed that an appraisal mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visit the Territory early in 1967 to examine development since the 1963 Bank Mission's visit, and to identify areas where international assistance could beneficially be associated with development projects.

The Administrator's Council is the body which reviews the Territory budget and advises the Administrator on policy generally. Of the seven elected Members of the House of Assembly on the Administrator's Council four are Under-Secretaries. Under-Secretaries are also associated with the formation of plans and policy in the Departments to which they are appointed.

LAND

The Council, recalling that the conversion of land from group ownership to individual title has been facilitated by the introduction in 1964

of the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance and the Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance, approves of the advances which have been made in this field in the period under review and calls upon the Administering Authority to continue to seek solutions, in consultation with the House of Assembly and local government councils, to the problems of land tenure which will protect the rights of the indigenous inhabitants with respect to land and natural resources. In this connection, the Council notes with satisfaction that in all cases where adjudication is necessary, the demarcation committees are made up of indigenous people from the area concerned.

The Administering Authority has kept continuously under review problems of land tenure. A greatly increased number of adjudication areas have been declared and demarcation committees appointed for these areas. These demarcation committees, comprising indigenous people are chosen by the land owning groups; wherever possible committees work with local government councils. New legislation was introduced by the Administering Authority into the House of Assembly, and passed by that House to give greater protection to the rights of indigenous inhabitants in connection with use of customary land for prospecting and mining.

INDUSTRIES

The Council notes with satisfaction the coming into force of the Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance, that eleven industries now benefit from its provisions, and that other applications are under consideration. It expresses the hope that further steps will be taken to ensure that as great a proportion of the Territory's primary products as is feasible be processed within the Territory.

The Administering Authority has noted the Councils views.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council, noting the statement of the Special Representative that the Administration is aware of the problem of housing shortages and deficiencies which has grown with the rapid urban development in the Territory over the past few years and that

the Administering Authority has made special budgetary appropriation this year to expand the housing programme in the Territory, calls upon it to intensify its efforts to overcome this very real and apparently growing problem.

The Council, recognising that the Administering Authority has legislation outlawing racial discrimination in the Territory, calls upon it to continue its efforts to stamp out any discriminatory practices which may still exist.

In conformity with a recommendation of the 1963 World Bank Mission it was decided towards the end of 1965-1966 to seek the establishment by Territory legislation of an autonomous housing commission to take over responsibility for the housing of Administration staff and for urban housing programmes generally, including self-help housing schemes. It is envisaged that the Commission's capital requirements would be financed from repayable advances by the Administering Authority or from public borrowings.

The Administering Authority has taken note of the Council's comments on racial discrimination in the Territory and reiterates its policy that no persons should be treated differently from others purely on racial grounds.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Council commends the Administering Authority on the continued progress in raising the standard of public health. It welcomes the fact that the Administering Authority has provided it with the occasion to become more conversant with this subject by including among its advisers to the thirty-third session of the Council the Under-Secretary for Health of Papua and New Guinea.

The Administering Authority has noted the Council's commendation.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

The Trusteeship Council notes with gratification that the institutions of higher education recommended by the Commission on Higher Education and the World Bank Mission have now been established. It welcomes the fact that four members of the House of Assembly have been included on the University Council and

three members on the Council of the Institute of Higher Technical Education. The Council expresses the hope that courses offered by both the University and the Institute will be geared to meet the needs of New Guinea at this stage in its development. The Council assumes that with the setting up of these institutions of tertiary education, priority will now be accorded, in line with the recommendations of the Commission on Higher Education, to the expansion of the secondary school system.

The Council commends the Administering Authority for the extension work it is carrying out at the village level in the areas of adult education, social welfare, public health and agriculture.

The University of Papua and New Guinea commenced operations in 1966 with fifty-seven preliminary year students. The Institute of Higher Technical Education will take its first students in 1967. It is intended that courses offered by both institutions will meet the needs of the Territory at this stage of its development, and the content of courses is being designed with this end in mind. Emphasis is now being placed on expansion of secondary education and a new secondary teachers' college will commence operations in 1967 with an intake of fifty-four students rising to an annual intake of 140 students by 1970. Priority is being given to the development of the secondary education system.

Extension work at the village level in the areas of adult education, social welfare, public health and agriculture is being continued and expanded.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS

The Council notes with satisfaction that considerable and detailed information on the work of the United Nations is being made available to the people of the Territory both by the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and by the Administration. It welcomes the information that such key documents as the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement, and General Assembly Resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, have been translated into the major languages in use in the Territory and widely distributed.

The Administering Authority has noted the Council's comments.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council welcomes the active consideration being given by the House of Assembly to all aspects of the future of the people of the Trust Territory and, in particular, its initiative in setting up a Select Committee on Constitutional Development to consider the possibilities before the people. The Council is of the opinion that, drawing its membership from the House of Assembly and basing its conclusions on the opinions of the people expressed in interviews and meetings throughout the Territory, the Select Committee is playing a key role in the move toward self-determination. The Council notes from the Interim Report of the Committee that it intends drawing up a list of possible alternatives for the future, in considering how the alternatives may best be placed before the people and is concerned that the people be able to make an informed choice. The Council awaits with keen interest the findings of the Select Committee and the reaction of the House of Assembly, and trusts that the Administering Authority will give earnest and prompt consideration to the recommendations of the Committee and the House, guided by the provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, General Assembly Resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and General Assembly Resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

The Council has taken note in this regard both of the statement made before the Council

by a member of the House of Assembly, Mr Tei Abal, that the people of Papua and New Guinea were not ready for self-government at this stage nor did they wish to be hurried, and of the reaffirmation by the Australian Minister of State for Territories that his Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is self-determination and that the people are free to terminate their present status and assume independence if they so wish.

The Council draws to the attention of the Administering Authority the need to keep constantly before the people the choices for the future, including independence, open to them.

Aware that the Select Committee is considering measures designed to ensure further participation in the Executive by members of the House of Assembly, in particular through the passing of certain responsibilities of a Ministerial character to elected members and through changes in the constitution and functions of the Administrator's Council, the Council recalls the recommendation of its 1965 Visiting Mission that the working of these two institutions be reviewed and welcomes the affirmation by the Administering Authority that it stands ready to implement suggestions in this field.

The Council also takes note with approval of the Australian Government's statement that the differences in citizenship between Papuans and New Guineans would not lead to either having a preferred position over the other at the time of self-determination.

The Administering Authority notes the comments of the Council and advises that the question of changes in the constitutional arrangements for the Territory, which might be appropriate as the next step in constitutional development, will be examined in the light of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development which are adopted by the House of Assembly.

PART XI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The principal events and achievements of the year under review have been outlined in the preceding parts of the report. This part summarises some of the outstanding features of the year's activities in the economic, social and educational fields. A summary of developments in the political field is given in Chapter 9 of Part V.

Public expenditure amounted to \$60,309,259 of which \$3,671,284 were chargeable to the Loan Fund. Revenue increased from \$48,779,908 in 1964-65 to \$56,637,975 in 1965-66, of which \$38,179,213 were in the form of the direct grant from the Administering Authority. Internal revenue amounted to \$18,458,762 compared with \$14,906,460 in the previous year. In addition, Commonwealth Government Departments operating in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea spent a further \$27,000,000 of which \$16,700,000 were on capital works.

The estimated value of Territory trade was \$108,455,563. Exports of Territory produce were valued at \$37,430,812, an increase of \$193,814 over the previous year, while re-exports were valued at \$3,458,505 compared with \$2,857,790 for the previous year. Imports during the year were valued at \$67,566,246.

The value of timber products exported was \$3,669,537 and gold \$945,251.

Agricultural production by New Guineans continued to increase. During the year they produced approximately 6,657 tons of coffee, 29,610 tons of copra, and 4,131 tons of cacao beans.

Co-operative societies increased their capital by \$201,962 to \$1,222,804; membership increased by 6,484 to 74,047 during the year.

Expenditure on road and bridge construction and maintenance increased to \$6,589,297 and was supplemented by work carried out by Army construction units and the provision of roads required for timber logging operations.

At 31 March 1966 workers' associations were registered for Goroka, Lae, Madang, Rabaul, Wau-Bulolo (Timber Industry Workers), Wewak, the New Ireland and Western Highlands Districts as well as Territory-wide for the Public Service and Police. A local teachers association was registered as an industrial organisation during the year.

While expenditure on health services

increased to \$6,118,632, expenditure on building works and services associated with the health service rose to \$720,333. Health expenditure by missions from their own funds amounted to \$640,445. Expenditure of local government councils during the period 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966 was \$147,833.

The number of classes in English operating during the year as part of the campaign to eradicate illiteracy and develop a common language was 108 with an approximate enrolment of 3,000.

Activities to promote the advancement of women continued and at 30 June 1966 there were 315 women's clubs in operation. Since the first residential adult education classes for married couples were held in 1961, over 2,478 persons have participated in eighty-three courses held at over twenty-five centres.

During 1965-66 the number of Administration schools increased from 326 to 348 and the number of pupils enrolled from 46,208 to 49,840, while recognised mission schools decreased from 1,036 to 1,029 and enrolments increased from 91,380 to 96,985. Expenditure by the Administration on education services (excluding the maintenance of buildings) rose from \$8,798,000 to \$9,807,000. Financial aid provided for mission schools increased from \$932,000 to \$1,144,000, and expenditure by missions from their own funds rose from approximately \$2,078,000 to \$2,134,000.

The University of Papua and New Guinea Ordinance, and the Institute of Higher Education Ordinance, both passed in 1965, established an Interim Council for the University and a council for the Institute. The University began operations during the year and the Institute will begin operating in 1967.

Emphasis continues to be placed on recruiting and training indigenous teachers. Special courses are held at appropriate times to introduce new teaching methods and techniques and to improve practice in particular areas.

The opportunities available to senior indigenous officers selected for training as supervisory teachers, headmasters of major primary schools and assistant district inspectors were increased this year. During the year, indigenous teachers undertook teaching duties, inspected schools or attended courses under travelling scholarships in Fiji, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION

The *Statistics Ordinance* 1950 provides for the appointment of a statistician and for the collection and compilation of statistics of the Territory as prescribed by regulations. Regulations (No. 11 of 1951) made under the Ordinance were published in Gazette No. 31 of 25 May 1951. A Bureau of Statistics is included in the Organisation of the Department of the Administrator and under the direction of the statistician is responsible for the general statistics and statistical co-ordination. Separate statistics are compiled for the Territory of New Guinea and where relevant are included in the following appendices.

The notification of births, deaths and marriages of members of the non-indigenous population is required under the *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance* 1935–1958.

A continuing census of the indigenous people in areas under Administration control is undertaken by the Department of District Administration. Officers of that Department visit individual villages and record vital statistics on a family group basis, including details of age, sex, relationships, births and deaths, migration and absentees from villages. This information is entered in village books, which are retained in the village, and is revised periodically during census patrols. It is also entered in a village population register which is maintained at each district headquarters. Figures of the enumerated and estimated population at 30 June 1966 are given in Appendix I of this Report.

The *Census Ordinance* 1947 provided for the taking of a census of the non-indigenous population of the Territory by the Commonwealth Statistician in conjunction with the census of the Commonwealth of Australia. Censuses were taken under this ordinance at 30 June 1947, 1954, and 1961.

The *Census (Papua and New Guinea) Ordinance* 1966 provided for the taking of censuses of both indigenous and non-indigenous populations and the first census under this ordinance was carried out in June–July 1966. A description of the census is included in Part I, Chapter 2 and some preliminary population data are included in Appendix 1.

Provision is made in the *Local Government Ordinance* 1963 for local government councils to undertake the collection of census and other statistics. The collection of statistical data to supply administrative requirements in fields such as education, forestry, health, labour, mining and trade, is authorised under various ordinances, and collected by the relevant departments.

Statistical publications issued during the year comprised bulletins dealing with Oversea Trade (annual and quarterly), Migration (quarterly), Motor Vehicle Registrations (annual and quarterly), Motor Vehicles on Register (annual), Production in Rural Industries (annual), Production in Secondary Industries (annual), Summary of Statistics (quarterly), Imports Cleared for Home Consumption (annual), Transport and Communications (annual), Finance–Taxation (annual) and Workers' Compensation (annual).

CONVERSION TABLE

Relationship between English units with their metric equivalents:

LENGTH:

	1 inch	=	2.540 centimetres
12 inches	= 1 foot	=	.3048 metres
3 feet	= 1 yard	=	.9144 metres
1,760 yards	= 1 mile	=	1.609 kilometres

AREA:

	1 square foot	=	.0929 square metres
9 square feet	= 1 square yard	=	.8361 square metres
4,840 square yards	= 1 acre	=	.4047 hectares
640 acres	= 1 square mile	=	2.590 square kilometres

VOLUME:

1 cubic foot	=	.0283 cubic metres
1 square foot by 1 inch thick	=	1 super foot (timber)

CAPACITY:

	1 pint	=	.5682 litres
8 pints	= 1 imperial gallon	=	4.546 litres

WEIGHT:

	1 ounce troy (oz)	=	31.10 grammes
	1 ounce avoirdupois (oz)	=	28.35 grammes
16 oz avoirdupois	= 1 pound (lb)	=	.4536 kilogrammes
100 lb	= 1 cental	=	45.36 kilogrammes
112 lb	= 1 hundredweight (cwt)	=	50.80 kilogrammes
2,000 lb	= 1 short ton	=	.9072 tonnes
20 cwt	= 1 ton (long ton)	=	1.016 tonnes

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

APPENDIX I. POPULATION

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Indigenous Population—					
Enumerated	1,421,090	1,477,717	1,505,586	1,547,210	1,591,329
Estimated	48,230	22,940	16,570	11,310	9,485
Total	1,469,320	1,500,657	1,522,156	1,558,520	1,600,814
Estimated non-indigenous population(a) .. (Tables 1 and 2, pages 190 and 191)	15,848	15,728	16,938	17,446	20,265

(a) Revised figure.

APPENDIX II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Total Public Service Staff in New Guinea .. (Table 1, page 194)	2,283	2,525	2,983	4,928	8,367
Indigenous village officials and councillors .. (Table 9, page 266)	12,707	11,932	10,569	10,191	7,761
Local Government Councils—					
Number of councils	38	50	55	72	78
Number of councillors	1,164	1,518	1,670	2,089	2,394
Population in council areas (Table 10, page 267)	357,534	512,119	635,530	879,918	1,079,419
Department of District Administration—					
Number of patrols	562	703	638	605	626
Number of patrol days (Table 5, page 265)	12,340	14,089	12,396	10,931	10,064
	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles	Square miles
Unrestricted areas	84,944	88,892	89,298	92,033	92,033
Restricted areas	8,056	4,108	3,702	967	967

APPENDIX III. JUSTICE

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Supreme Court—					
Number charged	225	205	253	206	255
Number convicted	169	158	196	125	187
Number discharged	24	43	32	28	44
Number nolle prosequi entered	32	4	25	53	24
(Table 1, page 285)					
District Courts—					
Asians and mixed race—					
Charged	28	51	15	35	188
Convicted	26	43	15	31	157
Referred to Supreme Court	2	1	..	..	..
Europeans—					
Charged	113	194	88	89	328
Convicted	87	161	71	76	282
Referred to Supreme Court	5	2	..	2	1
Indigenes—					
Charged	1,071	2,106	1,917	2,165	7,497
Convicted	692	1,795	1,682	1,952	6,392
Referred to Supreme Court	222	151	68	139	152
(Table 2, page 287)					
Courts for Native Affairs (a)—					
Persons tried	14,982	12,289	11,519	12,016	..
Persons convicted	14,362	11,369	11,090	11,579	..
Local Courts (a)—					
Persons tried .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,399
Persons convicted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,134
(Table 3, page 289)					

(a) Courts for Native Affairs were replaced by Local Courts during the year when the *Local Courts Ordinance* 1963 came into operation.

APPENDIX IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue from within the Territory	8,387,052	9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762
Grant by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia	20,228,732	24,272,302	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213
Total Expenditure	29,196,656	34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund	580,872	1,042,950	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284
Expenditure from Revenue	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975
(Table 1, page 290)					

APPENDIX VII. COMMERCE AND TRADE

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)	\$(a)
Imports	32,156,980	35,651,628	43,118,812	54,112,594	67,566,246
Exports	25,562,652	29,609,962	33,714,132	40,094,788	40,889,317
Total trade (Table 1, page 299)	57,719,632	65,261,590	76,832,944	94,207,382	108,455,563
Number of local companies ..	..	..	754	822	997
Nominal capital of local companies .. .. .	..	..	(a) \$227,098,022	(a) \$238,605,972	(a) \$254,817,772
Number of foreign companies ..	..	..	163	174	204
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	(b) £189,581,050	(b) £189,731,050	(b) £177,732,050
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	(c) \$622,000	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada .. .. .	..	..	(d) \$3,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America ..	..	..	(e) \$412,127,000	(e) \$412,126,000	(e) \$437,227,000
Netherlands .. .. .	..	..	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia .. .. .	..	..	(a) \$679,759,152	(a) \$701,479,152	(a) \$725,309,152
Table 8, page 303)					

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars. (e) United States of America dollars. (f) Netherlands guilders.

APPENDIX VIII. AGRICULTURE

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Land Tenure—					
Unalienated land (acres)	58,051,298	58,051,298	57,447,762	57,457,287	57,420,904
Land alienated (acres)	1,468,702	1,468,702	1,534,638	1,525,113	1,561,496
(Table 1, page 306)					
Land Leases—					
Number of leases	4,961	5,322	5,768	6,613	7,402
Area of leases (acres)	383,057	367,919	380,934	393,604	407,957
(Table 2, page 307)					

APPENDIX XI. FORESTS

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Silviculture operations—					
Plantation area improved or regenerated	1,331	1,550	1,730	2,330	2,660
Area of plantation established (Table 2, page 310)	8,428	9,554	10,914	12,360	14,072
Areas under exploitation (Table 3, page 311)	446,632	372,286	503,675	530,143	602,510
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Timber harvested (Table 4, page 311)	58,929,218	65,415,480	76,220,619	89,743,107	109,819,999
Sawn timber produced (Table 6, page 312)	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980	27,101,535

APPENDIX XII. MINERAL RESERVES

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Mineral areas held .. Acres .. (Table 1, page 312)	11,216	11,260	11,339	12,246	10,590
Number of Mines (Table 2, page 312)	300	330	358	380	399
Number of workers in mining industry .. (Table 7, page 313)	3,819	3,606	3,508	3,629	3,915
Value of minerals produced .. \$ (Table 3, page 313)	1,340,436	1,333,574	1,349,678	1,076,172	945,251

APPENDIX XIV. CO-OPERATIVES

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of primary societies	119	137	150	154	156
Total turnover \$ (Table 1, page 315)	1,282,738	1,349,156	1,482,972	2,487,576	3,405,686
Number of secondary societies	6	6	7	7	7
Total turnover \$ (Table 4, page 316)	651,408	735,610	660,248	673,444	616,685

APPENDIX XV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of total articles handled (Table 1, page 317)	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458	18,269,756
Number of telephone instruments connected ..	3,454	3,797	4,102	4,729	5,397
Number of subscribers (Table 3, page 317)	2,202	2,484	2,702	2,907	3,267
Number of telegraph stations	278	346	508	577	657
Number of telegraph messages handled .. (Table 5, page 318)	683,271	766,796	962,969	1,051,733	1,123,653
Number of aerodromes (Table 9, page 321)	171	181	194	214	230
Mileage of vehicular roads (Table 14, page 325)	4,805	5,281	5,577	5,747	6,427
Total number of assessed vessels entered and cleared	371	333	356	368	425
Tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared (Table 10, page 323)	665,995	681,343	876,281	989,336	1,085,000
Tonnage of oversea cargo handled	331,829	355,759	398,323	481,726	559,207
Tonnage of inter-Territory cargo handled .. (Table 12, page 324)	17,599	21,274	17,629	23,831	32,357
Number of motor vehicle and motor-cycle registrations (Table 15, page 325)	5,802	6,238	7,058	8,152	9,442
Number of licences to drive motor vehicles and ride motor cycles (Table 16, page 325)	9,865	10,262	11,589	12,888	13,820

APPENDIX XVII. LABOUR

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of indigenous employees	49,263	51,243	55,122	62,519	61,674
Number of Administration indigenous employees	9,807	12,744	14,492	18,215	17,568
Number of indigenous agreement employees ..	21,568	20,576	18,197	18,814	17,063
Number of indigenous casual workers in private employment (Table 1, page 328)	18,621	19,649	23,344	26,427	27,884
Number of indigenous females employed .. (Table 2, page 329)	798	920	1,083	1,358	1,555
Number of deaths due to occupational disease(a) (Table 7, page 340)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by employers .. (Table 8, page 340)	1	2	2	2	Nil
Number of prosecutions for breaches of Native Employment Ordinance by workers .. (Table 9, page 340)	4	11	1	Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under Native Labour Ordinance	103	(b) Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of breaches of indigenous employees' agreements under Native Employment Ordinance (Table 10, page 340)	240	773	562	469	550

(a) Relates only to deaths arising from employment, whereas figures in previous years included deaths of workers from all causes.
(b) The Native Labour Ordinance was repealed by the Native Employment Ordinance which came into operation in October 1960.

APPENDIX XIX. PUBLIC HEALTH

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of health services personnel(a) .. (Table 1, page 346)	3,716	3,883	4,469	4,235	4,497
Number of hospitals and clinics (Table 3, page 349)	1,841	2,080	1,931	1,973	3,198
Number of in-patients treated in Administra- tion hospitals of which were fatal (Table 8, page 353)	78,715 1,944	85,319 2,280	83,968 1,985	73,529 1,922	84,721 2,016
Value of medical aid to missions .. \$	363,360	314,334	204,536	235,470	225,978
Total expenditure on health .. \$ (Table 17, page 362)	4,923,526	5,472,306	6,612,500	6,127,740	7,626,243

(a) Excludes non-medical personnel.

APPENDIX XXI. PENAL ORGANISATION

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Total number of persons committed to cor- rective institutions (Table 1, page 363)	11,335	10,776	9,467	12,185	12,218

APPENDIX XXII. EDUCATION

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of Administration schools	284	294	316	326	348
Number of Administration teachers	886	980	1,194	1,374	1,552
Number of Administration pupils	26,593	30,139	37,932	46,208	49,840
Number of Mission schools	2,621	2,697	2,557	2,234	2,051
Number of Mission teachers	3,441	3,538	4,582	4,383	4,419
Number of Mission pupils (Table 1, page 365)	120,882	130,829	134,492	131,866	131,701

APPENDIX XXV. RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Number of non-indigenous missionaries ..	1,733	1,851	1,867	2,153	2,354
Estimated number of adherents (Table 1, page 390)	772,294	941,770	978,605	1,007,513	1,095,375
Expenditure on health \$	934,720	568,090	746,038	724,174	1,062,000
Expenditure on education \$ (Table 3, page 392)	1,668,466	1,935,738	2,170,000	3,010,000	3,278,000

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1966

District and Sub-district	Enumerated									Esti- mated (a)	Grand Total
	Children			Adults			Persons				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Eastern Highlands—											
Goroka	25,324	23,727	49,051	37,353	34,206	71,559	62,677	57,933	120,610	..	120,610
Chimbu	23,453	23,136	46,589	44,937	38,778	83,715	68,390	61,914	130,304	..	130,304
Kainantu	12,293	11,671	23,964	14,078	14,699	28,777	26,371	26,370	52,741	901	53,642
Okapa	10,058	9,301	19,359	12,064	8,993	21,057	22,122	18,294	40,416	..	40,416
Gumine	6,860	6,597	13,457	12,631	10,206	22,837	19,491	16,803	36,294	..	36,294
Total ..	77,988	74,432	152,420	121,063	106,882	227,945	199,051	181,314	380,365	901	381,266
Western Highlands—											
Mount Hagen ..	28,717	26,703	55,420	35,205	31,864	67,069	63,922	58,567	122,489	..	122,489
Wabag	17,987	17,308	35,295	27,681	23,848	51,529	45,668	41,156	86,824	..	86,824
Minj	6,219	5,676	11,895	11,073	9,817	20,890	17,292	15,493	32,785	..	32,785
Lagaip	13,916	13,272	27,188	15,268	15,008	30,276	29,184	28,280	57,464	2,320	59,784
Total ..	66,839	62,959	129,798	89,227	80,537	169,764	156,066	143,496	299,562	2,320	301,882
Sepik—											
Wewak	7,631	7,099	14,730	8,845	8,520	17,365	16,476	15,619	32,095	..	32,095
Aitape	3,405	3,107	6,512	4,196	3,537	7,733	7,601	6,644	14,245	..	14,245
Maprik	17,792	17,166	34,958	27,748	23,551	51,299	45,540	40,717	86,257	..	86,257
Angoram	8,031	7,224	15,255	10,428	8,606	19,034	18,459	15,830	34,289	600	34,889
Lumi	8,952	8,532	17,484	14,037	11,662	25,699	22,989	20,194	43,183	50	43,233
Ambunti	4,765	4,658	9,423	6,313	5,842	12,155	11,078	10,500	21,578	2,500	24,078
Amanab	3,651	2,932	6,583	3,528	4,267	7,795	7,179	7,199	14,378	400	14,778
Telefomin	2,580	2,286	4,866	4,100	3,341	7,441	6,680	5,627	12,307	815	13,122
Vanimo	1,180	1,202	2,382	1,643	1,371	3,014	2,823	2,573	5,396	..	5,396
Total ..	57,987	54,206	112,193	80,838	70,697	151,535	138,825	124,903	263,728	4,365	268,093
Madang—											
Madang(b) ..	22,920	20,853	43,773	32,324	26,952	59,276	55,244	47,805	103,049	500	103,549
Bogia	6,695	6,282	12,977	10,299	8,095	18,394	16,994	14,377	31,371	..	31,371
Saidor	4,123	3,782	7,905	6,031	5,168	11,199	10,154	8,950	19,104	200	19,304
Total ..	33,738	30,917	64,655	48,654	40,215	88,869	82,392	71,132	153,524	700	154,224
Morobe—											
Lae	12,446	11,821	24,267	18,026	17,040	35,066	30,472	28,861	59,333	..	59,333
Wau	5,677	4,987	10,664	6,170	5,779	11,949	11,847	10,766	22,613	..	22,613
Finschhafen ..	16,681	15,968	32,649	24,510	23,893	48,403	41,191	39,861	81,052	..	81,052
Mumeng	3,487	3,343	6,830	5,205	5,194	10,399	8,692	8,537	17,229	449	17,678
Menyamyia ..	4,879	4,405	9,284	5,630	5,577	11,207	10,509	9,982	20,491	250	20,741
Kaiapit	3,910	3,771	7,681	5,519	4,938	10,457	9,429	8,709	18,138	..	18,138
Total ..	47,080	44,295	91,375	65,060	62,421	127,481	112,140	106,716	218,856	699	219,555
New Britain—											
Rabaul	12,106	10,996	23,102	11,640	9,981	21,621	23,746	20,977	44,723	..	44,723
Kokopo	8,534	7,871	16,405	8,633	7,418	16,051	17,167	15,289	32,456	..	32,456
Talasea	9,380	8,886	18,266	10,458	9,220	19,678	19,838	18,106	37,944	..	37,944
Gasmata	6,242	6,045	12,287	8,641	7,495	16,136	14,883	13,540	28,423	..	28,423
Total ..	36,262	33,798	70,060	39,372	34,114	73,486	75,634	67,912	143,546	..	143,546
New Ireland—											
Kavieng	5,888	5,173	11,061	8,415	6,820	15,235	14,303	11,993	26,296	..	26,296
Namatanai ..	3,619	3,359	6,978	5,393	4,430	9,823	9,012	7,789	16,801	..	16,801
Total ..	9,507	8,532	18,039	13,808	11,250	25,058	23,315	19,782	43,097	..	43,097

1. ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

District and Sub-district	Enumerated									Esti- mated (a)	Grand Total
	Children			Adults			Persons				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Bougainville—											
Buka	6,692	6,266	12,958	7,530	6,772	14,302	14,222	13,038	27,260	..	27,260
Buin	5,320	4,901	10,221	6,906	5,754	12,660	12,226	10,655	22,881	500	23,381
Kieta	4,266	4,007	8,273	4,845	4,367	9,212	9,111	8,374	17,485	..	17,485
Total ..	16,278	15,174	31,452	19,281	16,893	36,174	35,559	32,067	67,626	500	68,126
Manus	5,196	4,959	10,155	5,794	5,076	10,870	10,990	10,035	21,025	..	21,025
Grand Total ..	350,875	329,272	680,147	483,097	428,085	911,182	833,972	757,357	1,591,329	9,485	1,600,814

(a) Estimated (uncounted) population figures vary considerably from year to year as the census is extended and new information becomes available. (b) Separate figures for the two new Sub-districts created on the division of the former Madang Central Sub-district at 30 May 1966 are not yet available.

2. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 1966—ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND NON-VILLAGE RURAL AREAS(a)

District				Males	Females	Persons
Eastern Highlands .. ..	..	..	..	1,320	1,041	2,361
Western Highlands .. ..	..	..	..	973	784	1,757
Sepik .. ..	..	..	..	1,309	672	1,981
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	1,202	842	2,044
Morobe .. ..	..	..	..	2,694	2,014	4,708
New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	2,987	2,384	5,371
New Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	524	352	876
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	465	263	728
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	245	194	439
Total .. ..	..	..	..	11,719	8,546	20,265

(a) This table is based on the preliminary field count of the 1966 census and figures shown are subject to revision.

3. INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: MIGRATION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars	Arrivals			Departures		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(A) Overseas Migration						
By Race						
Indigenous	141	29	170	117	25	142
Non-Indigenous(a)	8,448	5,671	14,119	8,286	5,422	13,708
Total	8,589	5,700	14,289	8,403	5,447	13,850
By Nationality						
British	7,461	5,122	12,583	7,441	4,937	12,378
Australian Protected	171	48	219	125	52	177
British Protected	104	62	166	97	50	147
Austrian	21	5	26	11	2	13
Chinese	16	22	38	20	7	27
Danish	5	2	7	3	1	4
Dutch	106	59	165	81	44	125
Filipino	8	4	12	7	4	11
French	30	21	51	25	17	42
German	136	73	209	99	59	158
Greek	1	1	2	..	..	..
Indonesian	5	3	8	14	3	17
Italian	4	..	4	23	4	27
Japanese	99	3	102	74	..	74
Swiss	13	4	17	10	1	11
United States American	329	251	580	338	252	590
Yugoslav	6	2	8	..	..	..
Other and Undefined	74	18	92	35	14	49
Total	8,589	5,700	14,289	8,403	5,447	13,850

(B) Inter-Territory Migration						
From Papua (non-indigenous)	13,929	4,177	18,106	..	..	..
To Papua (non-indigenous) .. .. .	..	..	..	12,640	4,025	16,665

(a) A detailed breakdown by race is no longer available.

4. NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION: REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Sex	Live births	Deaths		Marriages
		Total	Infant deaths(a)	
Male	303	54	7	..
Female	270	24	2	..
Total	573	78	9	150

(a) Deaths of children under one year of age.

5. POPULATION RESIDING IN THE MAJOR TOWNS OF THE TERRITORY AT CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966(a)

Town	Population								
	Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Aitape	306	211	517	16	7	23	322	218	540
Angoram	1,005	758	1,763	40	19	59	1,045	777	1,822
Bogia	357	246	603	20	14	34	377	260	637
Bulolo	1,865	380	2,245	263	217	480	2,128	597	2,725
Goroka	2,676	1,201	3,877	524	417	941	3,200	1,618	4,818
Kainantu	726	352	1,078	71	46	117	797	398	1,195
Kavieng	1,184	524	1,708	250	185	435	1,434	709	2,143
Kerowagi	293	190	483	13	10	23	306	200	506
Kieta	476	162	638	77	33	110	553	195	748
Kundiawa	847	614	1,461	67	59	126	914	673	1,587
Kokopo	345	83	428	57	52	109	402	135	537
Lae	8,925	4,396	13,321	1,721	1,321	3,042	10,646	5,717	16,365
Laiagam	334	178	512	10	3	13	344	181	525
Lorengau(b)	1,316	735	2,096	194	156	350	1,555	891	2,446
Madang	5,162	2,260	7,422	850	573	1,423	6,012	2,833	8,845
Maprik	426	321	747	21	14	35	447	335	782
Minj	432	180	612	30	23	53	462	203	665
Mount Hagen	1,925	840	2,765	324	225	549	2,249	1,065	3,314
Rabaul(c)	5,383	1,564	6,947	2,020	1,622	3,642	7,403	3,186	10,589
Sohano	505	295	800	47	30	77	552	325	877
Vanimu	277	190	467	26	13	39	303	203	506
Vunapope	494	500	994	64	88	152	558	588	1,146
Wabag	334	180	514	24	21	45	358	201	559
Wau	589	301	890	100	82	182	689	383	1,072
Wewak	4,870	3,069	7,939	608	286	894	5,478	3,355	8,833
TOTAL	41,097	19,730	60,827	7,437	5,516	12,953	48,534	25,246	73,780

(a) Preliminary field count, subject to revision. (b) Includes Lombrum. (c) Includes oversea shipping in harbour.

APPENDIX II

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966

Explanatory Notes

(A) First, Second and Third Division positions are occupied by local and overseas staff. Those positions occupied by local officers and employees are shown by the symbol (L). Other symbols used are:

(MR) to indicate positions occupied by persons of mixed race; and

(PT) to indicate positions occupied on a part time basis.

(B) 'Headquarters' staff includes cadets and trainees undergoing full-time tuition in Australia.

(C) 'Unattached Officers' include:

(1) officers and employees who are surplus to establishment;

(2) officers who are on extended sick leave or leave without pay; and

(3) temporary employees classified at a lower level than the positions which they are deemed to be occupying (e.g., temporary Clerical Assistants, Third Division, may be held against positions of Clerk, Second Division. In such cases they are shown as 'unattached' Clerical Assistants).

(D) 'Uncreated Positions' include:

(1) positions which no longer exist on the departmental establishment as a result of changes in the organisation but the occupants of which have not yet been transferred to new positions and remain as unattached officers; and

(2) positions occupied by persons of mixed race temporarily employed under a special determination who have not yet been absorbed into created positions.

(E) The salary scales quoted for positions occupied by overseas officers are regulation rates and include the following Basic Wage adjustments where applicable.

Second and Third Divisions (Basic wage adjustments)—

						per annum
						\$
Adult male officers and married minors (male)	..	..	..	..	..	370
Male officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	334
Male officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	276
Male officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	222
Male officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	184
Adult female officers	..	..	..	..	..	276
Female officers aged 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	266
Female officers aged 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	240
Female officers aged 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	204
Female officers under 18 years	..	..	..	..	..	184

In addition the following allowances are paid.

(1) *Overseas Allowance* (per annum). This allowance is paid only to officers of the First, Second, and Third Divisions born, or deemed to have been born, outside the Territory:

	Married male officers	Unmarried officers 18 years of age or over
	\$	\$
Less than five years' service	860	500
Five years' but less than seven years' service	910	550
Seven years' service and over	960	600

(Unmarried officers under 18 years of age are paid Territorial Allowance at the rate of \$250 per annum)

(2) *Child Allowance* (per annum). \$104 for the first child and \$130 for each other child under the age of 16 years. Every officer in receipt of adult male salary rates contributes \$52 per annum towards the cost of child allowance.

(F) Wherever a position may be occupied by either a male or a female the female standard salary is \$308 per annum less than the rate shown.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the House of Assembly														
First Division—														
Clerk of the House	6,992–7,278	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Deputy Clerk of the House	5,270–5,558	2,100–2,280	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Committees	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Parliamentary Officer	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Parliamentary Officer	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Staff and Accounts)	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serjeant-at-Arms and Assistant Clerk of Committees	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Interpreter	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Chief Interpreter	5,060–5,352	1,920–2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Interpreter	4,768–5,060	1,860	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Interpreter	4,250–4,768	1,656–1,800	7	6(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	1(L)	7(L)
Editor of Debates	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Editor of Debates	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Reporter..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Principal Attendant and Guide	..	960–1,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Attendant	..	720–1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) Parliamentary	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typist/Switchboard Operator	..	360– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	360– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Special Positions—														
Second Division—														
Secretary (Public Accounts Committee)	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Executive Officer (Select Committee)	3,308–5,730	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			27	14(9L)	7(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14(9L)	7(1L)	21(10L)

[illegible]

Relations—											
Second Division—											
Assistant Secretary	..	..	7,098–7,368	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Executive Officer	..	..	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
Executive Officer (Special Committee)											
Clerk	..	..	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Third Division—											
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	..	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Archives Section—											
Second Division—											
Chief Archivist	..	..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archivist, Grade 2	..	..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Records Clerk	..	..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—											
Clerical Assistant	..	..	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Typist (Female)	..	..	1,662–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	2,178–2,292	440– 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)
Civil Defence—											
Second Division—											
Controller (Civil Defence)	..	..	7,098–7,388	2,640–2,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—											
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	..	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Personal Staff—											
Second Division—											
Official Secretary	..	..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—											
Steno-Secretary (Female) Grade 2	..	..	2,344–2,722	920–1,040	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Bureau of Statistics—											
Second Division											
Statistician	..	..	6,518–6,808	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Statistician	..	..	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Principal Research Officer	..	..	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Compiler	..	..	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	4	3	..	..	..	3	3
Senior Research Officer	..	..	4,250–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Research Officer, Grade 2	..	..	3,258–3,754	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compiler	..	..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	3	1	1	..	..	1	2
Clerk	..	..	3,258–3,754	1,464–1,608	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Clerk	..	..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk	..	..	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	7	4	4	..	..	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

[illegible]

Project Planning Team—
Third Division—

Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
			140	55(15L)	31(1L)	..	..	..	..	55(15L)	31(1L)	86(16L)

Department of the Public Service Commissioner

Second Division—	\$	\$											
Senior Public Service Inspector ..	7,388–7,678	2,880–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Public Service Inspector ..	6,680–7,180	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Public Service Inspector ..	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Public Service Inspector ..	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Chairman Promotion and Appeals Board ..	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Psychologist, Class 3 ..	5,770–6,430	2,100–2,280	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Chairman Interviewing Committee	5,644–7,388	2,100–2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Public Service Inspector	5,644–5,936	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Assistant Public Service Inspector	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
Officer-in-charge Recruitment ..	5,352–5,644	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Investigator ..	5,060–5,352	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Psychologist, Class 2 ..	4,920–5,550	1,860–2,040	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Staff and Industrial Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Methods Officer ..	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 3 ..	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Officer ..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Investigator ..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk ..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Methods Officer ..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Welfare and Amenities Officer ..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Establishments Officer..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Clerk ..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Assistant, Methods Officer ..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Clerk ..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5
Clerk ..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk ..	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Clerk ..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	9	6(3L)	4	..	..	..	..	6(3L)	4	10(3L)	10(3L)
Third Division—													
Typist-in-charge (Female), Grade 1	2,344	840	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	..	800– 920	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	932–2,178	440– 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440– 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
Messenger ..	..	440– 760	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	3(L)
Typist ..	972–1,834	360– 600	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Typist ..	..	360– 600	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the Public Service Commissioner—continued														
Administrative College— Second Division—	\$	\$												
Principal	6,518-6,808	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Lecturer	6,500-7,600	2,340-2,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	4,800-6,340	2,100-2,280	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	7
Officer-in-charge (Administration Training)	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Officer-in-charge (Development Training)	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor	5,060-5,352	2,100-2,280	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tutor	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Tutor	5,060-5,352	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Training Officer.. .. .	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registrar	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tutor	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5
Senior Training Officer.. .. .	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 3	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libraries Officer	4,250-4,498	1,464-1,608	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Training Officer, Grade 2 (Female)	3,352-3,848	1,304-1,448	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Training Officer, Grade 1	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerk	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
House Manager	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Training Officer .. .. .	..	1,080-1,240	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Training Officer, Grade 4	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Third Division—														
Instructress	2,430-2,772	920-1,080	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Instructress	2,174-2,430	800- 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist-in-charge, Grade 1 (Female)	2,344	840	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook, Grade 2	2,178-2,292	800- 880	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1 (Female)	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of the Treasury—continued													
Third Division—													
Chief Fire Officer	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1								1	
Manager (Hostels)	3,458-3,714	1,464-1,416	1	1								1	
Station Officer	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	6					3		1		6	
Accounting Machinist-in-charge, Grade 2	2,488	880	1				1						1
Typist-in-Charge	2,344	840	1		1								1
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1		1								1
Mess Supervisor, Grade 2		960-1,000	1			1(L)						1(L)	
Clerical Assistant	2,462-2,548	920-1,040	1										
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	800- 928	3	2(L)									
Mess Supervisor	2,292-2,406	840- 920	5		5								
Clerical Assistant	2,178-2,292	440- 760	16				9		7				16
Accounting Machinist, Grade 3	2,230	760	5				3		2				5
Overseer (native labour)	2,150-2,320	480- 760	9			3(2MR)		2(1MR)				5(3MR)	
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,088	720	16				10		6				16
Typist (female)	972-1,834	360- 600	9			7(1L) (1MR) (1PT)			2				3
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	972-1,834	360- 600	5										
Housekeeper, Grade 2 (female)	1,748-1,862	600- 680	1										
Housekeeper, Grade 1 (female)	1,634	420- 600	1										
Clerical Assistant	932-2,178	440- 760	21	6(L)	2(1L)	5(1MR) (2L)	2(L)	7(5L)	2(PT)	1MR	1MR	19(12L) (2MR)	7(4L) (1MR)
Clerical Assistant (Female)	850-1,776	360- 600	2		2								2
Overseer		480- 760	10			6(L)		4(L)				10(L)	
Clerical Assistant		440- 760	33	20(L)		10(L)		15(L)				45(L)	
Messenger		440- 760	9			5(L)		3(L)				8(L)	
Gardener		440- 760	23			12(L)		6(L)				18(L)	
Driver		440- 760	8			3(L)		2(L)				5(L)	
Storeman		440- 760	1					1(L)				1(L)	
Steward		440- 760	40			40(L)						40(L)	
Cook		440- 760	19			19(L)						19(L)	

<i>Uncreated positions—</i>														
Assistant District Officer, Grade 2	5,570–5,970	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer Currency (Currency Conversion)	4,220–4,820	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Chief of Division	5,216–5,606	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Curator	2,514–3,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)
Supervisor (third division)	2,150–2,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	3
<i>Taxation—</i>														
<i>First Division—</i>														
Chief Collector	7,888	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Assistant Collector	5,644–5,936	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Assessor	5,644–5,936	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 5	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4
Business Investigator	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 3	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Senior Clerk	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assessor, Grade 2	3,754–4,250	1,280–1,416	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Clerk	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Assessor, Grade 1	3,258–3,754	1,080–1,240	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Clerk	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Paying and Receiving Officer	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	5	3(1L)	2	..	..	..	2	3(1L)	2	5(1L)	..	5(1L)
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2	2,088	720	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant	932–2,178	440– 760	4	2(L)	2	..	..	..	2	2(L)	2	4(2L)	..	4(2L)
Typist (Female)	972–1,834	360– 600	2	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)	1(MR)	..	1(MR)
<i>Uncreated Positions—</i>														
Messenger	..	440– 760	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant	932–2,178	440– 760	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
<i>Government Printing Office—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Government Printer	5,936–6,228	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Government Printer	4,722–5,088	1,608–1,704	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Senior)	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Overseer Printing Clerk	3,602–3,688	1,160–1,280	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	3(1L)	..	3(1L)
Camera Operator	3,258–3,754	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linotype Operator	3,028–3,084	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor	2,774–2,830	720–1,000	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(2L)	..	3(2L)	..	3(2L)
Reader	3,516	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor	3,028–3,084	880– 960	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
	2,966–3,024	720– 880	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied											
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total			
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of the Treasury—continued															
Government Printing Office—continued															
Third Division—continued															
Compositor ..	..	720-880	9	..	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
Machinist ..	2,966-3,024	720-880	9	..	6(1MR)	..	..	..	..	..	6(1MR)	..	6(1MR)
Machinist ..	..	720-880	3	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Bookbinder-Ruler ..	2,966-3,024	720-880	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinder-Ruler ..	2,966-3,024	720-880	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bookbinder-Ruler ..	..	720-880	21	..	8(L)	..	..	..	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	2,292-2,462	880-920	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Copy Holder ..	2,008-2,122	440-760	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Printer's Assistant ..	..	440-760	20	..	20(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	20(L)	1(L)	21(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440-760	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	440-760	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duplicator Operator ..	..	440-760	6	..	5(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	..	5(L)	1(L)	6(L)
Uncreated Positions—															
Copy Holder ..	2,088-2,122	440-760	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Typist (Female) Offset ..	1,748-1,918	680	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Storeman ..	..	440-760	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Messenger ..	..	440-760	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Camera Operator ..	3,028-3,084	440	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk (Cost) ..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transport Branch															
Second Division—															
Chief Transport Officer ..	5,936-6,228	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,350-2,762	..	7	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Third Division—															
Transport Inspector ..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Transport Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Transport Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Maintenance Inspector..	4,236-4,540	1,464-1,560	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Artisan ..	3,260-3,600	1,320-1,416	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant Transport Officer ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Senior Artisan ..	2,662	1,040-1,120	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Artisan ..	2,490-2,576	720-1,000	29	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
					(2MR)						(4MR)		(4MR)		

Operations Supervisor ..	2,320-2,490	720- 840	6	..	..	3	..	3(2MR) 1(L)	..	..	6(2MR) 2(L)	..	6(2MR) 2(L)
Artisan ..	2,206-2,462	720-1,000	2	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor (Motor Driving)	2,320	880	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman ..	2,128-2,292	440- 760	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerical Assistant ..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Storeman ..	952-2,122	440- 760	4	..	..	1	..	3(1L)	3	..	4(1L)	4	4(1L)
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,928	360- 600	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2
Operations Supervisor ..	..	720- 840	14	..	..	5(L)	..	9(L)	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	440- 760	64	..	..	12(L)	..	52(L)	..	..	64(L)	..	64(L)
Driver ..	..	440- 760	668	..	..	149(L)	..	519(L)	..	..	668(L)	..	668(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440- 760	15	..	..	11(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	15(L)	..	15(L)

Uncreated Positions—

Senior Artisan ..	2,662	1,040-1,120	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Artisan ..	2,490-2,576	720-1,000	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	8	..	8
Operations Supervisor ..	2,320-2,490	720- 840	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Artisan ..	2,206-2,462	720-1,000	..	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	4
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,928	360- 600	..	..	2(1L)	..	1	..	1	..	..	4(1L)	4(1L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	440- 760	..	..	..	5(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	20(L)	..	20(L)
Driver ..	..	440- 760	..	..	..	60(L)	..	93(L)	..	..	153(L)	..	153(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440- 760	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)

Stores and Supply Branch—

Second Division—													
Controller of Supply (Head-quarters) ..	7,098-7,388	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chief Supply Officer (Head-quarters) ..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent (Headquarters) ..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Stock Controller (Head-quarters) ..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Headquarters) ..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Supply Officer, Grade 3 ..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
Supply Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Stock Controller (Headquarters)	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Training Officer (Headquarters) ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	1,350-2,672	640-1,040	7	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	5	2	7
Assistant Stock Controller (Head-quarters) ..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2

Third Division—

Foreman Storeman, Grade 3 ..	3,230	1,160-1,200	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	5	..	5
Foreman Storeman, Grade 2 ..	3,060	1,080-1,120	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
Foreman Storeman, Grade 1 ..	3,170	960-1,040	10	..	..	3(1L)	..	7	..	..	10(1L)	..	10(1L)
Storeholder ..	2,378-2,548	800- 920	23	..	..	7	..	16	..	..	23	..	23

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of the Treasury—continued														
Stores and Supply Branch—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Accounting Machinist-in-charge, Grade 1	2,344	840	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	2,462-2,548	960-1,040	5	..	3(1MR)	2(1MR)	..	..	..	5(2MR)	..	..	..	5(2MR)
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	800- 960	6	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	6
Clerical Assistant	2,178-2,292	440- 760	4	..	2(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)
Storeman	1,952-2,122	440- 760	123	..	66(64L)	..	..	50(46L)	..	..	116	..	..	116
Fork Lift Driver	1,978-2,146	480- 760	14	..	2(L)	..	..	4(L)	..	..	(110L)	..	..	(110L)
Clerical Assistant	932-2,146	440- 760	10	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	6(L)	..	7(L)	6(L)
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,804-1,918	640- 680	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1	8(L)
Typist (Female) (Headquarters)	972-1,834	360- 600	12	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	12(1MR)	12(1MR)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (F)	972-2,088	360- 600	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10(1L)	10(1L)
Telephonist (Female)	972-1,804	360- 600	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseer	..	480- 760	6	..	2(L)	..	..	4(L)	..	..	6(L)	..	..	6(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	440- 760	16	..	10(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	..	13(L)	..	..	13(L)
Storeman	..	440- 760	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger	..	440- 760	3	..	2(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)
Driver	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 2	2,088	360- 600	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Uncreated Positions—														
Storeholder	2,378-2,548	800- 920	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	2,462-2,548	960-1,040	..	..	5(3MR)	..	..	7(4MR)	..	..	12	..	..	12
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	800- 920	..	..	1(L)	1	..	1	2	..	(7MR)	..	3	(7MR)
Typist (Female)	972-1,834	360- 600	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2(1L)	..	2	5(1L)
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2(1L)
			1,806	103 (36L)	74(4L)	602 (484L)	62(8L)	946 (794L)	50(6L)	2	1,642 (1314L)	183 (18L)	1,845 (1332L)	

<i>Administrative Division—</i>																
<i>First Division—</i>																
Director	..	10,140	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
<i>Second Division—</i>																
First Assistant Director	..	9,262	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Regional Medical Office	..	9,176	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Medical Officer, Grade 3	..	8,040–8,404	..	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Assistant Director	..	6,518–6,808	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Medical Officer	..	6,400–7,000	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Health Educator	..	5,352–5,644	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Staff Inspector	..	5,060–5,352	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	..	4,768–5,060	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Establishment Officer	..	4,498–4,768	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	..	4,250–4,498	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sub Accountant	..	4,250–4,498	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health Educator	..	4,250–4,498	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	4,250–4,498	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk	..	3,754–4,250	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Personnel Officer	..	3,754–4,250	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	3,258–3,754	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Clerk	..	2,762–3,258	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk	..	2,514–3,010	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Clerk	..	1,350–2,762	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9(L)	6	10	24(9L)
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Typist-in-charge	..	2,344	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,080–2,344	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178–2,292	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	1,662–1,834	..	12	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	13	13
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952–2,178	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	2	20	22
<i>Medical Statistics and Evaluation</i>																
<i>Section—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Medical Officer Grade 3	..	8,040–8,404	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Research, Officer, Grade 2	..	5,060–5,352	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Research Officer, Grade 1	..	4,250–4,768	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research Officer, Grade 2	..	3,754–4,250	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (Statistician)	..	2,514–3,010	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Typist (Statistical)	..	1,918–2,088	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	..	1,662–1,834	..	2	..	..	18(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	135	54(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118(L)	..	118(L)
Messenger	..	..	..	35	10(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29(L)	..	29(L)
Typist	..	..	..	2	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Medical Services Division—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	9,632	3,360	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	9,632	3,360	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 2	9,176	3,120	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Medical Officer, Grade 1	8,730	3,000-3,120	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Officer, Grade 2	7,958-8,262	1,860-2,040	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Specialist Medical Officer	7,502-9,024	2,880-3,120	25	..	..	9	1	10	2	..	..	19	3
Dentist, Class 3	7,240-7,720	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dentist, Class 2	6,520-7,000	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medical Officer, Grade 1	6,400-7,000	1,464-1,800	52	..	..	10	5(1PT)	33	4(1PT)	13(12L)	..	56(12L)	9
Dentist, Class 1	5,320-6,280	1,464-1,800	11	..	..	2(IL)	1(PT)	7(1L)	..	..	..	9(2L)	1
Hospital Secretary	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hospital Secretary	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Biochemist, Grade 2	4,250-4,498	1,512-1,800	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4
Chemist, Grade 2	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacteriologist, Grade 2	4,250-4,498	1,512-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2	4,250-4,498	1,512-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospital Secretary	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	2
Physiotherapist	2,928-3,050	680-1,040	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	6
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	3(1MR)	..	6(1MR)	6(1MR)
Second or Third Division—													
Senior Medical Assistant (Inspection)	3,754-4,250	1,280	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Medical Assistant, Grade 3	3,258-3,754	1,200-1,240	27	..	..	5	..	16	..	..	..	21	21
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	2,514-3,258	1,040-1,080	88	1	..	4	..	22	..	..	..	27	27
Third Division—													
Medical Technologist	3,704-3,826	840-1,000	20	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	4	6
Dental Tutor Sister	3,228-3,398	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Radiographer..	3,174-3,296	760- 920	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	4
Medical Technologist	2,958-3,462	840-1,000	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instructor (Dental Mechanic)	2,832-3,174	1,040-1,120	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Dental Mechanic	2,832-3,174	1,040-1,120	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Medical Services Division—continued													
Pharmaceutical Services—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Clerk ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk ..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Pharmacist ..	..	880-1,040	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Third Division—													
Manager Artificial Limb Factory	3,772	1,416-1,464	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,236-4,540	1,240-1,368	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Foreman Storeman ..	3,230	1,160-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X-Ray Technician ..	3,230-3,326	1,160-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreman Storeman ..	3,060	1,080-1,120	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeholder ..	2,378-2,548	800- 920	7	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Clerical Assistant, Grade 3	2,292-2,462	360- 600	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Storeman ..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	9	..	9
Typist ..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	1,952-2,178	360- 600	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	6
Messenger ..	..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Nursing Services—													
Third Division—													
Principal Matron	3,740-3,910	1,544	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 7	3,228-3,740	1,448-1,496	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 6	3,142-3,654	1,352-1,400	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 5	2,886-3,056	1,160-1,208	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Matron, Grade 4	2,714-2,886	1,080-1,120	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Deputy Matron, Grade 2	2,714-2,886	1,080-1,120	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Deputy Matron, Grade 1	2,544-2,714	1,000-1,040	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Supervisor ..	2,344-2,458	920- 960	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matron, Grade 1	2,288-2,402	840- 880	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Nurse ..	2,134-2,248	760- 800	37	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	23	23
Nurse ..	1,850-2,020	540- 800	95	..	40	..	..	55	..	73	168	168	168
										(4PT)	(3MR)	(3MR)	(3MR)

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Public Health—continued													
Preventive Medicine Division—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	9,632	3,360	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	9,632	3,360	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Medical Officer, Grade 3	8,040–8,404	2,340–2,520	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Second or Third Division—													
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	2,514–3,010	1,040–1,080	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Third Division—													
Senior Health Inspector	4,084	1,320–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Health Inspector, Grade 2	3,544–3,772	1,160–1,280	9	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Health Inspector, Grade 1	2,946–3,486	800–1,120	6	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	10	..
Insecticide Machine Operator	2,118–2,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(4MR)	..	..	6(4MR)	..
Community Health Services—													
Second Division—													
Senior Specialist Medical Officer	9,632	3,360	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medical Officer, Grade 3	8,040–8,404	2,340–2,520	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria Control Officer	4,250–4,498	1,512–1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Entomologist, Grade 3	4,250–4,498	1,512–1,800	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Parasitologist, Grade 2	4,250–4,498	1,512–1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second or Third Division—													
Senior Instructor	3,754–4,250	1,200–1,240	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Technical Officer	3,630–3,970	1,160–1,280	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 3	3,060–3,372	880–1,000	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Instructor	3,060–3,372	880–1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 2	2,746–3,002	720– 840	14	..	..	2	..	12	..	3	..	17	..

Malaria Eradication Assistant, Grade 1	..	2,378-2,548	560- 760	21	..	..	5	..	7(1MR)	..	..	..	12 (1MR)	..	12 (1MR)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2
Mess Supervisor	..	2,206-2,264	800- 840	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	8	1	..	..	1	2	2(1PT)	1(MR)	..	3(1MR)	3	6(1MR)
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	..	1,804-1,918	640- 680	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1PT)	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Assistant Health Inspector	..	..	720- 920	12	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Malaria Eradication Assistant	..	..	560- 760	27	..	4(L)	2(L)	..	13(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..	19(L)
Vaccinator	..	..	520- 760	6	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Health Inspector's Assistant	..	..	440- 760	15	..	1(L)	..	..	6(L)	..	..	..	13(L)	..	13(L)
Malaria Field Assistant	..	..	440- 760	79	..	13(L)	16(L)	..	50(L)	..	43(L)	..	122(L)	..	122(L)
<i>Mental Health Division—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Assistant Director	..	9,632	3,360	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer	..	9,632	3,360	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Psychiatric Social Worker	..	4,184-4,306	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	..	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Occupational Therapist	..	2,928-3,050	840-1,200	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Second or Third Division—</i>															
Senior Medical Assistant	..	3,754-4,250	1,280	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Assistant, Grade 3	..	3,258-3,754	1,200-1,240	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Medical Assistant, Grade 2	..	2,514-3,258	1,040-1,080	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Medical Assistant, Grade 1	..	1,922-2,434	720-1,000	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Maternal and Child Health Division</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Assistant Director	..	9,632	3,360	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Specialist Medical Officer	..	7,502-9,024	2,880-3,120	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Pre-School Officer	..	3,488-3,128	960-1,080	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Pre-School Officer	..	2,888-3,248	960-1,080	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pre-School Training Officer	..	2,880-3,128	960-1,080	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	4
Pre-School Teacher	..	1,928-2,768	600- 880	19	..	..	..	7(1PT)	..	11	..	..	..	18	18
Pre-School Teacher	..	..	390- 600	36	5(L)	..	..	..	..	16(L)	..	..	..	21(L)	21(L)

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters	Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total	
	Overscas	Local			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of Public Health—continued														
Maternal and Child Health Division—														
Third Division—														
Superintendent, Infant Welfare Nursing	3,228–3,740	1,428–1,496	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Regional Supervisor	2,886–3,056	1,160–1,208	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Supervisor (Infant Welfare), Grade 4	2,708–2,880	1,000–1,120	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Supervisor (Infant Welfare), Grade 3	2,544–2,714	1,000–1,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tutor Sister (Infant Welfare)	2,360–2,856	960–1,000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Supervisor (Infant Welfare), Grade 2	2,344–2,458	920–960	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative Sister	2,134–2,248	760–800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Nurse	2,134–2,248	760–800	12	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7
Nurse (Infant Welfare)	1,850–2,020	640–720	77	..	..	..	9(1MR)	17	..	..	..	26	26
Clerical Assistant	1,952–2,178	360–600	3	..	..	..	3(1MR)	(5PT)	..	..	..	3(1MR)	3(1MR)
Medical Research Division—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	9,632	3,360	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Specialist Medical Officer	7,502–9,024	2,880–3,120	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Officer, Grade 1	6,400–7,000	1,464–1,800	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Biochemist, Grade 3	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutritionist Biochemist	4,250–4,498	1,512–1,800	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Senior Medical Assistant	3,754–4,250	1,280	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Medical Technologist	3,704–3,826	1,080–1,160	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,662–1,834	360–600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant, Grade 1	1,952–2,178	360–600	3	..	..	..	..	..	1(PT)	..	..	..	1
Total	4,882	395 (335L)	88 (33L)	525 (446L)	167 (54L)	1,674 (1,473L)	312 (145L)	92 (64L)	232 (45L)	2,686 (2,318L)	799 (277L)	3,485 (2,595L)

Administrative Position— First Division—															
Director	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
9,714															
Planning and Advisory— Second Division—															
First Assistant Director	..	7,388	3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Principal Anthropologist	..	6,518-6,808	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Anthropologist	..	5,352-5,644	1,656-1,800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Deputy District Commissioner (Special Projects Officer)	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Projects Officer)	..	5,060-5,644	1,656-2,040	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Deputy District Commissioner (District Inspector)	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
Principal Officer (Lands)	..	6,518-6,808	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Lands)	..	5,060-5,644	1,656-2,040	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	1	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Field Officer	..	..	720-1,000	15	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Field Assistant	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Storeman	..	..	440- 760	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management Services— Second Division—															
Assistant Director	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Senior Staff)	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Staff)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk (Accountant)	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Calculator/Checker)	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk (Accounts)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Stores)	..	2,762-3,258	640-1,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk (Records)	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Librarian, Grade 1	..	2,266-3,754	840-1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
District Officer (Senior Training)	..	5,060-5,644	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant District Officer (Staff Training)	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	14
Clerk	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	22
Clerk	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	28	..	3	..	..	..	..	10(iL)	..	6	..	16(iL)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of District Administration—continued													
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant	2,462–2,548	960–1,040	3	..	..	2(1MR)	..	1	..	..	..	3(1MR)	..
Clerical Assistant	2,292–2,462	800– 920	19	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
Clerical Assistant	2,178–2,292	440– 760	2	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1(MR)	..
Clerical Assistant	1,952–2,178	440– 760	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	60	..	..	30(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	45(L)	..
Steno-Secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,088–2,344	720– 880	15	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12
Typist (Female)	1,662–1,834	360– 600	42	..	2	..	9(1L)	..	27	..	..	..	38(1L)
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	141	..	..	62(L)	..	59(L)	..	..	..	121(L)	..
Storeman	..	440– 760	30	..	..	11(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	..	26(L)	..
Messenger	..	440– 760	9	..	..	3(L)	..	5(L)	..	..	..	8(L)	..
Clerical Assistant (Staff)	2,142–2,762	440– 760	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant (Records)	..	440– 760	6	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..
Typist-in-charge, Grade 1	2,344	840	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,662–1,834	360– 600	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Assistant Librarian	1,922–2,378	720– 840	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	6	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..
Publications Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Messenger	..	440– 760	7	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..
Local Government—													
Second Division—													
Assistant Director	7,098–7,388	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Principal Officer	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Finance Officer	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Finance Officer (Regional)	4,768–5,060	1,656–1,800	8	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..
Accounts Officer	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Assistant Accounts Officer	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Deputy District Commissioner (Principal Vunadadir)	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Assistant District Officer (Training—Vunadadir)	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Assistant District Officer (Projects Officer)	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..

Deputy District Commissioner (Regional Local Government Officer)	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
District Officer (Senior Local Government Officer)	5,060–5,644	1,656–2,040	18	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	11	..	11
Local Government Officer	..	840–1,200	6	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Assistant District Officer (Training Officer)	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
District Officer	..	1,656–2,040	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Local Government Assistant, Grade 2	..	960–1,040	30	..	..	14(L)	..	14(L)	..	..	28(L)	..	28(L)
Local Government Assistant, Grade 1	..	800– 920	41	..	..	4(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	19(L)	..	19(L)
<i>Social Services and Community Development—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Assistant Director	7,098–7,388	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Officer (Community Development)	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Officer (Community Development Adviser)	5,060–5,644	1,656–2,040	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Principal Welfare Officer	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Homecrafts Officer (Female)	3,848–4,096	1,120–1,256	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Youth Work Organiser	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Welfare Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Welfare Officer, Grade 2	4,250–4,498	1,280–1,416	20	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	3	5	8
Welfare Officer, Grade 1	3,754–4,250	840–1,200	24	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	13	13
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	..	..	1(L)	4(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	4(L)	..
Welfare Assistant, Grade 2	..	960–1,040	9	..	..	2(L)	5(L)	2(L)	..	..	4(L)	10(L)	5(L)
Welfare Assistant, Grade 1	..	800– 960	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14(L)
Supervisor (Female)	..	360– 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Field Staff—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
District Commissioner	7,098–7,388	2,760–3,000	21	1	..	6	..	12	..	2	21	..	21
Deputy District Commissioner	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	21	..	..	8	..	13	..	..	21	..	21
District Officer	5,060–5,644	1,656–2,040	107	..	..	29	..	53	..	1	83	..	83
Assistant District Officer	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	146	..	..	32	..	66	..	..	98	..	98
Patrol Officer	3,010–4,250	840–1,416	136	..	..	45	..	90	..	..	135	..	135
Patrol Officer (Local)	..	840–1,416	12	..	..	7(L)	..	5(L)	6(L)	..	18(L)	..	18(L)
Cadet Patrol Officer	2,142–2,762	640	105	..	..	32	..	53	39	..	124	..	124
Cadet Patrol Officer	2,142–2,762	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

[illegible]

Labour Administration—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	..	6,518-6,808	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Executive Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Regional Labour Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Senior Labour Inspector	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Inspector (Job Contracts)	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Employment Officer, Grade 2	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Employment Officer, Grade 1	..	2,514-3,010	1,808-1,240	15	..	3	..	..	..	7(1L)	..	..	..	2
Clerk	..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10(1L)

Second or Third Division—

Labour Inspector	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	19	1	5	11	17
------------------	----	-------------	-------------	----	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Third Division—

Overseer	..	..	480- 760	7	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	..	..	..	7(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	19	7(L)	4(L)	..	..	..	8(L)	..	..	..	19(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	932-2,178	440- 760	3	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	3(1L)
Cook	..	..	440- 760	6	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	..	..	6(L)
Storeman	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)
Interpreter	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Industrial Services—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Industrial Psychologist	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Personnel Adviser	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Safety Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Executive Officer	..	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Senior Industrial Training Officer	..	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Industrial Training Officer	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

Industrial Relations—

Second Division—

Chief of Division	..	7,098-7,388	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Senior Industrial Relations Officer	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,620	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Industrial Relations Officer	..	5,644-5,936	2,340-2,520	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Executive Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Officer	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Third Division—

Reporter	..	3,680-4,990	720- 880	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,088-2,344	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Labour—continued														
Planning and Research Branch—														
Officer-in-charge ..	\$ 6,518-6,808	\$ 2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Research and Projects Officer ..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Projects Officer ..	4,250-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			133	30(7L)	17(2L)	13(4L)	..	44 (24L)	..	..	..	87 (35L)	17(2L)	104 (37L)
Department of Law														
Executive Branch—														
First Division—														
Secretary ..	9,714	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second Division—														
Assistant Secretary (Executive) ..	7,476-7,994	2,880-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer ..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian ..	2,266-3,754	840-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Legal Officer ..	4,066-5,730	1,464-1,800	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Courts Advisor ..	6,672-7,208	2,520-2,760	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Law Revision Officer ..	6,672-7,208	2,520-2,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Steno-secretary, Grade 1 ..	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant ..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Typist ..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerk ..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger ..	..	440- 760	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Library Assistant ..	..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Crown Solicitor's Office—

Second Division—

Crown Solicitor	..	8,616	3,360	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
Deputy Crown Solicitor	..	7,476-7,994	2,520-2,760	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Legal Officer	..	7,476-7,994	2,380-3,000	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer	..	6,136-6,672	2,340-2,520	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Chief Crown Prosecutor	..	7,476-7,994	2,880-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Crown Prosecutor	..	6,404-6,940	2,520-2,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Prosecutor	..	6,136-6,672	2,340-2,520	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Legal Officer	..	4,066-5,730	1,464-1,800	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Third Division—													
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Legislative Draftsman's Office—

Second Division—

Legislative Draftsman	..	8,292	3,240	1	1	1	..	1
Assistant Legislative Draftsman	..	6,672-7,208	2,520-2,760	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Legal Officer	..	6,136-6,672	2,340-2,520	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Legal Officer	..	4,066-5,730	1,464-1,800	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legislation and Publications Officer	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Third Division—

Steno-secretary, Grade 1	..	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Typist	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legislative Drafting Assistant	..	2,490-3,002	960-1,040	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Legislative Drafting Assistant	..	1,922-2,378	440- 760	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

Public Solicitors Office—

Second Division—

Public Solicitor	..	8,292	3,240	1	1	1	..	1
Deputy Public Solicitor	..	6,404-6,940	2,520-2,760	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Defending Officer	..	6,136-6,672	2,340-2,520	6	3	2	..	..	..	2	3	2	5
Legal Officer	..	4,066-5,730	1,464-1,800	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	3
Clerks	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Third Division—

Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Typist	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	3	3
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Registrar General's Office—

Second Division—

Registrar General	..	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	1	1	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar General	..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	3,768-4,078	1,320-1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Clerk	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
Clerk	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	3	1(L)	1	..	..	..	1	1(L)	1	2(1L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Law—continued														
Registrar-General's Office—continued														
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	2,178-2,292	440- 760	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	1,952-2,178	440- 760	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Drafting Assistant	1,922-2,548	720-1,000	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist	1,662-1,834	360- 600	4	..	4(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(1L)	4(1L)
Messenger	..	440- 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Public Curator's Office—														
Second Division—														
Public Curator	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Public Curator	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Third Division—														
Typist	1,662-1,834	360- 600	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Messenger	..	440- 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Trainees (in various branches)	..	440	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Titles Commission—														
Second Division—														
Executive Officer	6,672-7,208	2,520-2,760	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registrar	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Deputy Registrar	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

Second or Third Division—												
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2												
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1												
	1,608-1,704	4,722-5,088	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	1,464-1,560	4,236-4,540	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Drafting Assistant	720-1,000	1,922-2,548	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Drafting Assistant	440- 460	..	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	440- 760	1,952-2,178	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Typist	360- 600	1,662-1,834	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	720- 880	2,088-2,344	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Messenger	440- 760	..	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Field Officer	1,040-1,080	2,490-3,002	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Assistant Field Officer	720-1,000	..	7	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	5(L)
Field Assistant	440- 760	..	10	..	..	..	..	10(L)	..	..	..	10(L)
<i>Corrective Institutions Branch—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Controller	2,340-2,520	5,936-6,228	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Inspector	1,464-1,608	3,754-4,250	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	1,080-1,240	2,762-3,258	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Second and Third Division—</i>												
Superintendent, Grade 2	1,280-1,416	3,754-4,250	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5
Superintendent, Grade 1	1,280-1,416	3,258-3,754	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Assistant Superintendent	1,080-1,240	2,514-3,010	22	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	9
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Instructor	960-1,000	2,632-2,804	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Typist	360- 600	1,662-1,834	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	440- 760	1,952-2,178	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)
<i>Temporary Positions—</i>												
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Assistant (Typing)	640- 680	1,834-1,946	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
<i>Supreme Court—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Registrar	2,340-2,520	7,476-7,994	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Deputy Registrar	2,100-2,280	6,136-6,672	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	1,280-1,416	3,258-3,754	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Librarian and Research Officer	1,000-1,416	4,066-4,628	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied												
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
<i>Department of Law—continued</i>																
<i>Supreme Court—continued</i>																
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Steno-Secretary, Grade 2	2,344–2,772	920–1,040	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Clerical Assistant	1,952–2,178	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Typist	1,662–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Messenger	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Tipstaff	..	440– 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Library Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
<i>Liquor Licensing Commission—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Secretary	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Steno-Secretary, Grade 1	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Messenger	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
<i>Magisterial—</i>																
<i>Second Division—</i>																
Magistrate	8,860	3,000	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clerk of the Court	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk of the Court	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk of the Court	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
Deposition Clerk	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Resident Magistrate	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Third Division—</i>																
Typist	1,662–1,834	360– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpreter/Court Assistant	..	800– 920	7	2(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)
			292	88 (30L)	50(1L)	7	1		51 (20L)	11	..	..	146 (50L)	62(1L)	208 (51L)	

225

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Education—continued														
Executive Division—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Administrative—continued														
Methods Officer	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sub-Accountant	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
Clerk	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Personnel Officer	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Clerk	3,258-3,754	1,208-1,416	14	7	3	1	..	1	..	..	9	3	9	12
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	11	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	4	6	10	10
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	16	5(1MR)	5	1	1	1	1	..	7(1MR)	7	14(1MR)	14
Clerk	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	15	4(3L)	3	2(1L)	3	..	2	..	6(4L)	8	14(4L)	14
Thira Division—														
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	960-1,040	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting Machinist (Female), Grade 3	2,230	760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	2,088-2,344	720-880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Stenographer (Female), Grade 1	1,748-1,863	640-680	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Clerical Assistant	2,178-2,292	800-920	12	..	1	1	3	3	3	..	4	7	11	11
Clerical Assistant	932-2,178	440-760	9	1	..	..	1	4(2MR)	3	..	5(2MR)	4	9(2MR)	9
Messenger	..	440-760	34	12(L)	..	14(L)	..	14(L)	..	..	40(L)	..	40(L)	40
Typist (Female)	972-1,834	360-600	26	..	7(1PT)	..	9(1PT)	..	9(1PT)	..	..	25	25	25
Assistant Librarian	..	880-1,040	2	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2
Assistant Librarian	..	720-840	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Library Assistant	..	440-760	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duplicator Operator	..	440-760	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2
Driver	..	440-760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist-in-charge (Female) Grade 1	2,344	840	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Assistant (Female) Typing	1,834-1,946	640-680	9	..	..	..	4(1PT)	..	5(1PT)	..	..	9	9	9
Cook	..	440-760	53	..	..	31(L)	1(L)	40(L)	3(L)	..	71(L)	4(L)	75(L)	75
Hostel Worker (Female)	..	360-600	10	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	3(L)	3(L)	3
Overseer	..	480-760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storeman	..	440-760	9	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)	8
Typist (Female)	..	360-600	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	1
Clerical Assistant	..	440-760	60	20(L)	2(L)	11(L)	2(L)	9(L)	1(L)	..	40(L)	5(L)	45(L)	45

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Designation	Classified positions		Number of positions	Positions occupied										Total
	Salary range			Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>Department of Education—continued</i>														
<i>Technical Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	7,600–7,886	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendent	6,706–6,992	2,400–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Headmaster, Grade 2	5,558–5,846	1,800–1,920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmaster, Grade 1	5,270–5,702	1,656–1,752	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Education Officer, Grade 3	4,694–4,982	1,464–1,608	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Education Officer, Grade 3	4,694–4,982	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	4,694–4,982	1,416–1,560	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Officer, Grade 2	4,184–4,428	1,240–1,416	20	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
Education Officer, Grade 1	2,476–4,184	840–1,200	30	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	14	25
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Instructor, Grade 2	3,316–3,742	1,200–1,320	20	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Instructor, Grade 1	2,832–3,174	920–1,160	74	1	..	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	69	75
Instructor, Grade 1	..	920–1,160	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teacher, Grade 1	2,232–3,696	800–1,200	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	440–760	41	..	..	16(L)	..	..	12(L)	..	..	..	28(L)	28(L)
Cane Worker..	..	440–760	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Teacher Training Division—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	7,600–7,886	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Superintendent	6,706–6,992	2,400–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal, Grade 2	6,420–6,706	2,280–2,340	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Principal, Grade 1	5,702–6,134	2,040–2,160	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Lecturer	5,270–5,558	1,800–1,920	16	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	9
Lecturer	4,428–4,694	1,416–1,560	44	..	..	10	3	..	4	..	..	..	15	22
Cadet Education Officer	2,142–2,762	640	100	124	49	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	136	187
Education Officer—in-training	2,110–2,476	640	25	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Trainee Teachers	1,952	440	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4,075	220 (38L) (1MR)	92 (5L) (2PT)	816 (538L)	265 (73L) (2PT)	1,376 (926L) 2(MR)	340 (103L) 2(PT)	11	3	2,423 (1502L)	700 (181L)	3,123 (1683L)

Administrative Branch—									
First Division—									
Director	..	9,714	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Second Division—									
Administrative Officer	..	4,768-5,060	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Agricultural Economist	..	5,352-5,644	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Assistant Librarian	..	1,350-3,010	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Cadet Agricultural Officer	..	1,350-2,762	..	24	2	640	..	..	2
Cadet Veterinary Officer	..	1,350-2,762	..	3	3	640	3	..	6
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	..	1	1	1,462-1,608	..	..	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	..	4	..	1,280-1,416	..	..	1
Clerk	..	2,762-3,258	..	1	1	1,080-1,240	..	..	1
Clerk	..	2,514-3,010	..	2	1	1,080-1,210	..	..	1
Clerk	..	1,350-2,762	..	5	4(1L)	640-1,040	4	8(1L)	11(2L)
Librarian	..	2,266-3,754	..	1	..	840-1,416	..	..	..
Registrar	..	3,258-3,754	..	1	..	1,280-1,416	..	..	..
Third Division—									
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	..	2	1	440- 760	..	1	3
Clerical Assistant	..	932-2,178	..	5	..	440- 760	..	2	2
Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	7	7(L)	440- 760	7(L)	..	14(L)
Messenger	..	..	..	9	9(L)	440- 760	..	..	9(L)
Steno-secretary (Female)	..	2,088-2,344	..	1	1	720- 880	..	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	972-1,834	..	3	..	360- 600	..	4	4
Typist (Female)	..	..	..	1	..	360- 600	..	1(L)	1(L)
Division of Fisheries—									
Second Division—									
Chief of Division	..	6,692-7,188	..	1	1	2,340-2,520	..	1	1
Biologist, Class 3	..	5,826-6,446	..	1	..	2,220-2,400	..	1	1
Biologist, Class 2	..	4,976-5,616	..	1	..	1,860-2,040	..	..	..
Biologist, Class 1	..	3,370-4,768	..	2	..	1,000-1,800	..	..	..
Third Division—									
Boatswain	..	..	..	1	..	720- 840	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	932-2,178	..	1	..	440- 760	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	..	1	..	440- 760	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	..	1	..	440- 760	..	..	..
Fisheries Supervisor	..	3,686-3,772	..	2	..	1,320-1,416	..	..	..
Fishing Master	..	4,250-4,498	..	1	..	1,320-1,464	1	1	1
Fishing Master-Engineer	..	3,088-3,316	..	1	..	1,160-1,280	..	..	..
Laboratory Assistant	..	..	..	2	..	440- 760	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator	..	..	..	1	..	720- 840	..	..	..
Marine Engine Operator	..	..	..	2	..	440- 760	..	..	1(L)
Master	..	..	..	1	..	1,280-1,416	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Designation	Classified positions			Positions occupied									
	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females

Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued

Division of Fisheries—continued	\$		\$										
Third Division—continued													
Master Engineer ..	3,010-3,258	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seaman ..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	2,776-3,032	1,040-1,080	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Assistant ..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	1,042-2,548	720-1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	720-1,000	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Technical Assistant ..	..	440- 760	37	..	..	16(L)	..	21(L)	..	4(L)	..	41(L)	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,768-4,072	1,320-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,260-3,462	1,160-1,280	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,834	360- 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

Division of Plant Industry—
Second Division—

Chief of Division ..	8,238-8,488	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Agricultural Chemist, Class 4 ..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agricultural Chemist, Class 3 ..	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Agricultural Chemist, Class 2 ..	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Agricultural Chemist, Class 1 ..	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Agricultural Engineer ..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agronomist, Class 4 ..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Agronomist, Class 3 ..	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Agronomist, Class 2 ..	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Agronomist, Class 1 ..	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	17	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	10	..	10
Assistant Soil Survey Officer ..	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Economic Botanist ..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Entomologist, Class 4 ..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Entomologist, Class 2 ..	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Entomologist, Class 1 ..	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	6	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2 ..	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 1 ..	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Horticultural Experimentalist, Grade 3 ..	4,498-4,768	1,464-1,608	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Horticulturalist Experimentalist,
Grade 2
Horticulturalist Experimentalist,
Grade 1
Manager, Grade 3 ..
Plant Ecologist ..
Plant Introduction Officer ..
Plant Pathologist, Class 4 ..
Plant Pathologist, Class 3 ..
Plant Pathologist, Class 2 ..
Plant Pathologist, Class 1 ..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 4 ..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 3 ..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 2 ..
Soil Survey Officer, Class 1 ..

3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
2,514-3,754	840-1,200	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
4,250-4,498	1,464-1,614	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Third Division—

Agricultural Assistant ..
Artisan ..
Artisan's Assistant ..
Clerical Assistant ..
Clerical Assistant ..
Cook ..
Field Assistant ..
Field Assistant ..
Field Assistant ..
Field Assistant ..
Field Assistant ..
Laboratory Assistant ..
Laboratory Assistant ..
Laboratory Assistant ..
Laboratory Assistant ..
Laboratory Technician ..
Messenger ..
Overseer ..
Overseer ..
Plant Operator ..
Plant Operator ..
Storeman ..
Technical Assistant ..
Technical Assistant ..
Technical Assistant ..
Typist (Female) ..

..	440- 760	27	..	13(L)	..	12(L)	..	..	..	25(L)	..	25(L)	..	25(L)
2,206-2,462	720-1,000	3	..	1(MR)	..	2	..	..	..	3(1MR)	..	3(1MR)	..	3(1MR)
..	440- 760	12	..	6(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	8(L)	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
2,178-2,292	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	2(PT)	..	..	2	2	..	2
..	440- 760	3	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,776-3,032	1,040-1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,490-3,002	1,040-1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	720-1,000	2	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	6(L)	8(L)	..	8(L)	..	8(L)
..	440- 760	8	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	3(L)	11(L)	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
2,776-3,032	1,040-1,080	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
2,490-3,002	720-1,000	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
..	440- 760	2	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	2(L)	4(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
..	520- 760	4	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	6(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
1,922-2,320	480- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	480- 760	19	..	2(L)	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)	..	1(MR)
2,150-2,320	720- 840	2	..	..	..	13(11L)	..	..	..	15(13L)	..	15(13L)	..	15(13L)
..	480- 760	8	..	2(L)	..	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	440- 760	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)	6(L)	..	6(L)	..	6(L)
2,776-3,032	1,040-1,080	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
..	720-1,000	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
972-1,834	360- 600	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1(L)	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3

Division of Animal Industry—

Second Division—

Chief of Division ..
Animal Ecologist ..
Animal Husbandry Officer, Class 1

7,866-8,394	2,640-2,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued													
Division of Animal Industry—continued													
Second Division—continued													
Clerk	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fauna Officer ..	2,514-4,250	1,000-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 3	4,250-4,498	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,250-1,416	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	4
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	6	6
Laboratory Officer ..	2,514-4,250	840-1,200	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livestock Officer, Grade 3	4,498-4,768	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Livestock Officer, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	3
Livestock Officer, Grade 1	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Manager, Grade 3 ..	4,250-4,498	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Manager, Grade 2 ..	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4
Parasitologist, Class 1 ..	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathologist-Bacteriologist, Class 1	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stock Inspector, Grade 3	4,250-4,498	1,464-1,608	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Stock Inspector, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Stock Inspector, Grade 1	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	5
Veterinary Officer, Class 3	7,116-7,604	2,340-2,520	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Officer, Class 2	6,142-6,874	2,100-2,280	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	3
Veterinary Officer, Class 1	3,870-5,898	1,000-1,800	13	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	4
Third Division—													
Abattoir Manager ..	4,084	1,320-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Assistant ..	..	440- 760	65	..	..	18(L)	..	40(L)	..	..	..	58(L)	58(L)
Artisan ..	..	720- 840	4	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	440- 760	18	..	..	6(L)	..	12(L)	..	..	..	18(L)	18(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440- 760	8	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)
Laboratory Assistant ..	..	720-1,000	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather Worker ..	..	440- 760	4	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	3(L)
Overseer ..	1,922-2,320	480- 760	7	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	5
Overseer ..	..	480- 760	6	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	4(L)
Plant Operator ..	..	720- 840	2	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	3(L)	3(L)
Plant Operator ..	..	480- 760	7	..	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	..	2(L)	..	9(L)	9(L)
Technical Assistant ..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,834	360- 600	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1(PT)	..	4

Division of Extension and Marketing— Second Division—

Division of Extension and Marketing— second Division—									
Chief of Division	8,238-8,488	2,760-3,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 4	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	6	1	..	1	..	2	..
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 3	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	7	1	..	3	..	4	..
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 2	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	6	2	..	2	..	6	..
Agricultural Development Officer, Class 1	3,370-4,768	1,000-1,800	25	4	..	3	1	19(1L)	1
Agricultural Officer, Grade 3	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	15	1	..	1	..	10	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 2	4,250-4,498	1,512-1,800	27	2	..	4	..	20	..
Agricultural Officer, Grade 1	2,514-4,250	1,000-1,416	97	..	..	35	1	98(1L)	1
Assistant Lecturer	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	4	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	1	..	4	..
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce Officer	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 1	3,076-4,768	1,000-1,800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	6	..	..	2	..	4	..
Field Supervisor, Grade 1	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lecturer	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manager, Grade 3	4,250-4,498	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Produce Inspector, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	6	..	..	6	..	6	..
Produce Inspector, Grade 1	3,258-3,754	1,080-1,240	12	..	..	3	..	12	..
Project Inspector	4,250-4,498	1,462-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Project Manager, Grade 3	4,250-4,498	1,462-1,608	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Project Manager, Grade 2	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	3	..	4	..
Project Manager, Grade 1	2,514-3,754	840-1,200	6	..	..	4	..	10	..
Régistrar-Manager	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Senior Agricultural Officer	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	7	1	..	2	..	5	..
Senior Produce Inspector	4,250-4,498	1,462-1,608	1	..	..	1	..	1	..

Third Division—

Agricultural Assistant	..	..	720-1,000	45	..	..	13(L)	..	15(L)	..	..	28(L)	..	28(L)
Agricultural Assistant	..	..	440-760	575	..	..	149(L)	..	349(L)	..	..	498(L)	3(L)	501(L)
Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	..	720-1,000	45	..	..	17(L)	..	21(L)	..	..	38(L)	..	38(L)
Artisan	..	2,206-2,462	720-1,000	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	440-760	13	..	..	12(L)	..	1(L)	..	19(L)	32(L)	..	32(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440-760	8	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440-760	19	..	..	8(L)	..	11(L)	..	8(L)	27(L)	1(L)	28(L)
Cook	..	..	400-760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	4(L)	5(L)	..	5(L)
Messenger	..	..	440-760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	3(L)	..	3(L)
Mechanical Equipment Inspector	..	3,344-3,600	1,280-1,416	5	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	5	..	5
Overseer	..	1,922-2,320	480-760	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer	..	..	480-760	13	..	..	4(L)	..	7(L)	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)
Plant Operator	..	..	720-840	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Plant Operator	..	..	480-760	26	..	..	12(L)	..	14(L)	..	1(L)	27(L)	..	27(L)
Senior Mechanical Equipment Inspector	..	3,686-3,772	1,416-1,464	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	..	972-1,834	360-600	11	..	3	..	2	..	6(1PT)	..	..	16(4L)	16(4L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied									
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries—continued													
Temporary Positions—													
Administrative Division—													
Second Division—													
Clerk (Salary Calculator)	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Typist in-Charge (Female)	2,344	840	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division of Extension and Marketing													
Third Division—													
Housekeeper (Female)	1,634	420– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unattached Officers—													
Administrative Division—													
Second Division—													
Agricultural Economist	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Third Division—													
Library Assistant	..	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Division of Fisheries—													
Second Division—													
Clerk	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2	4,722–5,088	1,608–1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Third Division—													
Messenger	..	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

<i>Division of Plant Industry—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Entomologist, Class 3	..	5,826–6,446	2,220–2,400	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Manager, Grade 1	..	2,514–3,754	840–1,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	..	720–1,000	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
<i>Division of Animal Industry—</i>															
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Agricultural Assistant	..	..	720–1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	..	720–1,000	..	..	..	..	..	7(L)	..	7(L)	..	7(L)	7(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	932–2,178	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	2	2(PT)	2	2	2	2
Laboratory Assistant	..	..	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	..	2(L)	2(L)
<i>Division of Extension and Marketing—</i>															
<i>Second Division—</i>															
Clerk	..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	..	2(1L)	2(1L)
<i>Third Division—</i>															
Clerical Assistant	..	932–2,178	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	2	2(1PT)	2	2	2	2
Storeman	..	..	440– 760	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
				1,557	70(23L)	28(2L)	372 (290L)	9	752 (555L)	18(3L)	109 (80L)	16(5L)	1,303 (948L)	71(10L)	1,374 (958L)

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines

<i>Administrative Section—</i>												
<i>First Division—</i>												
Director	..	8,860	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Executive Officer	..	5,644–5,936	2,100–2,280	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Administrative Officer	..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Clerk	..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	4
Clerk	..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clerk (Relief)	..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3	3
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Clerical Assistant	..	932–2,178	440– 760	..	6	4	..	..	3(L)	4	3(L)	7(3L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440– 760	..	7	..	..	..	4(L)	..	5(L)	5(L)
Steno-secretary, Grade 1	..	2,088–2,344	720– 880	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	972–1,832	360– 600	..	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Messenger	..	..	440– 760	..	4	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Telephonist	..	..	440– 760	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines—continued														
Lands Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division ..	6,518–6,808	2,400–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Principal Lands Officer ..	5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Executive Officer ..	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Land Settlement Officer ..	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lands Officer ..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,840	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Inspector ..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,840	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector ..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Clerk ..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk ..	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk ..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Second and Third Division—														
Assistant Inspector ..	3,772–4,000	1,280–1,416	14	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	8
Field Officers ..	3,516–3,742	840–1,200	10	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant ..	2,178–2,292	440– 760	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Typist (Female) ..	972–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tracer ..	1,540–1,776	360– 600	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fieldworker ..	..	440– 760	3	..	..	2(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Overseer ..	..	480– 760	3	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Chainman ..	..	440– 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valuation Section—														
Chief Valuer ..	5,352–5,664	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valuer, Grade 3 ..	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	6	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5

Valuer, Grade 2	..	4,250-4,498	1,512-1,800	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
Valuer, Grade 1	..	2,514-3,010	1,000-1,416	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Clerk	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Cadet Valuer	..	1,350-2,760	640	7	..	4	..	3	..	7	..	7	..	7

Survey Section—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	..	7,506-8,042	2,640-2,760	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Surveyor, Class 3	..	6,750-7,242	2,140-2,400	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	3
Surveyor, Class 2	..	5,872-6,502	2,100-2,280	10	3	1	..	5	..	9	..	9	..	9
Surveyor, Class 1	..	3,668-5,662	1,464-1,800	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Town Planner	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Deputy Town Planner	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 4	..	6,244-6,610	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	5,514-5,878	1,980-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	5,148-5,514	1,800-1,920	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	4,722-5,088	1,608-1,704	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	4,036-4,540	1,464-1,560	7	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	..	3,768-4,072	1,320-1,416	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	..	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	4	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	3
Cadet Surveyor	..	2,142-2,762	640	5	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2
Clerk	..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	4,236-4,540	1,464-1,608	7	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	6
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,768-4,072	1,320-1,416	8	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	3
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	12	..	1	..	11(1L)	..	12(1L)	..	12(1L)	..	12(1L)
Technical Assistant	..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	18	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	5
Technical Assistant	..	1,042-2,548	720-1,000	16	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drafting Assistant	..	1,042-2,548	720-1,000	6	1	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	3(2L)	..	3(2L)	..	3(2L)
Drafting Assistant	..	..	440- 760	6	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Chainman	..	1,980-2,206	440- 760	10	..	2(1MR)	..	1	..	3(1MR)	..	3(1MR)	..	3(1MR)
Chainman	..	..	440- 760	56	..	1(L)	..	29(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Storeman	..	1,952-2,122	440- 760	3	1(L)	5(L)	..	..	..	34(L)	..	34(L)	..	34(L)
Typist	..	927-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	1	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Tracer	..	1,540-1,776	440- 760	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Tracer	..	..	440- 760	4	3(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)	..	4(L)

Mines Section—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	..	6,232-6,772	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Mining Engineer	..	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1

Papua Region—									
First Division—									
Commissioner	..	8,860	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Second Division—									
Deputy Commissioner	..	7,098-7,388	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	1
Superintendent, Class 1	..	5,644-5,936	2,340-2,520	2	..	1	..	..	1
Superintendent, Class 2	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	2	4	..	..	..	4
Superintendent, Class 3	..	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector, Class 1	..	4,768-5,060	930-1,020	8	4	4	..	..	8
Inspector, Class 2	..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	1
Secretary ..	..	5,060-5,352	1,800-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	1
Administrative Officer	..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	1
Inspector, Class 3	..	4,250-4,498	828- 900	7	..	7	..	..	7
Personnel Officer	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	6	3	..	..	..	3
Sub Inspector	..	2,638-3,754	640- 708	45	10(1L)	24(4L)	..	..	34(5L)
Clerk ..	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	4	2	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	7	..	5	..	..	5
Clerk ..	..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	5	..	1	..	..	2
Third Division—									
Storeholder ..	..	2,378-2,548	800- 920	1	..	1	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	13	1	6	..	..	13
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	..	1(PT)	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	1
Telephonist ..	..	878-1,804	360- 600	1	..	1	..	..	1
Steno Secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	..	972-1,834	360- 600	8	..	2	..	..	5
Cook and Steward	..	..	440- 760	4	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)
Messenger ..	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	3	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Supervisor	..	2,490-2,662	960-1,000	2	..	1	1	..	1
Mess Supervisor	..	2,292-2,406	840- 920	1	1(PT)	..	..	1	1
Assistant Librarian	..	1,022-2,378	720- 840	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Mainland Region—									
Second Division—									
Superintendent, Class 1	..	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	2	..	..	2	..	2
Chief Licensing Inspector, Class 2	2	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	1
Inspector, Class 1	..	4,768-5,060	930-1,020	6	..	..	6	..	6
Inspector, Class 3	..	4,250-4,498	828- 900	11	..	1	9	..	10
Divisional Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Inspector	..	2,638-3,754	640- 708	38	..	22	22	..	22
Clerk ..	..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	2	..	..	2	2	2
Third Division—									
Mess Supervisor	..	2,490-2,662	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Storeholder ..	..	2,378-2,548	800- 920	1	..	1	1	..	11
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	2	..	..	2	9	11
Typist (Female)	..	972-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	1	1	1

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Police—continued														
New Guinea Islands Region—														
Second Division—														
Superintendent, Class 1	5,644–5,936	2,100–2,280	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Inspector, Class 1	4,768–5,060	930–1,020	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Inspector, Class 3	4,250–4,498	828– 900	8	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
Divisional Clerk	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Inspector..	2,638–3,754	640– 708	28	..	..	..	..	12(5L)	..	..	..	12(5L)	..	12(5L)
Clerk ..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Mess Supervisor	2,292–2,406	840– 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	2,178–2,292	440– 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	4
Typist (Female)	972–1,834	360– 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Special Branch—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Commissioner	7,098–7,388	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Superintendent, Class 2	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Inspector, Class 3	4,250–4,498	828– 900	9	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	9
Research Clerk	4,250–4,498	828– 900	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registry Supervisor	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk ..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Inspector	..	1,280–1,416	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Assistant Typist	1,834–1,946	640– 680	7	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	5
Stenographer ..	1,804–1,918	640– 680	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
			276	36(1L)	23	44(7L)	12	72(5L)	12	1	12	153 (13L)	59	212 (13L)

Headquarters—					
<i>First Division—</i>					
Director	9,714	..	1	1	..
<i>Second Division—</i>					
Director Water Resources ..	7,886–8,422	3,120–3,240	1	..	1
<i>Engineering Section—</i>					
Engineer, Class 5 ..	7,886–8,422	3,120–3,240	1	1	..
Engineer, Class 4 ..	7,084–7,578	2,760–3,000	1	1	1
Engineer, Class 3 ..	6,032–6,776	2,340–2,520	5	5	5
Engineer, Class 2 ..	5,082–5,720	1,860–2,040	8	3	3
Engineer, Class 1 ..	3,076–4,768	1,464–1,800	3	1	1
Assistant Engineer ..	2,876	1,080	4	..	..
Clerk ..	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	1	1
Plant Superintendent ..	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>					
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,722–5,088	1,608–1,704	2	2	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	3	3	7
Drafting Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	5	1	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,260–3,666	1,160–1,280	3	3	3
Drafting Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,650–3,158	1,040–1,080	1	1	1
Drafting Assistant, Grade 1 ..	1,922–2,548	720–1,000	1	..	..
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 2	4,722–5,088	1,608–1,704	1	1	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	..	..	..
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	1	1	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,260–3,666	1,160–1,280	1	1	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,650–3,158	1,040–1,080	1	1	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	1,922–2,548	720–1,000	2	1(L)	2(1L)
Chairman .. ..	..	440–760	..	..	1(L)
<i>Research Section—</i>					
<i>Second Division—</i>					
Engineer, Class 3 ..	6,032–6,776	2,340–2,520	1	1	1
Engineer, Class 2 ..	5,082–5,720	1,860–2,040	1	1	1
Senior Technical Officer Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>					
Technical Officer, Grade 2 ..	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	1	1	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,260–3,666	1,160–1,280	1	1	1
Technical Assistant, Grade 2 ..	2,650–3,158	1,040–1,080	2	..	2(1L)
Technical Assistant, Grade 1 ..	1,922–2,548	720–1,000	3	2(1L)	2(1L)
Laboratory Assistant, Grade 1 ..	1,922–2,548	720–1,000	1	..	..

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Public Works—continued														
Architectural Section—														
Second Division—														
Principal Architect	7,798–8,350	2,880–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect, Class 4	7,010–7,518	2,520–2,760	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Architect, Class 3	5,968–6,730	2,220–2,400	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Architect, Class 2	5,050–5,704	1,860–2,040	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Architect, Class 1	3,190–4,788	1,464–1,800	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,722–5,088	1,608–1,704	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,506	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	3,260–3,666	1,160–1,280	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Assistant	2,650–3,158	1,040–1,080	4	1(L)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	2	3(1L)
Drafting Assistant	1,922–2,548	720–1,000	4	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Drafting Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Tracer (Female)	1,550–1,776	360– 600	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Finance and Administration—														
Second Division—														
Assistant Director	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accountant	5,060–5,352	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Administrative Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Clerk	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Engineer, Class 1	3,076–4,768	1,464–1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	2,762–3,258	1,080–1,240	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Clerk	2,142–2,762	640–1,040	15	7(2L)	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7(2L)	9	16(2L)
Senior Technical Instructor	3,828–3,914	1,464–1,560	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Librarian	2,266–3,754	840–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Public Works—continued														
Regional Establishment—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Clerk ..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	5	..	10	..	22	..	..	..	37	..
Works Supervisor ..	3,620-3,856	1,416-1,514	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Technical Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
Building Inspector ..	3,372-3,600	1,280-1,416	5	..	2	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	20	..
Works Foreman ..	..	1,160-1,280	20	..	1	..	12	..	20	..	..	..	32	..
Foreman Artisan ..	3,230-3,316	1,160-1,280	32	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Plant Inspector ..	2,890-3,060	1,080-1,160	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	12	..
Artisan ..	2,632-2,718	720-1,000	10	..	..	..	50	..	130	..	..	..	180	..
Artisan ..	2,206-2,462	720-1,000	242	..	..	..	(17MR)	..	(12MR)	..	..	..	(47L)	..
Artisan ..	..	720-1,000	34	..	..	..	24(L)	..	10(L)	..	..	..	(29MR)	..
Artisan ..	2,150-2,320	720- 840	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
Artisan ..	2,094-2,264	720- 840	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan ..	2,036-2,206	720- 840	1	..	..	..	..	..	1(MR)	..	..	..	1(MR)	..
Plant Operator ..	2,150-2,320	720- 840	47	..	..	..	10	..	37	..	..	..	47	..
Plant Attendant	..	..	..	..	..	..	(7MR)	..	(5MR)	..	..	..	(12MR)	..
Overseer (R. & B.)	2,206-2,264	720- 840	10	..	..	..	2	..	(16L)	..	..	..	(16L)	..
Apprentice ..	2,378-2,632	720-1,000	40	..	..	..	3	..	5(1MR)	..	..	..	7(1MR)	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	20	..	..	..	4	..	25	..	..	..	28	..
Building Inspector	..	440- 760	949	2(L)	..	..	266(L)	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Plant Operator	..	480- 760	..	..	..	..	..	..	533(L)	..	..	..	801(L)	..
Boiler Attendant	..	480- 760	110	..	..	..	13(L)	..	97(L)	..	..	..	166(L)	..
Overseer ..	..	440- 760	26	..	..	..	4(L)	..	16(L)	..	56(L)	..	20(L)	..
Driver ..	..	440- 760	19	..	..	..	3(L)	..	16(L)	..	..	..	19(L)	..
Cook's Assistant	..	440- 760	83	..	..	..	12(L)	..	71(L)	..	2(L)	..	85(L)	..
Messenger ..	..	440- 760	6	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..
	..	440- 760	6	4(L)	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	..	9(L)	..
			2,075	139	40	11	452	18	1,076	74	..	1,741	1,810	..
				(42L)	(3L)	(2L)	(334L)		(834L)	(68L)	..	(1,278L)	(1,283L)	..

Administrative Branch—															
First Division—															
Director	..	8,860	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Second Division—															
Executive Officer	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Accountant	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Administration Officer	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2
Clerk (Records)	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk (Ledgers)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerk (Supply)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk (Staff)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk (Statistics)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk (General)	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Librarian	..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Clerk (General)	..	2,266-3,754	840-1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Third Division—															
Typist-in-charge	..	2,344	840	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,088-2,344	720- 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	5	..	6(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(1L)	6(1L)	6(1L)
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	1,118-2,178	440- 760	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	17	9(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	11(L)	..	11(L)	11(L)
Division of Utilisation and Marketing—															
Second Division—															
Chief of Division	..	7,452-7,992	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Chemist, Grade 3	..	4,722-5,088	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	2,960-4,768	1,464-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Third Division—															
Senior Inspector (Marketing)	..	4,722-5,088	1,608-1,704	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	4,236-4,540	1,464-1,560	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Technical Officer, Grade I	..	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3
Technical Assistant	..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	1(L)
Forestry Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II—continued

1 PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Department of Forests—continued													
Division of Management—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	7,452-7,992	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, Class 2	5,082-5,720	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 2	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	2,960-4,768	1,464-1,800	7	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second or Third Division—													
Chief Drafting Officer	5,508-5,874	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Chief Drafting Officer	4,778-5,144	1,800-1,920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 2	4,352-4,718	1,608-1,704	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Senior Drafting Officer, Grade 1	3,866-4,170	1,464-1,560	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Drafting Officer, Grade 2	3,398-3,702	1,320-1,416	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Drafting Officer, Grade 1	2,890-3,296	1,160-1,280	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—													
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,236-4,540	1,464-1,560	5	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Officer, Grade 2	3,768-4,072	1,320-1,416	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Officer, Grade 1	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
Inspector (Mechanical Equipment)	2,890-3,060	1,080-1,160	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	9	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..	4
Drafting Assistant	2,280-2,788	1,040-1,080	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant	2,178-2,292	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tracer (Female)	1,064-1,776	360- 600	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Drafting Assistant	..	858-2,178	10	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Tracer	..	440- 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Division of Botany—													
Second Division—													
Chief of Division	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Botanist, Class 2	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botanist, Class 1	2,760-4,768	1,000-1,800	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Ecologist, Class 1	2,960-4,768	1,000-1,800	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Illustrator	3,754-4,250	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1

<i>Third Division—</i>														
Herbarium Keeper	..	4,236-4,540	1,464-1,560	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Curator, Botanical Reserve	..	3,768-4,072	1,320-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Technical Assistant	..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Technical Assistant	..	1,228-2,548	720-1,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	1,118-2,178	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overseer	..	..	480- 760	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)
Technical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)
Forestry Assistant	..	..	440- 760	10	..	..	..	..	10(L)	10(L)	..	..	..	10(L)
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)
Artisan's Assistant	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)
Plant Operator	..	..	480- 760	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Division of Silviculture—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Chief of Division	..	7,452-7,992	2,760-3,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 4	..	6,692-7,188	2,520-2,640	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Entomologist, Class 2	..	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	2,960-4,768	1,464-1,800	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	..	1(PT)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadet Forest Officers	..	2,142-2,762	640	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Technical Assistant	..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Technical Assistant	..	1,228-2,548	720-1,000	11	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	14(13L)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accounting Machinist, Grade 1	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	1(L)
Forestry Assistant	..	..	440- 760	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)
Housekeeper	..	1,634	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Papua Region—</i>														
<i>Second Division—</i>														
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,826-6,446	2,220-2,400	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 2	..	4,976-5,616	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	2,960-4,768	1,464-1,800	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>														
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,260-3,666	1,160-1,280	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Technical Assistant	..	2,650-3,158	1,040-1,080	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant Operator	..	2,150-2,320	720- 840	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant Operator	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)
Forest Guard	..	..	440- 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Forests—continued														
Papua Region—continued														
Third Division—continued														
Overseer	480– 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Forestry Assistant	440– 760	15	..	..	15(L)	..	..	..	..	..	15(L)	..	15(L)
Artisan's Assistant	440– 760	3	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea Mainland Region—														
Second Division—														
Forest Officer, Class 4	2,520–2,640	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	2,220–2,400	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 2	1,860–2,040	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Forest Officer, Class 1	1,464–1,800	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,030–1,240	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	1,080–1,240	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	1,464–1,560	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	1,320–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	1,160–1,280	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Technical Assistant	1,040–1,080	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Hygiene and Welfare	560– 760	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storeman	440– 720	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Plant Operator	720– 840	4	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	3(1L)
Clerical Assistant	440– 760	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	3
Typist (Female)	360– 600	3	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Overseer	480– 760	29	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Plant Operator	440– 760	6	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Forest Guard	440– 760	2	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Clerical Assistant	440– 760	4	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Forestry Assistant	440– 760	68	..	..	..	..	52(L)	..	..	..	52(L)	..	52(L)
Artisan's Assistant	440– 760	9	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	..	5(L)	..	5(L)
Clerical Assistant ..	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

New Guinea Islands Region—

Second Division—

Forest Officer, Class 4	..	6,692–7,188	2,520–2,640	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 3	..	5,826–6,446	2,220–2,400	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Forest Officer, Class 2	..	4,976–5,616	1,860–2,040	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
Forest Officer, Class 1	..	2,960–4,768	1,464–1,800	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
Clerk ..	..	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Clerk ..	..	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	1	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

Third Division—

Technical Officer, Grade 2	..	3,768–4,072	1,320–1,416	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Technical Officer, Grade 1	..	3,260–3,666	1,160–1,280	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Technical Assistant ..	..	2,650–3,158	1,040–1,080	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hygiene and Welfare	..	2,462–2,718	560–760	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant Operator ..	..	2,150–2,320	720–840	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerical Assistant ..	..	2,178–2,292	440–760	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Typist (Female)	..	1,064–1,834	360–600	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Overseer ..	..	..	480–760	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest Guard ..	..	..	440–760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plant Operator ..	..	..	440–760	3	..	..	..	2(L)	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Forestry Assistant ..	..	..	440–760	27	..	..	..	23(L)	..	..	..	23(L)	..	23(L)
Artisan's Assistant ..	..	..	440–760	6	..	..	..	4(L)	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Storeman ..	..	..	440–760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				494	65(28L)	16(1L)	33(23L)	1	185 (125L)	21(1L)	14	..	297 (176L)	38(2L)	335 (178L)

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

Executive—																
First Division—																
Director ..	..	8,860	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Second Division—																
Assistant Director (Engineering)		7,886–8,422	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Assistant Director (Operations and Administration) ..		7,098–7,388	2,760–3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Superintendent (Operations) ..		6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Superintendent (Administration)		5,936–6,228	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Third Division—																
Steno-secretary (Female), Grade 1	..	2,088–2,344	720–880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) ..	..	972–1,834	360–600	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

250

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

[illegible]

<i>Costing Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Costing Officer	..	4,498-4,768	1	1	1,656-1,800	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk	..	3,754-4,250	1	1	1,464-1,608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	3	3	1,280-1,416	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Clerk	..	1,350-2,762	1	1	640-1,040	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Accounting Machinist, Grade 2 (Female)	..	2,088	1	1	720	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	1	1	440- 760	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Training College—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal	..	4,768-5,060	1	1	1,860-2,040	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Instructor (Postal)	..	3,258-3,754	1	1	1,280-1,416	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Senior Technical Instructor, Grade 2	..	4,162-4,282	3	3	1,512-1,608	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Technical Instructor, Grade 2	..	3,722-4,042	3	3	1,320-1,416	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Senior Technical Instructor, Grade 2 (Lines)	..	3,828-3,914	1	1	1,464-1,560	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical Instructor, Grade 1	..	3,002-3,344	1	1	1,160-1,280	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Housekeeper (Female), Grade 2	..	1,748-1,862	1	1	600- 680	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cook	..	..	2	2	440- 760	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)	2(L)
Typist (Female)	..	..	1	1	360- 600	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1(L)
Trainee	..	..	57	57	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Operations Division—</i>													
<i>Postal Services Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Manager	..	5,352-5,644	1	1	2,100-2,280	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Inspector	..	4,250-4,498	1	1	1,656-1,800	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspector	..	3,754-4,250	1	1	1,464-1,608	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inspector (Temporary Position)	..	4,250-4,498	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk	..	3,258-3,754	1	1	1,280-1,416	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerk	..	1,350-2,762	1	1	640-1,040	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postmaster, Grade 4	..	4,498-4,768	1	1	1,656-1,800	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postmaster, Grade 3	..	3,754-4,250	4	4	1,464-1,608	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Postmaster, Grade 2	..	3,258-3,754	6	6	1,280-1,116	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 2	..	3,134-3,382	1	1	1,200-1,320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 1	..	2,886-3,134	4	4	1,080-1,160	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Senior Postal Clerk, Grade 1 (temporary position)	..	2,886-3,134	1	1	1,080-1,160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total	
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Department of Posts and Telegraphs—continued													
Operations Division—continued													
Postal Services Branch—continued													
Third Division—													
Postmaster, Grade 1	2,320–3,002	1,080–1,240	10	..	..	5(2L)	..	4(3L)	1	..	..	9(5L)	1
Senior Postal Assistant	2,632	920– 960	5	..	..	2(1L)	..	3	..	..	..	5(1L)	..
Postal Assistant	932–2,548	720– 920	19	..	..	7(1L)	..	9	3	..	..	16(1L)	3
Postal Assistant	..	720– 920	29	..	..	12(L)	..	17(L)	..	..	..	29(L)	..
Overseer (Mail)	3,002–3,174	1,120–1,200	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Postal Officer	..	520– 760	69	..	..	25(L)	..	43(L)	..	1(L)	..	69(L)	..
Typist (Female)	972–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Messenger ..	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Telecommunications Branch—													
Second Division—													
Manager	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Traffic Officer (Development) ..	4,498–4,768	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Clerk	2,514–3,010	1,080–1,240	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Clerk	1,350–2,762	640–1,040	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Third Division—													
Typist (Female) ..	972–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant ..	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant ..	2,178–2,292	440– 760	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Clerical Assistant ..	932–2,178	440– 760	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4
Clerical Assistant ..	..	440– 760	1	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Messenger .. ..	..	440– 760	37	..	..	16(L)	..	21(I)	..	..	..	37(L)	..
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 4	3,772–4,000	1,464–1,560	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 3	3,516–3,742	1,320–1,416	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 2	3,260–3,486	1,200–1,280	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..

Senior Communications Officer, Grade 1 .. Communications Officer Communications Officer Monitor .. Radio Telephone Operator Phonogram Operator (Female) Teleprinter Operator (Female) Telephonist (Female) Telephonist .. Telegraphist ..	3,060-3,260	1,040-1,160	8	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	7
	1,042-2,832	720-1,000	11	..	..	6(3L)	..	..	5(3L)	..	..	11(6L)
	..	720-1,000	28	..	..	8(L)	..	..	20(L)	..	..	28(L)
	2,378-2,462	720- 840	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4
	2,036-2,206	720- 840	15	..	..	..	..	8(4L)	..	13(4L)	..	15(4L)
	878-1,804	360- 600	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	5
	972-1,834	360- 600	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	6
	878-1,804	360- 600	15	..	..	..	..	7	..	16	..	16
	..	440- 760	54	..	..	7(L)	..	..	46(L)	1(L)	..	54(L)
	..	440- 760	6	..	..	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)

<i>Radio Branch—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Senior Inspector (Tentative)	4,722-5,088	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Radio Inspector	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Senior Communications Officer, Grade 1 ..	3,060-3,260	1,040-1,160	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Philatelic and General Postal Section—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Controller ..	4,498-4,768	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>												
Clerical Assistant ..	2,718-2,890	960-1,040	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant ..	932-2,178	440- 760	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5
Clerical Assistant (Temporary Position) ..	932-2,178	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female) ..	972-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
<i>Engineering Division—</i>												
<i>Second Division—</i>												
Engineer, Class 3 ..	6,032-6,776	2,340-2,520	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Engineer, Class 2 ..	5,082-5,720	1,860-2,040	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Clerk ..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Clerk ..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clerk ..	1,350-2,762	640-1,040	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

APPENDIX II—continued

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

[illegible]

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Business Training and Management—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	6,518–6,808	2,520–2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Business Advisory Section—														
Principal Business Advisory Officer	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 3	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Business Advisory Officer, Grade 1	..	840–1,200	5	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)
Training Section—														
Principal Training Officer	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Officer, Grade 2	4,250–4,498	1,464–1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Officer, Grade 1	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Co-operative Section—														
Registrar	5,936–6,228	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Registrar	5,060–5,352	1,860–2,040	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Chief Inspector	5,060–5,352	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Co-operative Officer, Grade 4	4,768–5,060	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Co-operative Officer, Grade 3	4 498–4,768	1,464–1,608	9	1	2	..	5(1L)	..	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	8(1L)
Co-operative Officer, Grade 2	4,250–4,498	1,280–1,416	15	1	6(1L)	..	1	..	..	..	8(1L)	..	..	8(1L)
Co-operative Officer, Grade 1	2,762–3,754	840–1,200	14	12(3L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12(3L)	..	..	12(3L)
Co-operative Officer, Grade 1	..	840–1,200	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Officer-in-training	1,350–3,010	640	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third Division—														
Typist (Female)	1,662–1,834	360– 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Training Assistant	..	1,240–1,368	3	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	(1L)
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 3	..	1,240–1,368	4	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 2	..	960–1,200	6	6(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6(L)	..	..	6(L)
Co-operative Assistant, Grade 1	..	800– 920	56	29(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	29(29L)	..	..	29(29L)
Business Advisory Assistant	..	800– 920	8	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	..	..	3(L)	..	..	3(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	1(L)

Division of Marine—
Second Division—

Superintendent of Marine	..	6,518-6,798	2,520-2,640	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Chief Engineer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Harbour Master	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Harbour Master	..	5,060-5,362	1,860-2,040	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Engineer and Ships Surveyor	..	4,498-4,668	1,056-1,800	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Shipping Inspector	..	4,498-4,668	1,656-1,800	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Officer in Charge (Nautical Training)	..	4,498-4,668	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	..	2,762-2,358	540- 620	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

Third Division—

Resident Works Foreman	..	3,402-3,486	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Foreman Artisan	..	3,230-3,316	1,160-1,280	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Master	..	3,010-3,258	1,280-1,416	63	..	12(9L)	32(22L)	..	..	..	..	44(31L)	..	..	44(31L)
Master	..	3,258-3,384	1,320-1,464	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Officer in Charge (Charts Depot)	..	3,010-3,258	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Engineer Instructor	..	3,010-3,258	1,280-1,416	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Seamanship Instructor	..	3,010-3,258	1,280-1,416	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerical Assistant	..	2,292-2,462	800- 920	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan	..	2,206-2,462	720-1,000	21	17(6L) (3MR)	1	1	..	..	..	..	19(6L) (3MR)	..	..	19(6L) (3MR)
Clerical Assistant	..	2,178-2,292	440- 760	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	5
Tugmaster	..	2,176-2,230	880-1,000	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	1,952-2,178	440- 760	1	5(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(L)	..	..	5(L)
Typist (Female)	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Boatswain	..	..	720- 840	32	..	20(L)	40(L)	..	..	..	..	60(L)	..	..	60(L)
Coxswain	..	..	880-1,000	19	..	12(L)	19(L)	..	..	..	..	31(L)	..	..	31(L)
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 1	..	..	440- 760	98	..	27(L)	54(L)	..	..	..	..	81(L)	..	..	81(L)
Marine Engine Operator, Grade 2	..	..	720- 840	30	..	7(L)	12(L)	..	..	..	..	19(L)	..	..	19(L)
Seamen	..	..	440- 760	237	..	58(L)	69(L)	..	..	..	..	127(L)	..	..	127(L)
Cook	..	..	440- 760	20	..	8(L)	12(L)	..	..	..	..	20(L)	..	..	20(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artisan Assistants	..	..	440- 760	15	..	19(L)	..	..	..	..	..	19(L)	..	..	19(L)
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	12	1(L)	5(L)	6(L)	..	..	..	..	12(L)	..	..	12(L)
Scamen Marine Engine Operator Trainees	..	..	440- 760	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division of Marine unattached—

Typist	..	1,662-1,834	360- 600	1
--------	----	-------------	----------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Division of Customs and Migration—
Administrative—

Second Division—

Comptroller	..	7,098-7,385	2,760-3,000	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Inspector	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	..	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Clerk	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation Officer	..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Senior Training Office	..	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions			Positions occupied											
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Trade and Industry—continued														
Division of Customs and Migration—continued														
Administrative—continued														
Second Division—continued														
Clerk	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,605	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	2,292-2,462	800- 920	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,662-1,834	360- 600	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Clerical Assistant	..	440- 760	3	13(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13(L)	..	13(L)
Customs—														
Second Division—														
Collector	5,060-5,352	1,860-2,040	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Collector	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Collector	4,498-4,768	1,656-1,800	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Collector	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Assistant Collector	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Collector	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boarding Officer	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	6	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
Wharf Examining Officer	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
Travelling Customs Officer	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	25	..	..	5	2	15	3	..	..	20	5	25
Clerk	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	9	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
Third Division—														
Assistant Boarding Officer	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	2,514-3,010	1,080-1,240	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	4
Senior Preventive Officer	2,462	1,000	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Typist (Female)	1,756-1,925	360- 500	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	4

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	

Department of Information and Extension Services—continued

<i>Administrative Branch—continued</i>													
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Clerical Assistant	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Clerical Assistant	2,178–2,292	440– 760	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steno-Secretary (Female)	2,088–2,344	720– 880	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist (Female)	1,064–1,834	360– 600	2	..	2(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(1L)	..
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..
Messenger	..	440– 760	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..
<i>Information Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal Information Officer	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Senior Information Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Public Relations Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Information Officer	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Information Officer	3,258–3,754	1,280–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist, News (Female)	1,662–1,776	640– 680	1	..	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Trainee	..	440	2	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
Messenger	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..
<i>Public Libraries Branch—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Principal Librarian	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Librarian, Grade 2	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Librarian, Grade 1	2,266–3,754	840–1,416	3	..	..	..	..	3 (1P.T.)	..	..	..	3	..

<i>Third Division—</i>													
Assistant Librarian	..	2,378-2,632	880-1,040	11	..	2	..	3	..	5(P.T.) 3	..	..	10
Assistant Librarian	..	1,922-2,378	720- 840	4	..	..	..	..	..	(2P.T.)	..	..	3
Trainee	..	..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 750	1	..	..	..	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	1(L)
Library Assistant	..	..	440- 760	6	..	..	..	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	3(L)	5(L)
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	3	..	..	2(L)	1(L)	..	..	..	1(L)	3(L)
<i>Extension Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	..	5,936-6,228	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Extension Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Extension Officer	..	4,768-5,060	1,860-2,040	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Clerk	..	2,762-3,258	1,080-1,240	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Assistant Extension Officer	..	..	840-1,200	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Broadcasts Division—</i>													
<i>Second Division—</i>													
Chief of Division	..	6,518-6,808	2,340-2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Broadcasts Officer	..	5,644-5,936	2,100-2,280	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Officer	..	5,352-5,644	2,100-2,280	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5
Broadcasts Officer	..	4,250-4,498	1,656-1,800	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Broadcasts Officer	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Broadcasts Officer	..	3,258-3,754	1,280-1,416	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasts Officer	..	..	1,280-1,416	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Musical Programmes Officer	..	3,754-4,250	1,464-1,608	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Broadcasts Officer	..	..	1,240-1,368	3	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Assistant Broadcasts Officer	..	..	840-1,200	8	..	1(L)	3(L)	..	3(L)	1(L)	3(L)	2(L)	5(L)
<i>Third Division—</i>													
Broadcasts Assistant	..	..	760- 920	26	..	..	6(L)	..	7(L)	..	13(L)	..	13(L)
Broadcasts Assistant	..	..	440- 760	12	1(L)	..	2(L)	..	7(L)	..	10(L)	..	10(L)
Programme Assistant	..	2,142-2,762	640-1,040	7	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	6	6
Typist (Female)	..	1,064-1,834	360- 600	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	7	1(L)	1(L)	1(L)	..	3(L)	..	4(L)	1(L)	5(L)
Messenger	..	..	440- 760	3	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Clerical Assistant	..	..	440- 760	1	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)	..	1(L)

1. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFIED POSITIONS AND POSITIONS OCCUPIED AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Classified positions				Positions occupied										
Designation	Salary range		Number of positions	Headquarters		Papua		New Guinea		Unattached officers		Total		Total
	Overseas	Local		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Department of Information and Extension Services—continued														
Services Division—														
Second Division—														
Chief of Division	5,936–6,278	2,340–2,520	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Officer-in-charge Literature Bureau	5,060–5,352	1,860–2,040	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Publications Officer	5,352–5,644	2,100–2,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Senior Publications Officer	4,768–5,060	1,860–2,040	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Publications Officer	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Publications Officer	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Third Division—														
Clerical Assistant	2,292–2,462	800– 920	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clerical Assistant	932–2,178	440– 760	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typist Offset (Female)	1,748–1,818	680	3	..	3(1L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(1L)	3(1L)
Overseer (Printing)	3,602–3,688	1,160–1,280	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Machinist	..	720– 880	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Machinist	..	720– 880	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Platemaker	..	720– 880	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Translator	..	800– 920	3	3(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3(L)	..	3(L)
Machinist's Assistant	..	440– 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Publications Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1(L)	..	1(L)
Messenger	..	440– 760	4	4(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4(L)	..	4(L)
Visual Aids—														
Second Division—														
Visual Aids Officer	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Third Division—														
Creative Artist, Grade 2	3,970–4,214	1,464–1,608	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Creative Artist, Grade 1	3,250–3,764	1,280–1,416	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Drafting Assistant	1,188–2,544	720–1,000	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)
Technical Assistant	..	440– 760	2	2(L)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2(L)	..	2(L)

Films—														
Second Division—														
Producer	Director	..	4,250–4,498	1,656–1,800	1	1	1		
Third Division—														
Editor/Script Writer	3,754–4,250	1,464–1,608	1		
Cinema Photographer	3,754–4,250	1,280–1,416	1	1	1		
Senior Photographer	3,258–3,754	1,160–1,280	1	1	1		
Photographer	2,762–3,208	1,040–1,080	1	1	1		
Production Technician	2,264–2,576	720–1,000	1		
Photographer's Assistant	720– 840	1	1(L)	1(L)		
Darkroom Assistant	720– 840	1	1(L)	1(L)		
Trainee	440	1	1(L)	1(L)		
Typist (Female)	1,064–1,834	360– 600	1		
Sound Recordist	3,768–4,052	..	1		
Technical Services—														
Third Division—														
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	1	1	1		
Senior Technician	3,222–3,422	1,040–1,120	1	1	1		
Technical Assistant	440– 760	2	1(L)	1(L)		
Clerical Assistant	440– 760	1	1(L)	1(L)		
Projectionist	520– 760	40	1(L)	6(L)	18(L)	25(L)		
					248	67(41L)	22(5L)	19(17L)	10(3L)	53(45L)	18(3L)	139 (103L)	50(11L)	189 (114L)
GRAND TOTAL				..	19,741	1,689 (736L)	645 (264L)	3,753 (2686L)	609 (154L)	7,465 (5511L)	910 (267L)	375 (227L)	2,430 (535L)	15,712 (9695L)

Technical Services— Third Division—													
Senior Technical Officer, Grade 1	4,236–4,540	1,464–1,560	1	1	1	..	1		
Senior Technician	3,222–3,422	1,040–1,120	1	1	1	..	1		
Technical Assistant	..	440– 760	2	1(L)	1(L)	..	1(L)		
Clerical Assistant	..	440– 760	1	1(L)	1(L)	..	1(L)		
Projectionist	..	520– 760	40	1(L)	..	6(L)	..	18(L)	25(L)	..	25(L)		
			248	67(41L)	22(5L)	19(17L)	10(3L)	53(45L)	18(3L)	..	139 (103L)	50(11L)	189 (114L)
GRAND TOTAL	19,741	1,689 (736L)	645 (264L)	3,753 (2686L)	609 (154L)	7,465 (5511L)	910 (267L)	375 (227L)	265 (50L)	2,430 (535L)	15,712 (9695L)

GRAND TOTAL	19,741	1,689 (736L)	645 (264L)	3,753 (2686L)	609 (154L)	7,465 (5511L)	910 (267L)	375 (227L)	265 (50L)	13,282 (9160L)	2,430 (535L)	15,712 (9695L)
-------------	----	----	--------	-----------------	---------------	------------------	---------------	------------------	---------------	---------------	--------------	-------------------	-----------------	-------------------

APPENDIX II—continued

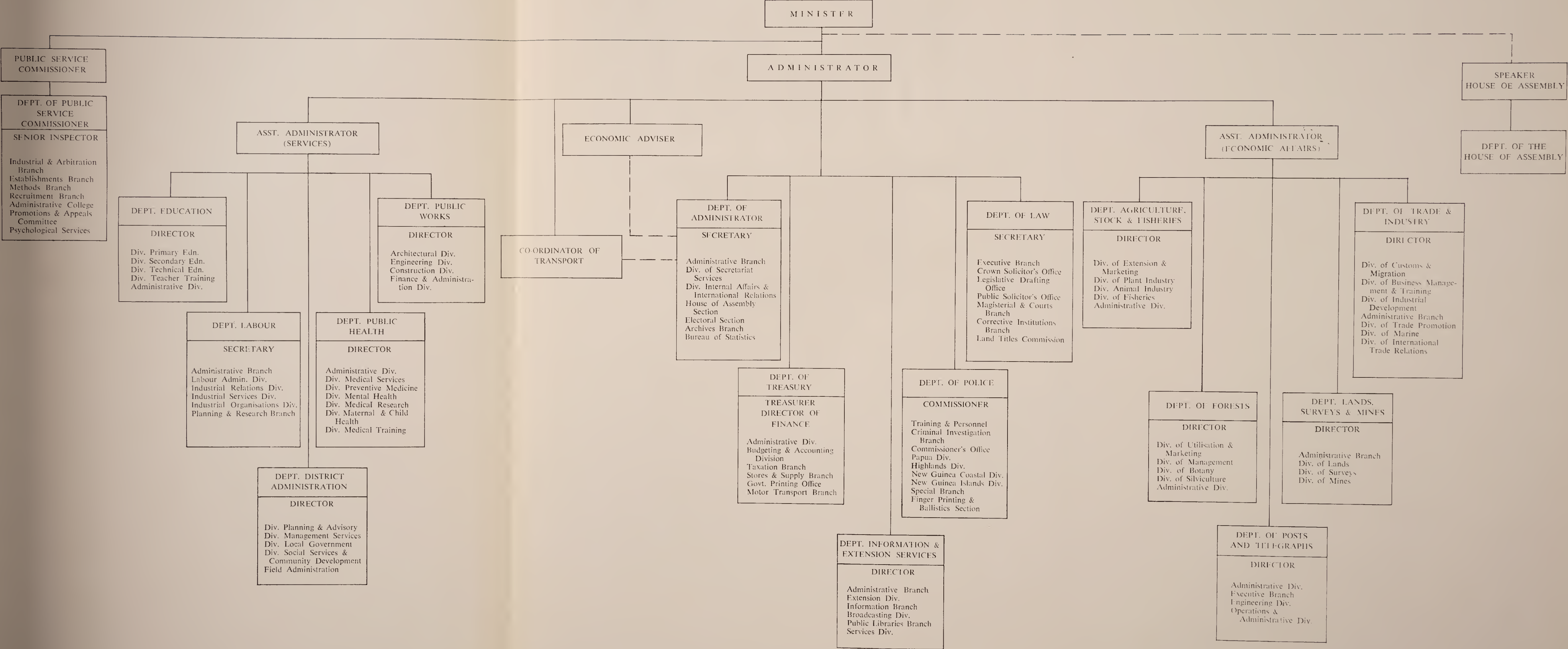
3. PUBLIC SERVICE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: TOTAL STAFF BY DEPARTMENT AT JUNE 1966

Department	Staff under Public Service Ordinance										Other staff				
	Permanent		Temporary		Contract	Part-time	Total	Mixed race	Adminis- tration servants	Statutory ap- pointees	Students and trainees	Ap- prentices	Employed under Native Employ- ment Ordinance	Total staff	
	Overseas	Local	Overseas	Local											
House of Assembly	6	8	3	2	2	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	23
Administrator	29	13	27	3	14	..	86	..	3	3	..	..	34	126
Public Service Commissioner	36	18	31	5	25	2	117	..	..	1	..	..	21	139
Treasury	141	928	277	404	66	3	1,819	26	60	..	..	55	618	2,578
Public Health..	290	2,134	452	461	86	35	3,458	27	(a)1,738	..	372	..	700	(a)6,295	
District Administration	390	391	105	35	189	3	1,113	3	26	..	73	..	845	2,060	
Labour	38	37	29	..	..	..	104	..	2	..	9	..	3	118
Law	54	33	67	18	36	..	208	..	3	19	28	..	(b) 754	1,012	
Agricultural Stock and Fisheries..	197	771	82	187	127	8	1,372	2	86	..	76	6	1,936	3,478	
Lands, Surveys and Mines	85	71	53	17	33	1	260	1	11	..	12	..	181	465	
Public Works	83	943	313	340	81	5	1,765	45	111	..	..	290	2,078	4,289
Police	76	13	62	..	59	2	212	..	1	..	..	..	(c)2,964	3,177
Forests	69	129	65	49	22	1	335	..	15	..	17	4	1,158	1,529	
Posts and Telegraphs	120	286	130	118	80	1	735	2	14	..	45	..	39	835	
Trade and Industry	81	388	84	96	37	..	686	3	47	..	70	10	19	835	
Information and Extension Services	14	80	34	34	21	6	189	..	2	..	24	..	11	226	
Education	472	1,123	411	560	546	8	3,120	3	160	..	336	..	124	3,743	
Total	2,181	7,366	2,225	2,329	1,424	75	15,600	112	2,279	23	1,062	365	11,487	30,928	
Percentage of staff employed under Public Service Ordinance	13.99	47.23	14.27	14.92	9.11	0.48	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total staff	7.00	23.20	7.09	7.22	4.20	0.23	50.43	0.36	9.27	0.07	3.23	1.08	37.05	100.00	

(a) Includes 1,278 Aid Post Orderlies shown under 'Other Employees' in Public Service Commissioners June 1966 Report. Reason for this was to show in P.S.C. Report Administration Servants eligible to transfer to Public Service and not yet transferred, as distinct from the Aid Post Orderlies who would never be part of the Public Service. (b) Includes 745 Warders. (c) Police actually employed under the *Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance* 1955-1959.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
ADMINISTRATION ORGANISATION CHART
at 30 June 1966

APPENDIX II
TABLE 2



4. ADMINISTRATION SERVANTS: DEPARTMENT AND CATEGORY OF EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE 1966

Department	Clerical services	Communications	Education	Government and economic services	Health	House keeping services	Primary industry	Scientific and technical	Secondary industry	Stores and transport	Total
Administrator ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Service Commissioner ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treasury ..	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	47	60
Health ..	13	..	3	..	1,681	29	..	5	..	7	1,738
District Administration	11	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	26
Labour ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Law ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	76	6	..	..	86
Lands, Surveys and Mines ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	11
Public Works ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	104	5	111
Police ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Forests ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Trade and Industry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	47
Information and Extension Service ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Education ..	13	..	111	..	..	22	..	14	..	..	160
Total ..	63	14	114	12	1,681	56	91	35	104	109	2,279

5. PATROLS AND INSPECTION VISITS BY DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Headquarters	Number of Sub-districts	Number of patrols	Number of days on patrol	Inspections by District Commissioners and Deputy District Commissioners	Inspections by Assistant District Commissioners
Eastern Highlands ..	Goroka ..	5	122	1,674	73	14
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen ..	4	42	959	54	45
Sepik ..	Wewak ..	9	135	2,094	147	45
Madang ..	Madang ..	3	44	713	46	33
Morobe ..	Lae ..	6	68	1,194	14	22
New Britain ..	Rabaul ..	4	81	1,380	40	11
New Ireland ..	Kavieng ..	2	69	1,169	15	..
Bougainville ..	Sohano ..	3	52	641	66	16
Manus ..	Lorengau ..	1	13	240	..	..
Total ..	..	37	626	10,064	455	186

6. UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966
(Area in square miles)

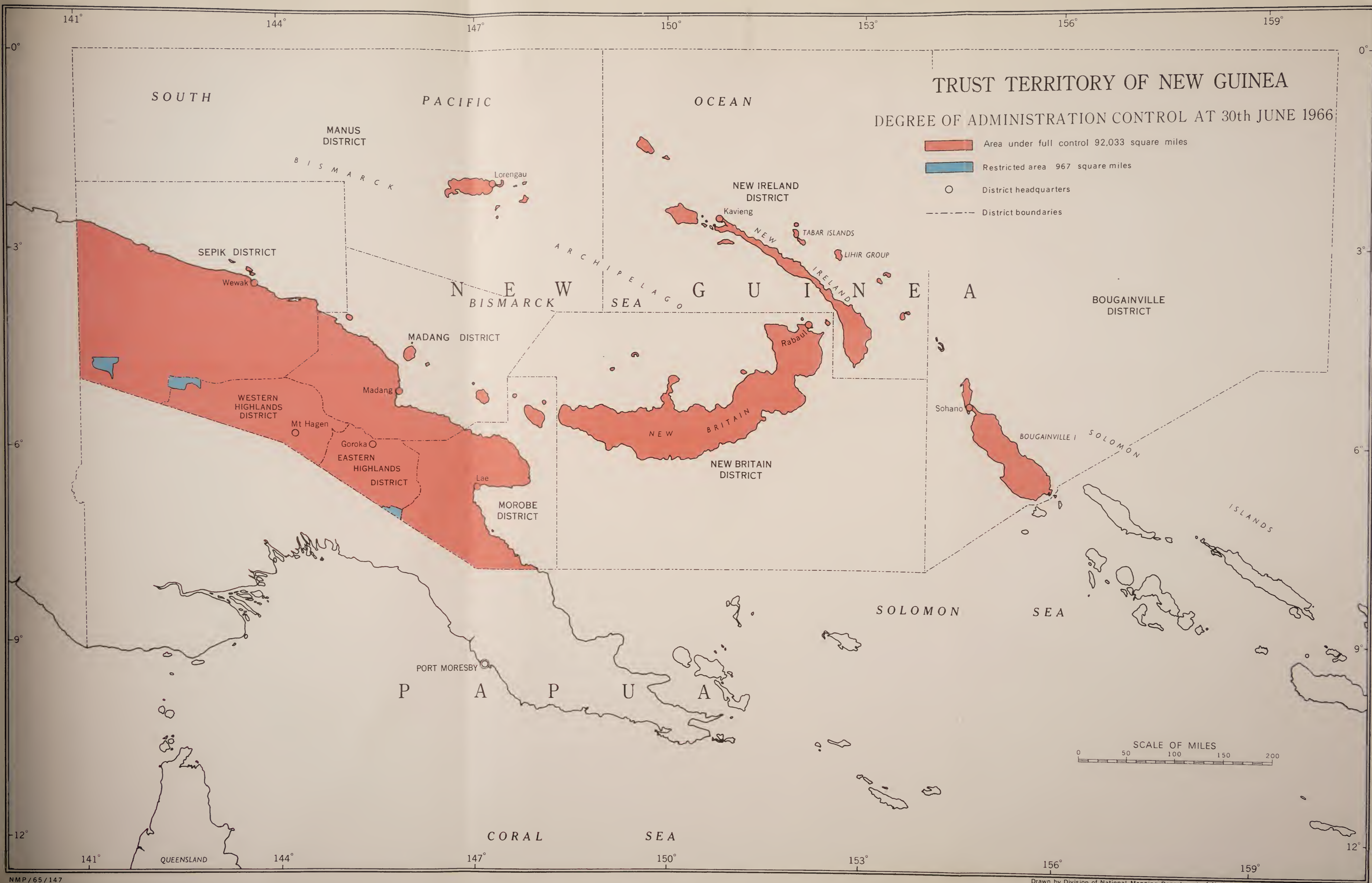
District	Total area	Unrestricted area, under full Administration control		Restricted area	
		At 30 June 1965	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1965	At 30 June 1966
Bougainville	4,100	4,100	4,100	..	..
Eastern Highlands	6,900	6,753	6,753	147	147(a)
Madang	10,800	10,800	10,800	..	..
Manus	800	800	800	..	..
Morobe	12,700	12,700	12,700	..	..
New Britain	14,100	14,100	14,100	..	..
New Ireland	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	..
Sepik	30,200	29,860	29,860	340	340
Western Highlands	9,600	9,120	9,120	480	480
Total	93,000*	92,033	92,033	967	967

(a) This area will be withdrawn from restriction early in July 1966.
* Following re-calculation in January, 1967 the total area of the Territory is now estimated to be 92,160 square miles. Revised district areas are not yet available.

8. NATIVE WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION
No claims were paid during the year

9. NUMBER OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Village Officials				Local government councillors	Total village officials and councillors
	Luluais	Tultuls	Medical tultuls	Total		
Eastern Highlands ..	208	288	..	496	565	1,061
Western Highlands ..	150	231	..	381	302	683
Sepik	549	662	72	1,283	507	1,790
Madang	358	377	40	775	272	1,047
Morobe	414	369	6	789	231	1,020
New Britain	557	529	79	1,165	123	1,288
New Ireland	136	116	43	295	76	371
Bougainville	113	116	14	243	212	455
Manus	6	6	1	13	33	46
Total	2,491	2,694	255	5,440	2,321	7,761



TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

DEGREE OF ADMINISTRATION CONTROL AT 30th JUNE 1966

- Area under full control 92,033 square miles
- Restricted area 967 square miles
- District headquarters
- District boundaries

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1966

Name of council and district		Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1966(a)	
						Males	Females
						\$	\$
<i>Bougainville District—</i>							
Banoni-Nagovisi	.. ..	26.8.65	67	6,993	27	2.00	0.20
Buin	.. ..	15.7.63	94	9,645	36	4.00	0.20
Buka	.. ..	18.10.61	39	10,362	26	5.00	1.00
Kieta(b)(c)	.. ..	14.7.64	64	7,762	35	{ 4.00 1.00	{ 0.20 0.10
Siwai	.. ..	24.12.59	62	5,074	38	4.00	0.50
Teop-Tinputz(b)(c)	.. ..	1.5.58	42	5,069	24	{ 6.00 4.00	1.00
Wakunai	.. ..	31.12.63	29	4,017	24	4.00	0.20
<i>Eastern Highlands District—</i>							
Asaro	.. ..	14.12.62	83	16,100	49	4.00	0.50
Elimbari(e)	.. ..	8.11.61	126	27,870	41	4.00	0.50
Gadup(e)	.. ..	20.5.65	26	8,271	26	2.50*	..
Goroka(b)(c)	.. ..	18.7.63	177	33,055	43	{ 4.00 3.50	1.00
Gumine	.. ..	23.9.65	95	22,126	32	2.00	0.20
Kafe(c)	.. ..	21.5.62	133	30,096	46	{ 4.00 2.00	0.40
Kainantu(d)(k)	.. ..	19.1.66	91	24,230	37	..	..
Kerowagi	.. ..	7.7.60	162	28,691	41	4.00	0.20
Lufa(c)(e)	.. ..	20.5.65	109	21,752	45	{ 1.00 0.50	{ 0.50 0.20
Mt Wilhelm	.. ..	28.10.65	60	20,290	30	1.00	0.20
Okapa(c)(e)	.. ..	17.6.65	44	12,716	38	{ 2.00 1.00	..
Sinasina	.. ..	17.6.65	123	23,752	36	4.00	0.30
Tairora	.. ..	20.5.65	24	5,600	18	2.50*	..
Waie-Digibe(f)	.. ..	19.12.58	86	17,952	36	4.00	0.40
Watabung(e)	.. ..	3.12.64	35	8,263	17	4.00	1.00
Yonggamugl	.. ..	14.12.62	56	9,991	33	4.00	0.45
<i>Madang District—</i>							
Almami(c)(e)	.. ..	23.9.65	78	9,346	37	{ 4.00 2.00 1.00	..
Ambenob(c)(e)	.. ..	13.9.56	85	12,424	30	{ 8.00 5.00 7.50 2.50	{ 2.50 1.50 0.50
Astrolabe Bay(e)	.. ..	3.3.66	42	4,579	17	2.00	0.50
Bundi(e)	.. ..	17.6.65	21	6,727	22	2.00	..
Iabu(c)(e)	.. ..	14.8.63	16	4,774	15	{ 6.00 4.00	1.00
Karkar(c)(e)	.. ..	24.5.63	59	15,485	28	{ 8.00 6.00	1.00
Rai Coast(b)(c)(d)	.. ..	21.2.64	121	13,408	33	{ 3.00 2.00	{ 1.00 0.50
Rao-Breri(e)	.. ..	17.2.64	43	4,834	21	4.00	1.00
Sumgilbar(c)(e)	.. ..	20.10.61	56	7,666	27	{ 5.00 3.00 2.00	{ 1.00 1.00 0.50
Yawar(b)(c)(e)	.. ..	21.3.62	91	13,581	41	{ 6.00 5.00	..

APPENDIX II—continued

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1966(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>Manus District—</i> Manus(g)	14.9.50	118	20,739	33	6.00*	1.00
<i>Morobe District—</i>						
Finschhafen(c)	6.12.57	64	12,522	19	{ 7.00 5.00	..
Huon(h)(k)	19.1.66	60	14,482	39	..	..
Markham(c)	21.3.60	65	13,602	26	{ 8.00 4.00	{ 1.00 0.50
Morobe(e)	7.2.63	33	5,692	17	4.00	0.20
Mumeng(c)	25.7.62	52	15,635	32	{ 5.00 4.00	0.50
Nawae(e)	20.5.65	102	21,952	36	4.00	0.50
Pindiu	1.5.62	74	19,275	22	4.00	0.20
Siassi	14.7.64	33	6,718	20	5.00	0.50
Wantoat(e)	20.5.65	76	8,644	20	4.00	0.50
<i>New Britain District—</i>						
Bainings(c)(e)	17.6.65	17	3,603	19	{ 5.00 2.00	..
Bola(j)	16.12.58	24	3,847	14	8.00	{ 1.00 0.50
Gazelle Peninsula(c)(e)	4.9.63	130	42,047	47	{ 6.00 3.00	{ 2.00 1.00
Kandrian(k)	23.9.65	40	5,461	24	..	..
Mengen(c)(e)	25.11.65	49	4,855	19	{ 4.00 1.50	0.50
<i>New Ireland District—</i>						
Central New Ireland(e)	11.10.62	91	7,528	31	6.00	1.00
Lavongai	29.11.60	60	7,269	24	5.00	..
Namatanai(e)	16.12.63	56	6,202	18	6.00	1.00
Tikana(e)	30.10.56	67	7,729	26	9.00	2.50
<i>Sepik District—</i>						
Amanab(b)	20.5.65	63	5,187	25	0.40	..
Biwat	19.4.61	40	11,049	36	3.50	0.50
Dreikikir	28.10.65	103	18,487	49	0.50	..
Gaui	10.6.64	44	10,449	32	2.00	..
Greater Maprik(e)(f)	18.4.58	133	29,711	66	5.00	..
Green River(b)(e)	30.12.64	36	4,057	22	0.50	..
Keram(k)	3.3.66	50	9,350	31	..	..
Lower Sepik(k)	3.3.66	53	6,423	21	..	..
Pagei	17.2.64	29	2,901	18	2.00	0.20
Saussia(b)	18.10.62	66	11,411	35	3.00	1.00
Siau(b)(e)	10.5.61	75	13,902	30	4.00	0.50
Vanimo	30.8.62	13	2,954	13	3.00	0.45
Walsa	17.11.64	22	2,795	17	0.30	..
Wapei	23.12.63	60	9,034	28	1.00	0.50
Wewak-But	4.2.64	117	15,863	36	6.00	1.00
Wosera(c)(e)	5.11.62	68	17,604	41	{ 1.50 1.00	0.25
Yangoru	6.12.61	75	15,655	40	3.00	..

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name of council and district	Date first proclaimed	Number of village groups in council area	Approximate population covered	Number of councillors	Tax rates declared for year ending 30 June 1966(a)	
					Males	Females
					\$	\$
<i>Western Highlands District—</i>						
Dei	15.2.63	75	17,014	46	4.00	0.55
Jimi(k)	3.3.66	127	20,268	40	..	..
Kompam(k)	3.3.66	72	10,920	26	..	..
Lagaip(e)	3.12.64	89	21,967	19	0.50	..
Mt Hagen.. ..	8.12.64	61	31,279	34	5.00	0.40
Mul(e)	26.11.64	80	14,033	36	1.50	0.50
Wabag	26 4.63	119	33,964	34	0.75*	0.10
Wahgi(e)(i)	28.10.65	164	30,179	48	4.00	1.00
Wapenamanda(c)	20.5.65	130	32,660	36	{ 0.60 0.30	..
Total .. ..	..	5,614	1,079,419	2,374	..	..

(a) Rates are payable by males and females over the age of 17 years, except in those cases to which footnote (e) applies. (b) There were changes in the number of village groups in these Councils during the year. (c) The lower tax rates have been fixed for certain villages not as advanced as others in the area. (d) Kainantu Council formed by the amalgamation of the former Agarabi and Kamano Councils. (e) Tax rates apply to males and females over the age of 18 years. (f) Change of name with extensions to these Councils. (g) Formed by the amalgamation of Baluan and Manus North Coast Councils. (h) Formed by the amalgamation of the Bukaua, Lei-Wompa and Salamaua Councils. (i) Formed in part by the amalgamation of the Minj and Ngangamp Councils. (j) The lower tax rates apply to women with two or more children in their care. (k) Tax rules for 1966 have not yet been declared. (l) Formed by the amalgamation of the Amuk and the Maprik Councils.

* Tax for 6 months period to 30.6.66.

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM 1 JANUARY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966

Name of council and district	General services		Development			Transport and communications			Social services			Miscellaneous			Special appropriations		Total
	Council Administration	Law and order	Forestry	Agri-cultural	Water supply	Roads, bridges, etc.	Trans-port	Com-munica-tions	Educa-tion	Health	Welfare	General main-tenance	Tools	Miscel-laneous	Accumu-lation accounts	Repay-ment of loan principal	
(A) For the Six Months 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1965																	
Bougainville District—																	
Buin..	662	..	..	..	62	..	5	..	5	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	785
Buka	881	..	..	..	820	7	718	..	..	116	27	..	..	..	400	250	3,219
Kieta	391	..	..	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Siwai	301	..	..	..	70	..	195	42	..	105	30	..	..	..	..	431	1,174
Teop-Tinputz..	620	..	25	96	..	..	468	..	..	175	207	..	..	..	..	402	1,993
Wakunai	238	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	425
Eastern Highlands District—																	
Agarabi	747	..	855	136	..	2,741	390	..	715	155	7	..	..	109	..	..	5,855
Asaro	3,465	..	..	90	..	637	4,356	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,554
Elimbari	913	..	..	2	..	494	..	..	656	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,380
Goroka	2,390	..	..	943	467	4,843	4,016	..	380	700	..	..	620	..	..	..	14,359
Kafe	1,037	..	..	396	..	779	4,116	..	26	48	..	..	..	..	500	..	6,902
Kamano	593	..	122	279	44	5,069	1,144	..	263	84	..	..	64	..	..	..	7,662
Kerowagi	1,702	..	..	46	..	946	903	..	590	941	..	..	35	105	1,000	..	6,268
Waiye	748	..	..	179	..	..	541	..	80	1,666	53	..	..	..	..	..	3,267
Watabung	646	..	..	..	..	..	1,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,776
Yonggamugl	2,104	..	..	4	..	74	..	..	939	32	35	..	..	5	..	..	3,193
Madang District—																	
Ambenob	999	..	..	791	156	3,760	1,261	17	318	799	..	141	65	19	..	..	8,326
Iabu	412	..	..	..	238	..	1,190	..	160	312	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	3,312
Karkar	1,322	..	..	305	258	433	1,044	..	1,436	1,191	271	..	220	65	..	..	6,545
Rai Coast	569	..	..	7	..	..	1,757	..	48	119	..	..	..	20	..	..	2,520
Rao Breri	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	355
Sumgilbar	513	..	..	64	60	800	1,511	..	1	471	..	..	..	9	..	..	3,429
Yawar	518	..	..	20	150	88	537	..	78	519	..	..	..	48	..	..	1,958
Manus District—																	
Baluan	1,434	..	22	41	35	18	735	..	9	789	..	..	133	..	..	..	3,216
Manus North Coast	800	..	..	32	..	..	405	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,240

<i>Morobe District—</i>													
Bukaua	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	980
Finschhafen	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,152
Lei Wompa	1,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,636
Markham	955	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,514
Morobe	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489
Mumeng	1,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,085
Pindiu	585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,398
Salamaua	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	541
Siassi	777	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
<i>New Britain District</i>													
Bola	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,130
Gazelle													
Peninsula	3,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,492
<i>New Ireland District—</i>													
Central New													
Ireland	1,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,862
Lavongai	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,649
Namatantai	2,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,436
Tikana	745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,961
<i>Sepik District—</i>													
Amuk	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	899
Biwat	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196
Gai	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,671
Green River	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Maprik	930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,512
Pagei	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336
Saussia	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725
Siau	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230
Vanimo	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560
Wapei	499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	697
Wewak-But	2,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,460
Wosera	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	982
Yangoru	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,383
<i>Western Highlands District—</i>													
Dei	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	686
Lagaip	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Mount Hagen													
(including Kui)	4,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,890
Wabag	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,254
Minj	1,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,347
Ngangamp	2,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,008
Total	58,516	217	3,455	7,317	6,487	23,645	44,277	137	21,206	25,120	3,267	4,280	2,900
													206,818

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM 1 JANUARY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—contd.

Name of council and district	General services		Development		Transport and communications			Social services			Miscellaneous			Special appropriations		Total	
	Council Administration	Law and order	Forestry	Agricultural	Water supply	Roads, bridges, etc.	Transport	Communications	Education	Health	Welfare	General maintenance	Tools	Miscellaneous	Accumulation accounts		Repayment of loan principal
(B) For the Year 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966																	
Bougainville District—																	
Banoni-Nagovisi	3																29
Buin	2,841				786		4,041		20	1,300	984						9,972
Buka	5,129				4,462	368	2,810		92	3,280	96	265				1,003	17,673
Kieta	2,238			1,300	1,103	162	4,840		88	520						590	10,841
Siwai	2,111				77		1,690		140	440	131						4,589
Teop-Tinputz	2,249			898			1,527		68	1,169	222					960	7,157
Wakunai	1,070			309	1,253		4,250		167	1,174		180	96				8,499
Eastern Highlands District—																	
Asaro	5,112			760	688	6,415	14,558		685	3,513	319						32,050
Elimbari	10,349					12,990	2,806		10,779	69		173					37,447
Gadsup	776				79		33		686	106							1,680
Goroka	14,361			3,027	1,124	10,387	28,958		1,196	1,006	50	925			406		61,462
Gumine	1,141			280		143		110	855								2,725
Kafe	12,390		2,142	1,424	694	5,952	13,098		5,090	762		412	262				42,226
Kainantu	4,257		480	787	85	11,608	6,880		3,211	1,179	176	279			100		29,852
Kerowagi	8,064			657		15,848	1,924		4,502	3,326	624						34,945
Lufa	2,751			70		1,420	50		358	16			160				4,825
Mount Wilhelm	1,173								370		100						1,666
Okapa	2,503								495		153				1,900		5,051
Sinasina	3,230					11,660			2,583	265	913						18,651
Tairora	761			241			24		134				138				1,298
Waiye-Digibe	4,563			1,123	54	11,495	1,929		625	8,546	401						28,736
Watabung	4,646			1,266		5,508	1,922		842		100		36				14,320
Yonggamugl	2,008			48	296	12,528			1,993	1,135	222						18,230
Madang District—																	
Almami	629																629
Ambenob	3,859			2,801	449	6,016	3,743		2,124	5,813		1,218	296	64			26,383
Bundi	838					1,009			200	366							2,413
Iabu	1,834				1,012	356	2,090		476	400		36	73				6,277
Karkar	4,709			439	565	273	7,652		4,376	4,580	142	76					22,812

Rai Coast	2,159	176	..	291	..	1,113	..	455	497	..	186	..	..	4,586
Rao Breri	862	..	..	235	5,569	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	7,313
Sumgilbar	3,140	28	..	491	1,229	..	2	522	1,118	..	86	..	..	15,045
Yawar	2,405	438	..	225	2,267	..	..	2,777	1,418	..	..	..	..	12,608
<i>Manus District—</i>														
Manus	7,719	132	363	232	286	4,183	..	303	2,299	824	271	..	..	16,612
<i>Morobe District—</i>														
Finschhafen	5,742	2,674	..	280	4,915	5,887	..	8,052	2,617	80	1,014	1,620	..	33,442
Huon	6,484	..	..	752	..	10,854	67	2,163	3,816	390	..	2,210	..	38,306
Markham	4,028	1,014	356	187	..	8,997	..	584	2,102	457	..	..	..	17,725
Morobe	1,842	370	..	233	259	119	..	53	888	..	..	110	200	4,224
Mumeng	10,131	1,436	..	1,123	..	2,439	..	2,136	..	807	..	..	..	18,072
Nawae	3,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,258	..	1,987	115	..	..	10,106
Pindiu	3,596	258	..	50	3,653	..	..	3,607	1,440	30	232	..	..	12,926
Siassi	2,183	..	..	440	..	80	..	60	260	624	93	..	..	3,740
Wantoat	3,290	..	..	..	..	154	..	779	..	1,384	197	8	..	5,812
<i>New Britain District—</i>														
Bainings	300	..	..	..	..	5	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	345
Bola..	1,810	55	..	83	..	980	..	132	..	..	..	..	400	3,741
GazellePeninsula	64,122	5,922	..	7,018	676	4,705	..	6,873	10,276	9,218	..	1,526	..	124,658
Kandrian	3,047	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	3,097
Mengen	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513
<i>New Ireland District—</i>														
Central New Ire-land	10,091	2,470	..	200	72	3,550	428	5,335	4,115	1,185	159	80	..	28,052
Lavongai	1,889	1,204	..	..	..	..	..	73	192	1,326	..	23	400	6,382
Namatanai	6,478	275	..	664	..	4,640	104	2,088	4,944	..	10	187	..	20,014
Tikana	3,602	2,717	..	750	..	1,489	..	4,249	1,525	850	..	140	..	15,641
<i>Sepik District—</i>														
Amanab	1,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	189	..	..	..	..	1,718
Biwat	1,684	..	..	..	..	835	..	1,637	461	..	145	8	..	4,770
Dreikikir	888	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	800	1,712
Gaui	2,050	..	..	..	..	1,388	..	559	25	..	..	..	..	4,022
Greater Maprik	8,022	52	..	837	2,442	8,593	485	2,961	1,585	760	76	170	..	26,216
Green River	561	..	..	..	..	440	..	849	..	..	..	..	..	1,850
Pagei	1,982	114	..	9	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	6	550	2,735
Saussia	1,853	21	191	76	6,921	14	140	68	1,317	32	..	..	..	10,801
Siau	3,839	113	..	..	5,992	2,328	..	1,099	145	140	..	..	..	13,656
Vanimo	1,976	40	..	..	155	37	..	18	..	190	..	..	..	2,416
Walsa	1,352	122	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1,494
Wapei	1,084	120	..	133	1,984	3	..	310	514	..	..	41	..	4,189
Wewak-But	5,118	926	..	..	6,108	5,818	418	761	4,910	294	278	214	..	29,464
Wosera	3,784	26	..	61	1,207	1,172	..	1,043	1,040	..	..	..	..	8,471
Yangoru	1,947	..	..	556	292	7,456	..	1,007	751	..	..	608	..	12,629

APPENDIX II—continued

11. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SERVICES BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM 1 JANUARY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—contd.

Name of council and district	General services		Development			Transport and communications			Social services			Miscellaneous			Special appropriations		Total
	Council Administration	Law and order	Forestry	Agricultural	Water supply	Roads, bridges, etc.	Transport	Communications	Education	Health	Welfare	General maintenance	Tools	Miscellaneous	Accumulation accounts	Repayment of loan principal	
(B) For the Year 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966—continued																	
Western Highlands District—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dei ..	3,200	..	1,097	665	87	1,006	5,915	..	12,299	4,615	..	..	..	2,816	..	..	31,700
Lagaip ..	841	..	..	626	..	198	4,659	..	40	109	..	..	8	90	..	..	6,571
Mount Hagen	15,679	..	..	2,788	..	10	5,165	..	4,107	2,343	156	..	..	29,639	..	..	59,887
Mul ..	1,698	..	500	..	..	..	84	..	120	1,442	58	..	..	..	..	2,000	5,902
Wabag ..	5,144	..	2,876	1,220	..	84	6,139	..	2,899	247	..	1,113	..	98	..	..	19,820
Wahgi ..	17,779	..	2,980	539	3,121	3,354	9,000	..	4,452	1,290	55	3,315	694	..	5,387	..	51,966
Wapenamanda	1,217	..	..	250	..	..	2,905	..	..	..	40	..	17	..	..	..	4,429
Total ..	337,981	..	11,085	36,209	36,638	164,461	225,036	1,754	121,101	77,592	25,530	27,704	4,704	41,208	8,943	21,870	1,161,816

Name of Council and District	Taxation		Goods and Services				Property Income				Grants-in-aid and Subsidies					Miscellaneous	Borrowing		Total
	Tax—current year	Tax—previous years	Council fees	Fines	Charges for services	Profit of business enterprise	Interest—current account	Interest—reserve account	Rents	Other	D.D.A.	Health	Education	Information services	Water supply	Other	Loans board	Other	

(A) For the Six Months from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1965

Bougainville District—																			
Buin ..	1,713	43	..	..	31	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,807
Buka ..	4,474	246	..	..	1,134	..	57	37	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,339
Kieta ..	1,082	85	..	..	101	..	23	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	1,367
Siwai ..	1,005	7	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	700	2,018
Teop-Tinputz ..	1,429	16	..	..	394	..	6	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1,923
Wakunai ..	808	38	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	976
Eastern Highlands District—																			
Agarabi ..	1,939	108	..	..	1,892	..	58	77	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	62	..	..	4,486
Asaro ..	4,033	483	..	..	688	..	125	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	5,435
Elimbari ..	2,363	14	..	..	720	..	68	13	..	..	..	180	400	..	..	..	..	..	3,758
Goroka ..	13,376	1,300	..	..	4,365	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	514	..	..	169	..	..	19,964
Kafe ..	5,224	..	..	..	2,745	145	39	43	..	..	..	104	210	..	..	69	..	..	8,579
Kamano ..	1,499	687	..	..	4,365	938	79	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	7,715
Kerowagi ..	5,341	180	..	..	1,954	..	43	14	..	..	..	180	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	9,012
Waive ..	1,794	225	..	30	806	627	..	252	..	..	..	200	800	..	..	50	..	..	4,784
Watabung ..	4,430	..	..	..	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,973
Yonggamugl ..	4,167	60	..	34	..	..	47	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	4,348
Madang District—																			
Ambenob ..	6 690	132	..	..	1,737	..	..	104	39	624	..	329	..	..	..	753	..	..	10,408
Iabu ..	1,430	48	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	1,755
Karkar ..	9,975	67	..	..	876	..	45	..	..	..	..	204	..	..	250	60	..	..	11,477
Rai Coast ..	881	105	..	..	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	1,439
Rao Breri ..	1,182	118	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,303
Sumgilbar ..	1,758	86	..	..	618	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	1,196	..	..	3,868
Yawar ..	1,986	160	..	..	316	..	..	22	..	..	..	165	..	..	225	14	..	..	2,888
Manus District—																			
Baluan ..	6,180	73	159	46	661	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	7,314
Manus North Coast ..	3,378	323	87	27	147	..	23	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	4,008

12 ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM 1 JANUARY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name of Council and District	Taxation		Goods and Services			Property Income			Grants-in-aid and Subsidies					Miscellaneous	Borrowing		Total		
	Tax—current year	Tax—previous years	Council fees	Fines	Charges for services	Profit of business enterprise	Interest—current account	Interest—reserve account	Rents	Other	D.D.A.	Health	Education	Information services	Water supply	Other		Loans board	Other
(A) For the Six Months 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1965—continued																			
Morobe District—																			
Bukaua ..	560	100	..	..	..	..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705
Finschhafen ..	3,059	57	..	..	544	..	37	26	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..	..	4,052
Lei Wompa ..	1,894	121	2	..	1,284	..	37	32	328	..	..	414	86	..	..	236	1,065	5,499
Markham ..	2,905	985	62	..	638	209	..	45	..	..	..	62	..	..	232	19	..	5,157
Morobe ..	721	136	..	..	2	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885
Mumeng ..	3,346	1,443	..	..	489	..	92	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	..	6,012
Pindiu ..	2,141	20	..	..	150	..	74	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,413
Salamaua ..	846	118	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977
Siassi ..	..	216	39	..	1	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284
New Britain District—																			
Bola ..	1,170	46	..	..	172	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1,425
Gazelle Peninsula ..	23,681	1,487	..	..	1,519	..	110	..	308	..	..	3,858	..	..	..	1,427	..	32 390
New Ireland District—																			
Central New Ireland ..	3,609	107	15	..	..	..	80	12	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	4,963
Lavongai ..	1,368	61	..	102	66	..	37	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1,689
Namatani ..	2,583	158	..	..	439	..	38	..	..	..	..	133	300	..	..	51	..	3,702
Tikana ..	5,306	52	..	..	..	..	55	197	..	..	..	303	570	..	..	..	..	6,483
Sepik District—																			
Amuk ..	2,837	..	..	1	117	..	59	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	3,071
Biwai ..	1,815	50	..	..	33	..	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	2,002
Gai ..	895	..	..	..	37	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	1,152
Green River ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	472
Maprik ..	2,805	293	..	..	1,226	225	115	..	1	..	..	178	..	..	..	582	..	5,425
Pagei ..	390	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409
Saussia ..	1,032	161	..	..	3	..	30	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1,251
Siau ..	1,011	126	..	..	658	..	40	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1,868
Vanimo ..	747	10	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,176
Wapei ..	1,523	6	..	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,547
Wewak-But ..	7,581	510	..	..	3,369	..	97	..	87	..	269	..	..	..	..	1	..	11,914
Wosera ..	2,868	102	..	..	123	..	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,266
Yangoru ..	1,124	115	..	..	19	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(A) For the Six Months 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1965—continued

Western Highlands District—																	
Dei ..	7,289	..	..	..	81	19	..	..	..	900	..	..	1	..	..	8,290
Lagaip..	798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,048
Minj ..	4,930	..	..	160	17	58	..	..	..	600	..	..	1,014	..	..	7,039
Mt. Hagen (including Kui)	7,067	..	..	..	62	53	454	..	..	3,000	..	..	435	..	..	11,071
Ngangamp ..	5,752	539	..	..	106	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	6,866
Wabag ..	5,813	..	..	236	117	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	..	..	6,729
Total ..	197,603	11,623	364	241	35,789	2,644	2,383	1,525	1,224	624	1,399	7,307	10,258	1,115	8,674	1,765	284,538

(B) For the Year 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966

Bougainville District—																	
Banoni-Nagovisi	2,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,502
Buin ..	5,617	811	..	..	121	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	6,881
Buka ..	4,651	1,135	..	..	52	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	15,000
Kieta ..	3,770	254	..	..	60	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	..	1,770	..	9,715
Siwai ..	2,089	254	..	..	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	965	3	..	..	..	3,379
Teop-Tinputz ..	5,962	317	..	..	70	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	9,869
Wakunai ..	3,111	58	..	..	50	29	..	..	..	..	..	694	..	..	..	..	4,992
Eastern Highlands District—																	
Asaro ..	17,489	..	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	19,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,016
Elimbari ..	40,459	33	..	..	253	84	71	..	..	3,051	..	..	27	..	..	..	43,978
Gadsup ..	5,040	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	5,109
Goroka ..	14,672	273	..	..	113	312	17,114	..	..	16,546	..	..	2,968	..	..	..	52,952
Gumine ..	13,880	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	..	..	..	14,378
Kafe ..	20,916	538	..	119	95	147	4,157	..	..	13,508	..	684	1,332	..	..	..	43,625
Kainantu ..	15,027	1,182	..	..	198	..	2,860	..	..	22,376	..	..	1,032	..	..	..	43,709
Kerowagi ..	20,740	204	80	..	290	151	879	..	..	5,081	..	..	468	..	..	..	27,893
Lufa ..	7,035	..	..	..	64	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	7,165
Mount Wilhelm ..	7,742	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	..	..	..	8,175
Okapa ..	6,753	..	..	..	80	4	..	..	240	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	7,158
Sinasina ..	25,030	..	..	..	173	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	26,512
Tairora ..	3,277	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	3,338
Waiye-Digibe ..	13,607	1,695	..	7	141	103	604	..	..	997	..	..	4,454	..	..	..	23,154
Watabung ..	8,044	..	..	..	205	..	683	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	9,104
Yonggamugl ..	4,843	1,077	..	77	114	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	6,218
Madang District—																	
Almami ..	4,407	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	4,513
Ambenob ..	13,631	234	..	400	975	2,366	..	..	..	2,925	..	1,189	96	..	..	..	23,478
Bundi ..	3,046	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,536
Iabu ..	5,904	465	..	2	723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,266
Karkar ..	11,647	67	..	122	1,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,053	2,526	..	..	..	23,442
Rai Coast ..	4,765	139	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	..	..	..	5,862
Rao Breri ..	3,893	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,113
Sumgilbar ..	7,126	268	..	8	605	..	..	..	..	4,858	..	857	26	..	..	..	14,871
Yawar ..	8,266	1,093	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,324	1,300	..	..	..	13,350

12. ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS FROM 1 JANUARY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name of Council and District	Taxation		Goods and Services				Property Income				Grants-in-aid and Subsidies					Miscellaneous	Borrowing		Total	
	Tax—current year	Tax—previous years	Council fees	Fines	Charges for services	Profit of business enterprise	Interest—current account	Interest—reserve account	Rents	Other	D.D.A.	Health	Education	Information services	Water supply	Other	Loans board	Other		
(B) For the Year 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966—continued																				
Manus District—																				
Manus..	16,780	731	382	..	3,650	..	87	422	40	..	..	268	..	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	23,660
Morobe District—																				
Finschhafen	12,413	1,211	..	..	1,537	..	113	138	9	17,621	..	2,043	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	35,106
Huon ..	9,540	1,074	..	..	3,675	683	..	273	90	..	..	2,041	512	..	..	80	..	..	3,570	21,538
Markham	8,007	1,890	147	4	1,181	..	27	112	45	..	..	2,092	..	..	246	1,468	..	..	..	15,219
Morobe	2,916	590	..	..	8	..	49	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,585
Mumeng	9,170	1,040	..	..	1,711	..	174	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	12,265
Nawae..	15,106	2,685	..	..	..	..	156	23	..	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,240
Pindiu	11,511	2,253	..	..	28	..	271	88	..	..	..	657	750	..	..	155	..	..	..	15,713
Salamaua	2,585	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,743
Siassi ..	5,540	8	43	..	..	..	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5,693
Wantoat	7,870	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,603	..	..	..	10,589
New Britain District—																				
Bainings	2,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	..	..	..	3,662
Bola ..	5,775	240	..	..	166	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	6,489
Gazelle Peninsula	55,548	7,575	9,190	1,336	..	..	216	3,905	941	..	..	5,349	260	..	..	338	..	..	..	84,658
Kandrian	4,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	4,929
Mengen	2,561	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,765
New Ireland District—																				
Central New Ireland	14,914	600	52	..	..	..	298	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	16 096
Lavongai	5,465	359	..	110	..	..	80	90	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	7,019
Namatanaï	10,087	1,167	..	..	1,658	..	46	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	13,179
Tikana	9,986	644	..	10	..	..	278	178	..	..	..	840	845	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	14,041
Sepik District—																				
Amanab	657	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	1,576	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,456
Biwat ..	2,708	527	..	..	66	200	51	70	..	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,722
Dreikikir	2,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	570	..	800	..	3,983
Gauï ..	3,706	252	..	2	420	..	60	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,461
Greater Maprik	18,806	1,256	..	13	2,903	400	274	449	..	..	39	299	1,215	..	..	26	..	..	..	25,68

(B) For the Year 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1966—continued

13. LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS VOTING STATISTICS—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

District	Approximate population in council areas	Number of electors enrolled			Number of electors voting		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Female	Total
Bougainville ..	48,922	12,096	9,494	21,590	7,555	6,876	14,431
Eastern Highlands ..	310,755	103,641	92,423	196,064	68,509	66,539	135,048
Madang ..	92,824	25,544	20,687	46,231	14,751	13,969	28,720
Manus ..	20,739	5,756	4,751	10,507	2,683	2,771	5,454
Morobe ..	118,522	23,415	25,342	48,757	13,536	16,660	30,196
New Britain ..	59,813	16,273	13,694	29,967	10,113	9,495	19,608
New Ireland ..	28,728	9,184	6,935	16,119	4,825	3,859	8,684
Sepik ..	186,832	50,536	39,844	90,380	32,792	31,583	64,375
Western Highlands	212,284	63,476	50,054	113,530	42,962	32,838	75,800
Totals ..	1,079,419	309,921	263,224	573,145	197,726	184,590	382,316

14. COMPOSITION OF DISTRICT ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1966

District					European	Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous
New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	8
New Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	8
Sepik .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	11
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	8
Eastern Highlands	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	11
Western Highlands	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Morobe .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	11
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	61	6	3	84

15. COMPOSITION OF TOWN ADVISORY COUNCILS AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Town			European		Asian	Mixed race	Indigenous	Total
				Official	Non-official				
East New Britain ..	Rabaul .. ..	..	..	4	7	2	1	7	21
	Kokopo .. ..	..	..	3	5	1	..	4	13
New Ireland ..	Kavieng .. ..	..	..	3	4	2	..	4	13
	Namatanai ..	..	..	3	6	1	1	7	18
Madang	Madang .. ..	..	..	5	8	1	..	2	16
East Sepik	Wewak .. ..	..	..	2	4	1	..	4	11
Morobe	Lae .. ..	..	..	5	13	..	..	3	21
	Wau/Bulolo ..	..	..	3	7	1	..	5	16
Western Highlands ..	Mount Hagen ..	..	..	4	8	1	..	6	19
Eastern Highlands ..	Kundiawa ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	9
Total .. ..	.. ..	..	..	32	63	10	2	46	157

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Health Education Council	Administrative direction	To plan and co-ordinate health education activities	Officers of Departments of Public Health, Education, District Administration, Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Extension Services and three indigenous members
Child Welfare Council	<i>Child Welfare Ordinance 1961-65</i>	To advise on matters relating to child welfare and make recommendations in respect of individual children	Director of Child Welfare, a Welfare Officer, two mission representatives, a legal officer, an Inspector of Police, and four other members, at least two of whom are women and none is a person previously specified
District Boundaries Committee	Administrative Direction	To maintain a continuing review of the need for variations in existing District boundaries and for the establishment of additional Districts	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration. <i>Members:</i> Representatives of the Department of the Administrator, the Public Service Commissioner, Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines and the Department of District Administration
Road Safety Council	Administrative Direction	To conduct a continuous programme of public education aimed at promoting road safety; to encourage a better understanding and observance of traffic laws and to advise on specific road safety matters referred to it	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration; and Directors of Information and Extension Services, Public Works, Public Health, Commonwealth Department of Works, Secretary for Labour, Commissioner of Police, or their delegates; representative of Automobile Association of Papua and New Guinea; Presidents of Regional Branches of Road Safety Council; representatives of Service organisations
Water Transport Committee	Administrative Direction	To make recommendations to the Administrator on the size and distribution of the Administration shipping fleet	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of District Administration or his nominee <i>Members:</i> Superintendent of Marine; Officer of the Department of the Administrator
District Co-ordinating Committees (All Districts)	Administrative Direction	Co-ordination of Administration programmes in the District	<i>Chairman:</i> District Commissioner. <i>Members:</i> Deputy District Commissioner; Senior officer in the District representing the Departments of Health, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries Education and Forestry
Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Industry Stabilisation Ordinance 1954-1962</i>	To determine the Copra Fund Bounty	Two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua and two other members

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Copra Marketing Board Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	To market copra	Chairman and five members—two representatives of the copra producers of New Guinea, one representative of the copra producers of Papua, the Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and one other member
Rubber Board	<i>Rubber Ordinance 1953</i>	To consider appeals against the classification of rubber for export	Three representatives of the rubber producers and two officers of the Public Service
Companies Auditors Board	<i>Companies Ordinance 1963</i>	To effect and control the registration of company auditors and liquidators	<i>Chairman:</i> A legal practitioner appointed by the Administrator <i>Members:</i> Two qualified Accountants
Water Resources Advisory Board	<i>Water Resources Ordinance 1962</i>	Advise the Administrator on the control of the Territory's water resources	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Water Resources. <i>Members:</i> one from each of the Departments of District Administration, Lands Surveys and Mines, Agriculture Stock and Fisheries, and Forests
Tariff Committee	Administrative direction	To advise on customs tariff matters	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs) <i>Members:</i> Treasurer; Assistant Administrator (Services), and The Economic Adviser
Transport Control Board	Motor Omnibus Regulations (No. 23 of 1962)	To allocate licences for motor omnibuses and to define the standard and scale of their operations	<i>Chairman:</i> Secretary for Law <i>Deputy Chairman:</i> Secretary, Department of the Administrator <i>Members:</i> One member appointed by the Administrator with an alternate member to act in the absence of this member
Education Advisory Board	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of education in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Four representatives of missions and other voluntary education agencies and not more than four other members. One indigenous member was appointed in 1960
District Education Committees	<i>Education Ordinance 1952-1957</i>	To advise the Administrator on district education matters	A maximum of six members, one of whom is a mission representative
Apprenticeship Board	<i>Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1951-1961</i>	To advise on development and provision of facilities for trade training of indigenous youth in the Territory	Seven members, three of whom are not employees of the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth instrumentality and are not officers of the Administration

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Adult Education Council	Administrative direction	To advise on development of adult education activities	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Education <i>Members:</i> Seven officials, including two indigenous members of the Public Service together with representatives of voluntary organisations
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission	<i>Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission Ordinance 1961–1963</i>	To plan and co-ordinate the supply of electricity throughout the Territory; to generate, transmit, distribute and sell electricity; and to determine and control standards for electrical contractors, appliances, fittings and wiring	A Commissioner and four Associate Commissioners
Native Loans Board	<i>Native Loans Fund Ordinance 1955–1960</i>	To grant loans of moneys or goods to indigenous individuals or groups for economic or welfare purposes	Four members, including an indigenous person, appointed by the Administrator
Administration Supply and Tenders Board	<i>Treasury Ordinance 1951–1963</i>	To control purchases, supply and disposal of stores, and letting of contracts for works and services	Three first division officers of the Public Service
Stamp Advisory Committee	Administrative direction	To advise on designs for Territory postage stamps	<i>Chairman:</i> Superintendent of Postal Services <i>Members:</i> One other official member and five non-official members, one of whom must be a Papuan or New Guinean
Central Policy and Planning Committee	Administrative direction	To deliberate and advise, with special responsibility to ensure consistency in the overall application of policy, and proper co-ordination in the formulation of policy recommendations	The Administrator as Chairman, the Assistant Administrator (Services), the Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs), the Treasurer, the Director of District Administration, and the Economic Adviser
Coffee Marketing Board	<i>Coffee Marketing Board Ordinance 1963–1964</i>	To regulate the marketing of Territory coffee	Director, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and five other members representing coffee growers
Broadcasting Advisory Council	Administrative direction	To advise the Administrator on all aspects of broadcasting	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator (Services) <i>Members:</i> Two members representing the Australian Broadcasting Commission; two official members of the Public Service and four other members including two indigenous members
Reviewing Committee	<i>Corrective Institutions Ordinance 1957–1963</i>	To advise the Administrator on the review of detainees serving life sentences	Secretary for Law, Secretary Department of the Administrator and the Director of Child Welfare

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Medical Board	<i>Medical Ordinance</i> 1952–1963	To administer the Medical Ordinance which provides for the registration of medical and dental practitioners and regulates medical practice in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Public Health <i>Members:</i> Two qualified medical practitioners; two graduates (other than in medicine, surgery or dentistry) of recognized universities; the Secretary, Department of Law. A registered dentist is co-opted as a member when the Board is considering an application for registration as a dentist
Nursing Council	<i>Medical Ordinance</i> 1952–1963	To regulate the nursing profession in the Territory	<i>Chairman:</i> Principal Matron of Public Health Department <i>Members:</i> Two legally qualified medical practitioners; seven registered nurses; a legal officer
Medical Research Advisory Committee	Administrative direction	To advise and make recommendations to the Director of Public Health on matters relating to medical research	Chairman and eight members—two official members of the Public Service and six other members
Permanent Committee on Cultural Development	Administrative direction	Assessment of social and cultural change in the Territory, and recommendation of action to enhance the psychological well being of society	<i>Chairman:</i> The Director of District Administration <i>Members:</i> Chief Psychologist, Chief of Division of Extension Services, Department of Information District Commissioner, Central District, one local officer Headmaster, Assistant Director Social Services and Community Development—Department of District Administration, and Assistant Director (Mental Health), Department of Public Health
Land Board	<i>Land Ordinance</i> 1962	To consider applications for the lease of land and associated dealings	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one other member. The Administrator may appoint other persons to act as members in relation to certain localities for a specified period
Land Development Board	Administrative direction	To advise on land development and settlement and on land use patterns	<i>Chairman:</i> Assistant Administrator <i>Members:</i> Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Director of District Administration, Director of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Director of Forests, Director of Public Works, Economic Adviser
Petroleum Advisory Board	<i>Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance</i> 1951–1962	To advise on all petroleum prospecting and mining operations	Five members, one of whom the Administrator shall appoint as Chairman
Mining Advisory Board	<i>Mining Ordinance</i> 1937–1962	To advise on mining operations	<i>Chairman:</i> Director of Land, Surveys and Mines and three technical advisers

16. EXECUTIVE AND ADVISORY ORGANISATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Name	Statutory or other basis of establishment	Functions	Composition
Ex-Servicemen's Credit Board	<i>Ex-Servicemen's Credit Ordinance</i> 1958–1961	To determine and supervise loans to eligible ex-servicemen	Three officers of the Departments of the Treasury, Lands Surveys and Mines, and Agriculture Stock and Fisheries
Town Planning Board	<i>Town Planning Ordinance</i> 1952–1959	Town development, planning and design	Chairman, Deputy Chairman and three other members
Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board	<i>Papua and New Guinea Harbours Board Ordinance</i> 1963–1964	Regulation, management, operation and control of declared Ports, the movement of shipping therein, and the provision and maintenance of wharves, docks, piers, jetties, machinery, equipment and office installations used in connection therewith	Chairman and two members appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Administrator

APPENDIX III

JUSTICE

(1) SUPREME COURT

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

A. In its Criminal Jurisdiction

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
1. Offences against the person—					
Murder, wilful	71	56	10	5	12 months ILL to sentence of death recorded(a)
Murder	3	2	1	..	3½ years IHL(b)
Unlawful killing or attempt ..	22	16	3	3	\$20 recognizance to 7 years IHL(c)
Unlawful wounding	15	11	3	1	6 months IHL to 18 months IHL(d)
Greivous bodily harm	14	8	6	..	\$20 recognizance to 6 years 6 months IHL(e)
Rape	31	25	5	1	3 months IHL to 11 years IHL(f)
Unlawful assault .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences against females ..	20	13	7	..	\$10 recognizance to 6 years IHL
Incest	3	3	..	..	\$100 recognizance to 8 years IHL
Unnatural and indecent offences ..	4	2	..	2	3 months IHL to 5 months IHL
Other offences against the person ..	2	1	..	1	\$20 recognizance
Total	185	137	35	13	

APPENDIX III—continued

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued
CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Offence	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Sentence
2. Offences against property—					
Breaking and entering	6	5	..	1	2 months IHL to 18 months IHL
Housebreaking	8	7	1	..	4 months IHL to 2 years 9 months IHL
Stealing	15	9	2	4	\$50 recognizance to 1 year IHL
Receiving	1	..	1	..	
Other offences against property ..	1	..	..	1	
Total	31	21	4	6	
3. Offences against currency—					
Forgery	9	9	..	..	\$50 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Uttering	7	7	..	..	\$50 recognizance to 2 years IHL
Total	16	16	..	..
4. Offences not included in preceding classes—					
Unlawfully secreting letter in course of transmission by post	1	1	..	..	\$30 recognizance
Arson	21	12	4	5	2 months IHL to 12 months IHL
Going armed in a public place ..	1	..	1	..	
Total	23	13	5	5	
Grand Total	255	187	44	24	

SUMMARY

Persons charged	Charged	Convicted	Discharged	Nolle Prosequi
Comprising—				
Europeans	4	..	3	1
Asians .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Non-indigenous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous	251	187	41	23
Grand Total	255	187	44	24

(a) Includes 5 guilty murder—4 years IHL to 7 years IHL; 10 guilty manslaughter—2 years IHL to 8 years IHL; 3 guilty infanticide—12 months ILL to 15 months ILL. (b) Includes 2 guilty manslaughter—3½ years IHL. (c) Includes 4 guilty grievous bodily harm—4½ months IHL to 2 years 9 months IHL; 1 guilty common assault—1 month IHL. (d) Includes 9 guilty grievous bodily harm—6 months IHL. (e) Includes 2 guilty unlawful wounding—\$20 recognizance to 9 months IHL. (f) Includes 1 guilty attempted rape—3 years IHL; 1 guilty indecent assault—6 months IHL.

NOTE: IHL—Imprisonment with hard labour; ILL—Imprisonment with light labour.
Number of death sentences commuted—51.

(1) SUPREME COURT—continued

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966—continued

B. In Its Appellate Jurisdiction

Appeals from inferior Courts—Filed	..	..	..	96
Upheld	..	..	..	3
Quashed	..	..	..	3

C. In Its Probate Jurisdiction

Probate	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Reseal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Order to administer	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Order to administer (c.t.a.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Letters of administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letters of administration (c.t.a.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elections and undertakings to administer	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
							27

D. In Its Civil Jurisdiction

Writs of summons issued	..	..	..	..	124
Motions and petitions heard	..	..	..	..	6
					130

E. In Its Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction

Petitions for dissolution of marriage	19
---------------------------------------	----	----	----	----

(2) DISTRICT COURTS

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Offence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Asians and mixed races		
	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court
Offences against the person—									
Homocide	54	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against females	11	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	..
Wounding and similar acts ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults aggravated ..	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common assault ..	660	545	7	19	15	..	2	2	..
Indecent assault	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grievous bodily harm ..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	779	562	107	20	15	1	2	2	..
Offences against property—									
Arson	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housebreaking	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing	1,063	919	9	3	2	..	..	..	..
Forgery	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fraud and false pretences ..	62	49	3	..	..	..	5	3	..
Goods in possession ..	118	104	..	8	7	..	3	3	..
Malicious damage to property	143	127	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Worthless cheque	14	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,433	1,208	45	13	10	..	8	6	..

(2) DISTRICT COURTS—continued

Offence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Asians and mixed races		
	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Persons referred to Supreme Court
Offences against good order—									
Driving offences	1,136	1,062	..	89	81	..	51	50	..
Firearms	48	46	..	8	8	..	3	3	..
Unlawfully lighting fire ..	31	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obscene and threatening behaviour	180	149	..	2	2	..	4	2	..
Offensive weapon	18	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecent, offensive and riotous behaviour	1,714	1,512	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
Incest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	638	408	..	14	10	..	5	5	..
Unlawful exposure .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilfully exposed private part	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly manner	159	142	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
Total	3,933	3,370	..	121	106	..	63	60	..
Offences not included in preceding—									
Illicit still	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smuggling	5	5	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Total	15	15	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Offences against laws relating to—									
Drunk in public place ..	926	850	..	13	8	..	4	4	..
Maintenance	36	35	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Prices control	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prisons	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Health	33	31	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Unlawfully on premises ..	5	4	..	5	4	..	1	1	..
Order to do specified work..	48	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licences	77	75	..	54	42	..	64	43	..
Explosive	32	32	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Poisons and dangerous drugs	106	99	..	96	91	..	32	32	..
Other offences	51	51	..	1	1	..	5	..	..
Total	1,337	1,237	..	174	151	..	107	81	..
Grand Total.. ..	7,497	6,392	152	328	282	1	188	157	..

(3) LOCAL COURTS

CASES HEARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Offence	Tried	Convicted
Offences against the person—		
Assault	1,670	1,642
Threatening behaviour	382	365
Total	2,052	2,007
Offences against property—		
Stealing	850	817
Trespass	21	21
Total	871	838
Offences against public order—		
Bribery	36	35
Contempt of Court	145	135
Disobeying lawful order	1,184	1,172
Obscene, indecent, offensive and insulting behaviour	488	260
Offences against local government council rules	2,209	1,536
Riotous behaviour	3,957	3,817
Spreading false reports giving rise to unrest	129	105
Unlawfully lighting fires	185	181
Total	8,333	7,241
Offences against laws relating to—		
Adultery	772	756
Census	330	325
Corrective Institution	296	287
Gambling	2,261	2,216
Maintenance	38	38
Prostitution	50	45
Public Health	180	174
Sorcery	96	94
Vagrancy	120	113
Total	4,143	4,048
Grand Total.. .. .	15,399	14,134

APPENDIX IV

PUBLIC FINANCE

1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Revenue and expenditure	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue—					
Internal receipts	8,387,052	9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762
Grant by Commonwealth of Australia(a) ..	20,228,732	24,272,302	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213
Total Revenue	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975
Expenditure—					
Total expenditure	29,196,656	34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259
Less amount chargeable to Loan Fund ..	580,872	1,042,950	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284
Expenditure from revenue	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975

(a) The annual grants by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia are made to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and these amounts have been allocated to New Guinea.

2. REVENUE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	3,562,100	3,974,126	4,411,840	5,332,440	6,951,461
Licences	170,928	191,114	230,748	274,687	331,071
Stamp duties	159,288	140,634	113,640	99,374	190,519
Postal	494,774	514,044	704,750	963,310	1,110,865
Land revenue	126,322	132,884	194,932	205,083	335,380
Mining receipts	25,834	24,770	24,722	25,974	28,517
Fees and fines	45,600	42,124	54,970	74,187	100,960
Health revenue	103,856	123,348	128,298	141,334	154,384
Forestry	396,040	318,054	314,752	389,298	452,728
Agriculture	232,112	212,788	299,408	337,966	494,491
Direct taxation(a)	2,087,758	2,428,206	2,971,164	3,875,609	4,477,506
Public utilities	655,370	764,898	207,142	153,036	203,558
Miscellaneous	327,070	773,156	2,608,332	3,034,162	3,627,322
Total internal revenue	8,387,052	9,640,146	12,264,698	14,906,460	18,458,762
Grant by Commonwealth Government of Australia	20,228,732	24,272,302	30,476,514	33,873,448	38,179,213
Total revenue	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975

(a) Includes personal tax.

3. EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Heads of expenditure	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenditure from revenue—					
Special appropriations	535,762	763,362	923,214	1,420,104	1,968,943
Departments—					
Administrator—					
Administrator	471,242	526,540	941,680	606,325	422,860
Legislative and Executive Councils(a) ..	33,798	52,456	70,796	157,077	182,377
Information and Extension Services ..	94,908	212,544	284,906	331,698	354,165
Public Service Commissioner	284,170	315,150	368,810	302,632	334,141
Administrative College(b) .. .. .	..	..	..	97,468	137,313
Treasury—					
Central Treasury	1,796,130	1,835,412	2,123,976	2,296,983	2,301,797
Taxation Branch	64,988	73,998	86,946	97,159	102,262
Motor Transport Branch	(c)	(c)	1,146,808	1,303,953	1,550,416
Stores and Supply Branch(d)	2,334,612	2,841,704	4,502,140	4,515,817	4,949,348
Government Printing Office	(e)	(e)	125,824	142,437	162,988
Public Health	3,688,432	4,319,324	4,701,998	5,079,355	6,118,632
District Administration	1,897,006	1,896,778	2,107,564	2,510,641	2,939,632
Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	1,361,702	1,555,506	1,915,516	2,372,428	2,771,433
Education	3,120,108	3,937,694	4,911,354	5,945,119	6,901,761
Labour	172,012	210,226	235,172	286,317	286,046
Police	1,071,376	1,238,778	1,252,960	1,454,799	1,769,089
Law—					
Law	272,920	357,558	416,622	408,846	414,332
Supreme Court(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	74,124
Land Titles Commission(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	62,719	156,694
Liquor Commission(f) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,887
Corrective Institutions Branch	82,286	130,734	185,306	220,514	317,560
Lands, Surveys and Mines	596,174	690,288	868,608	967,267	1,241,391
Forests	610,320	640,034	674,212	773,186	827,980
Posts and Telegraphs	1,126,506	1,326,540	1,537,124	1,782,376	1,943,228
Trade and Industry—					
Trade and Industry	358,874	552,938	673,858	266,914	268,231
Customs and Migration(g) .. .. .	..	..	..	252,156	249,757
Marine(g) .. .. .	..	..	..	266,231	290,648
Public Works—					
Public Works	513,076	746,472	954,306	2,248,121	2,077,604
General maintenance	3,102,690	3,629,398	3,727,434	4,427,584	5,157,404
Capital works and services(h)	4,049,504	4,688,728	5,919,102	6,106,856	7,750,725
Purchase of capital assets	977,188	1,370,286	2,084,976	2,076,826	2,601,207
Expenditure from revenue	28,615,784	33,912,448	42,741,212	48,779,908	56,637,975
Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund—					
Capital works and services	580,872	1,042,950	2,119,358	3,910,662	3,671,284
Total expenditure	29,196,656	34,955,398	44,860,570	52,690,570	60,309,259

(a) Includes the Administrator's Council, which replaced the Executive Council during 1960-61 and the House of Assembly, which replaced the Legislative Council during 1963-64. (b) Previously included in Public Service Commissioner's Department. (c) Transport costs transferred to consuming departments. (d) Includes costs of general stores for all departments except Public Works. (e) Printing costs transferred to consuming departments. (f) Previously included in Department of Law. (g) Previously included in Trade and Industry. (h) Additional expenditure on this item included under 'Expenditure chargeable to Loan Fund'.

APPENDIX IV—continued

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA LOAN FUND RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966

Expenditure	Year ended 30 June		Receipts	Year ended 30 June	
	1965	1966		1965	1966
	\$	\$		\$	\$
			Balance carried forward ..	82,300.00	72,276.00
			Loan works and services ..	6,309,976.00	6,224,100.00
Loan works and services account—					
Capital works and services	6,317,708.30	6,156,773.79			
Loan raising expenses ..	2,291.70	3,226.21			
Redemption account ..	Nil	Nil			
Balance at 30 June ..	72,276.00	136,376.00			
Total	6,392,276.00	6,296,376.00	Total	6,392,276.00	6,296,376.00

NOTE: Separate figures for the Territories of Papua and New Guinea are not available.

APPENDIX V

TAXATION

1. RATES OF TAX —INDIVIDUALS—FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

The rate of income tax for each part of the taxable income specified in the first column of the following table is the percentage of that part set out in the second column of that table opposite to the reference to that part of the table income:

Parts of Taxable Income	Percentage
The part of the taxable income that—	
does not exceed \$300	0.4
exceeds \$300 but does not exceed \$400	1.2
exceeds \$400 but does not exceed \$600	2.5
exceeds \$600 but does not exceed \$1,000	5.0
exceeds \$1,000 but does not exceed \$1,200	6.3
exceeds \$1,200 but does not exceed \$1,600	7.5
exceeds \$1,600 but does not exceed \$2,400	10.0
exceeds \$2,400 but does not exceed \$3,200	12.5
exceeds \$3,200 but does not exceed \$4,000	15.0
exceeds \$4,000 but does not exceed \$4,800	17.5
exceeds \$4,800 but does not exceed \$6,000	20.0
exceeds \$6,000 but does not exceed \$8,000	22.5
exceeds \$8,000 but does not exceed \$10,000	25.0
exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$12,000	27.5
exceeds \$12,000 but does not exceed \$24,000	30.0
exceeds \$24,000	33.3

An additional levy of 2½ per cent of the tax otherwise payable, before allowance of any rebate or credit, is also payable by individuals for the year ended 30 June 1966.

2. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA—PARTNERSHIPS—1965-66 ASSESSMENTS
 CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
 (Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Grade of net income	Number of partnerships	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year
\$		\$	\$
Loss	53	217,194	107,032
Nil income	5	..	..
1-1,999	116	89,588	88,890
2,000-3,999	58	162,806	172,734
4,000-5,999	64	322,196	6,328
6,000-7,999	42	297,210	138,222
8,000-9,999	24	218,370	78,876
10,000-19,999	99	1,371,332	529,012
20,000-29,999	44	1,095,528	292,126
30,000-39,999	22	754,128	226,282
40,000 and over	20	1,156,106	379,410
Total 1964-65	547	5,467,264	2,108,912
1963-64	529	4,931,108	1,440,538

NOTE: The total adjusted by subtraction of 'Loss' was \$5,250,070 for 1964-65.

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA—TRUSTS—1965-66 ASSESSMENTS
 CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF NET INCOME
 (Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Grade of net income	Number of trusts	Net income	Depreciable assets purchased during year
\$		\$	\$
Loss	2	578	1,000
Nil income	1	..	..
1-1,999	83	73,022	..
2,000-3,999	57	152,754	6,696
4,000-5,999	28	140,310	46
6,000-7,999	9	59,328	..
8,000-9,999	3	27,962	..
10,000-19,999	6	78,220	838
20,000 and over	7	225,008	63,492
Total 1964-65	196	756,604	72,072
1963-64	224	662,606	60,210

NOTE: The total adjusted by subtraction of 'Loss' was \$756,026 for 1964-65.

4. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA—PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS—
1965-66 ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
(Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Industry(a)	Number of partnerships	Number of trusts
Primary production	120	60
Mining	2	1
Manufacturing.	34	4
Building and construction	26	3
Communication and transport	29	1
Wholesale and retail trade	197	20
Education, health and legal	14	..
Other industries	41	13
Taxable income from property sources only ..	84	94
Total 1964-65	547	196
1963-64	529	224

(a) Industry as stated by taxpayer.

5. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: COMPANY TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1965-66—TAXABLE ASSESSMENTS CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Grade of taxable income	Number of companies	Dividends		Trading stock on hand		Depreciable assets			Depreciation allowed	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
		Paid	Included in assessable income	At beginning of year	At end of year	At beginning of year	Purchased during year	Sold during year			
Resident Companies											
\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1- 1,999	247	79,874	5,726	181,066	427,098	357,240	182,940	15,420	59,688	185,354	34,044
2,000- 9,999	139	284,346	41,180	570,794	953,870	1,290,546	889,126	131,672	267,284	725,010	98,028
10,000-19,999	80	633,328	72,162	615,488	1,032,010	1,625,252	815,110	60,830	300,836	1,232,276	183,102
20,000-39,999	48	468,716	76,236	834,364	961,764	1,108,398	583,144	37,892	206,508	1,343,196	208,498
40,000-99,999	46	1,452,222	396,244	1,184,040	1,554,378	2,135,238	1,198,970	117,986	389,986	3,009,466	459,398
100,000 and over	36	6,115,042	1,345,934	14,158,656	17,803,172	9,583,166	3,154,414	211,452	1,545,636	12,010,964	2,089,416
Total 1964-65	596	9,033,528	1,937,482	17,584,408	22,733,192	16,099,840	6,823,704	575,252	2,769,938	18,506,266	3,072,486
1963-64	307	9,238,368	3,930,884	13,541,526	16,734,104	15,215,572	4,576,912	432,372	2,699,388	17,226,006	2,474,794
Non-Resident Companies											
1- 1,999	36	..	..	..	..	39,286	80,630	108,500	17,416	29,434	5,464
2,000- 9,999	28	..	15,922	..	35,388	2,486	78,614	150	2,764	123,612	22,442
10,000-19,999	11	..	14,434	..	..	3,012	432	1,840	648	166,170	28,578
20,000-39,999	5	..	..	11,584	14,834	74,540	53,688	1,400	18,782	145,752	29,150
40,000-99,999	7	20,702	56,778	..	..	86,294	37,916	314	10,582	412,610	69,296
100,000 and over	6	217,738	1,159,706	673,178	2,029,720	1,144,816	1,949,804	28,968	268,590	2,172,040	228,558
Total 1964-65	93	238,440	1,246,840	684,762	2,079,942	1,350,434	2,207,084	141,172	318,782	3,049,618	383,488
1963-64	94	159,096	1,241,362	2,215,236	2,122,764	3,780,344	732,646	159,178	588,666	3,698,940	534,952

6. TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: INCOME TAXATION FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1965-66—RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS
CLASSIFIED BY GRADE OF ACTUAL INCOME
(Incomes derived in 1964-65)

Grade of actual income	Number of taxpayers			Actual income	Taxable income			Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Total		Salary and wages	Other	Total	
\$	Number	Number	Number	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
209- 399 ..	31	15	46	15,270	10,824	440	11,264	48
400- 590 ..	68	54	122	61,456	40,874	626	41,500	258
600- 799 ..	85	67	152	106,576	63,056	2,126	65,182	616
800- 999 ..	145	156	301	271,196	128,222	5,778	134,000	1,482
1,000- 1,199 ..	215	163	378	415,134	192,364	10,612	202,976	2,758
1,200- 1,399 ..	176	147	323	417,922	215,034	17,942	232,976	4,672
1,400- 1,599 ..	158	154	312	466,072	245,750	25,206	270,956	6,828
1,600- 1,799 ..	150	173	323	548,164	309,494	23,190	332,684	10,036
1,800- 1,999 ..	177	135	312	591,754	338,316	22,134	360,450	12,452
2,000- 2,199 ..	169	129	298	623,854	349,896	35,016	384,912	14,852
2,200- 2,399 ..	205	121	326	747,524	421,900	42,066	463,966	19,520
2,400- 2,599 ..	249	93	342	854,116	489,490	50,608	540,098	25,396
2,600- 2,799 ..	254	79	333	899,924	519,476	46,810	566,286	28,508
2,800- 2,999 ..	287	86	373	1,081,940	641,858	63,404	705,262	38,446
3,000- 3,999 ..	1,518	168	1,686	5,886,442	3,468,902	321,190	3,790,092	238,222
4,000- 5,999 ..	1,509	112	1,621	7,778,486	4,276,370	800,768	5,077,138	411,398
6,000- 7,999 ..	438	43	481	3,251,774	1,430,364	790,568	2,220,932	235,880
8,000- 9,999 ..	162	24	186	1,657,680	608,096	595,512	1,203,608	160,520
10,000-19,999 ..	157	41	198	2,684,240	285,180	1,971,094	2,256,274	419,302
20,000 and over ..	49	10	59	1,858,740	88,100	1,620,722	1,708,822	442,046
Total 1964-65 ..	6,202	1,970	8,172	30,218,264	14,123,566	6,445,812	20,569,378	2,073,240

APPENDIX VI

MONEY AND BANKING

(A) Information as to the total amount of currency in circulation in the Territory is not available.

(B) The foreign exchange requirements of the Territory are provided through the banking system of the Administering Authority.

(C) The rates of interest, other than on Territory Securities and Savings Certificates (of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea), applying in the Territory at 30 June 1966, were the same as the rates applying in Australia. The rates were as set out below:

Item	Rate per annum
	per cent
Lending rates—	
Reserve Bank of Australia—	
Rural Credits Department—	
Government guaranteed loans	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia ..	(a) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Trading banks—overdraft—(general)	(a) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Savings banks—	
Loans to local government authorities	(a) 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Credit Foncier housing and mortgage loans ..	(b) 5–5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Loans to co-operative building and housing societies	(b) 5–5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Life assurance companies— loans on own policies ..	(b) 6–7
Deposit rates—	
Trading banks—fixed deposits—	
1 month to 3 months (maximum rate)	(c) 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 months but less than 12 months	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 months to 24 months	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth Savings Bank and most private savings banks—	
Deposits ordinary accounts—	
\$1–\$6,000	(d) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friendly and other society accounts—	
\$1–\$6,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Over \$6,000	2
Commonwealth securities—	
Commonwealth loans—Long term	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Medium and short term	5
Treasury notes (interest yield)	4.58

(a) Maximum rate. (b) Predominant rates. (c) On deposits of \$100,000 or more only. (d) No interest is payable on amounts in excess of \$6,000.

APPENDIX VI—continued

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

(D) The rates of interest applicable to Premium Securities are:

Date of issue	Series	Interest rate
1 November 1960 ..	1	4½ per cent to 31 December 1963 5 per cent to 31 December 1964, thence 5½ per cent to maturity, 31 December 1967
20 April 1961	2	5 per cent to 30 June 1963 5½ per cent to 30 June 1965, thence 5¾ per cent to maturity, 30 June 1968
15 January 1962 ..	3	5 per cent to 30 June 1964 5½ per cent to maturity, 30 June 1969
16 July 1962	4	4¾ per cent to 31 December 1964 5 per cent to 31 December 1966 5½ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1970
11 June 1963	5	4½ per cent to 31 December 1966 4¾ per cent to 31 December 1969 5¼ per cent to maturity, 1 January 1971
10 June 1964	6	4½ per cent to 31 December 1966 4¾ per cent to 31 December 1969 5¼ per cent to 1 January 1972
9 June 1965	7	5 per cent to 31 December 1967 5¼ per cent to 31 December 1967 5¾ per cent to 1 January 1973
14 February 1966 ..	8	5 per cent to 30 September 1968 5.20 per cent to 30 September 1971 5.80 per cent to 1 October 1973

After three months from the date of issue Territory Savings Certificates may be cashed for the following amounts for each \$2 of purchase price:

After the date of issue	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3
	\$	\$	\$
Within 1 year	2.00	2.00	2.00
On or after the end of 1 year but within 2 years	2.08	2.10	2.10
On or after the end of 2 years but within 3 years	2.18	2.21	2.20
On or after the end of 3 years but within 4 years	2.29	2.33	2.30
On or after the end of 4 years but before maturity	2.41	2.47	2.42
At or after maturity	2.56	2.62	2.55

Sales of Territory Savings Certificates ceased on 14 February 1966.

(E) There are four trading banks operating in the Trust Territory of New Guinea, namely the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and three private trading banks—the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., the Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The Reserve Bank of Australia has an office in Port Moresby, where, in addition to carrying out normal reserve bank functions in relation to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, it maintains a Register of Territory Inscribed Stock on behalf of the Administration.

MONEY AND BANKING—continued

(F) Information regarding loans according to the purposes for which they were made is not available for the Territory of New Guinea. The following figures show the classification of advances of the trading banks in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES OF TRADING BANKS

	July 1962 (a)	July 1963 (a)	July 1964 (a)	July 1965 (a)	July 1966 (a)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture, grazing and dairying	2,126	1,932	1,960	2,072	2,258
Manufacturing	350	282	450	554	990
Transport, storage and communication .. .	212	342	364	472	834
Finance, building construction and commerce..	2,100	3,548	3,304	4,710	6,238
All other	1,080	1,094	1,528	1,840	2,486
TOTAL	5,868	7,198	7,606	9,648	12,806

(a) Information for these periods was compiled uniformly by individual banks as at the second Wednesday of the Month.

APPENDIX VII

COMMERCE AND TRADE

NOTE: Detailed information on the Territory's overseas trade (including countries of origin and destination of imports and exports respectively) is available in a yearly bulletin—*Oversea Trade*—published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Copies of this bulletin for the year ended 30 June 1966 have been supplied to the Trusteeship Council.

1. VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE DURING THE YEARS 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports	32,156,980	35,651,628	43,118,812	54,112,594	67,566,246
Exports—					
Territory produce—					
Merchandise	22,428,990	26,355,370	30,022,770	36,160,826	36,485,561
Gold	1,435,192	1,333,574	1,319,520	1,076,172	945,251
Items not of Territory origin (re-exports) ..	1,698,470	1,921,018	2,371,842	2,857,790	3,458,505
Total exports	25,562,652	29,609,962	33,714,132	40,094,788	40,889,317
Total trade	57,719,632	65,261,590	76,832,944	94,207,382	108,455,563

NOTE: Separate particulars of private and Government imports and exports are not available.

APPENDIX VII—continued

2. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS 1961-62 TO 1965-66 SHOWING VALUE BY STATISTICAL SECTIONS

Section(a)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Section 0—Food	8,329,564	8,378,238	9,804,338	12,088,876	14,284,174
Section 1—Beverages and tobacco	1,501,204	1,649,004	1,915,978	1,990,880	2,325,545
Section 2—Crude materials	92,226	114,398	105,936	155,320	152,167
Section 3—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,715,650	2,059,922	1,866,946	2,042,628	2,661,967
Section 4—Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	28,064	29,574	38,784	48,504	66,486
Section 5—Chemicals	2,384,558	2,507,372	2,961,006	3,539,300	3,965,134
Section 6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,060,834	6,625,890	8,608,018	11,228,006	13,300,814
Section 7—Machinery and transport equipment	6,453,982	7,937,146	9,405,640	13,307,214	19,252,348
Section 8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,145,628	4,273,506	6,031,220	6,627,360	8,021,415
Section 9—Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, n.e.s*	1,079,136	1,709,386	1,923,970	2,420,242	2,687,295
Total	31,790,846	35,284,436	42,661,836	53,448,330	66,717,345
Outside packages	366,134	367,192	456,976	664,264	848,901
Total imports	32,156,980	35,651,628	43,118,812	54,112,594	67,566,246

(a) Based on Standard International Classification.
* n.e.s here denotes 'not elsewhere specified'.

3. IMPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN(a)

Country	Value	
	1965	1966
	\$	\$
Australia	29,355,040	36,465,545
United Kingdom	4,403,558	5,616,591
Canada	117,272	658,410
Ceylon	124,630	140,130
Hong Kong	2,657,068	2,912,885
India, Republic of	249,948	448,553
Malaysia	852,482	2,375,754
New Zealand	91,392	119,372
Austria	43,688	53,750
Belgium	212,284	181,393
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	991,236	1,287,602
Czechoslovakia	65,280	84,510
Denmark	56,494	43,872
France	117,510	179,497
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	1,909,084	1,644,237
Indonesia	184,330	97,597
Italy	139,240	181,196
Japan	5,426,794	6,883,677
Netherlands	389,944	345,833
Norway	14,118	18,291
Spain	4,010	5,784
Sweden	225,314	423,100
Switzerland	118,842	90,571
U.S.S.R.	7,210	11,900
U.S.A.	3,436,432	4,582,747
Other Countries	1,712,466	1,493,972
Unspecified	1,206,928	1,219,477
Total	54,112,594	67,566,246

(a) 'Country of Origin' denotes country of production, irrespective of country where purchased.

4. EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966: QUANTITY AND VALUE

Commodity	Unit of quantity	1965		1966	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$		\$
Coconuts, whole	cwt	5,873	17,956	3,949	11,993
Passionfruit juice and pulp	lb	449,331	175,632	375,073	173,600
Coffee beans	ton	8,658	7,276,474	10,698	8,711,593
Cocoa beans	ton	19,950	6,977,360	16,294	4,311,365
Copra oil cake and meal	ton	13,663	623,384	11,910	725,019
Crocodile skins .. .. .	..	..	463,804	..	377,733
Peanuts	ton	1,607	461,136	1,533	526,636
Copra	ton	57,045	9,603,870	71,783	11,748,577
Timber, logs	super ft	14,461,076	529,558	26,510,547	876,616
Timber, sawn	super ft	5,179,553	823,604	5,134,083	806,778
Shell, marine	ton	222	46,544	152	29,992
Coconut (copra) oil	ton	25,535	6,781,416	21,900	5,864,165
Veneer sheets	(a) sq ft	4,350,114	73,112	5,792,567	83,190
Plywood	(b) sq ft	21,681,607	2,020,682	17,784,333	1,902,953
Gold .. .. .	..	..	1,076,172	..	945,251
Tea	ton	18	17,282	11	10,892
Rubber	ton	31	12,640	38	14,878
Other produce .. .. .	..	..	256,372	..	309,581
Total Territory Produce .. .. .	..	..	37,236,998	..	37,430,812
Total re-exports .. .. .	..	..	2,857,790	..	3,458,505
Total all exports .. .. .	..	..	40,094,788	..	40,889,317

(a) Veneer unit is face area x 1/16 inch. (b) Plywood unit is face area x 3/16 inch.

5. DIRECTION OF EXPORTS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966

Country	Value	
	1965	1966
	\$	\$
Australia	16,757,774	16,274,025
United Kingdom	13,848,816	15,404,686
Canada	263,478	267,052
Hong Kong	34,554	23,801
Malaysia	198,630	149,163
New Zealand	110,088	216,642
Belgium	1,095,456	424,624
France	262,216	112,791
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,690,062	2,255,259
Italy	148,868	51,914
Japan	1,547,164	1,700,471
Netherlands	1,625,072	1,436,080
Spain .. .. .	..	1,138
Sweden .. .. .	..	21,276
Switzerland	33,948	43,611
U.S.A.	1,292,074	2,192,562
Other Countries	186,588	314,222
Total	40,094,788	40,889,317

6. PARTICULARS BY INDUSTRY OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30 JUNE 1966

Category	Incorporated as local companies		Registered as foreign companies	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Commercial ..	470	\$ 106,179,268	61	(a) \$165,894,000 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.110,000,000 (d) \$75,000 (e) £2,876,000
Industrial ..	170	26,411,780	19	(a) \$68,320,000 (e) £10,000,000
Agricultural ..	237	59,786,124	6	(a) \$1,111,000
Mining ..	18	47,950,000	33	(a) \$146,624,052 (d) \$424,152,000 (f) \$6,489,627
Finance ..	70	14,350,000	63	(a) \$338,960,000 (e) £164,856,000 (d) \$13,000,000
Not for gain ..	32	140,600	22	(a) \$4,400,100 (e) £50
Total ..	997	254,817,772	204	(a) \$725,309,152 (b) \$1,222,000 (c) D.Fl.10,000,000 (d) \$437,227,000 (e) £177,732,050 (f) \$6,489,627

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Hong Kong dollars. (c) Netherlands guilders. (d) United States of America dollars. (e) Pounds sterling. (f) Canadian dollars.

7. PARTICULARS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Category	Registered		Increased Capital		De-registered and decreased capital	
	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital	Number	Nominal Capital
Foreign Companies						
Commercial	18	(a) \$6,140,000	1	(a) \$100,000	1	(b) £12,000,000
Industrial	5	(a) \$11,350,000	..	..	..	..
Agricultural .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining	4	{ (a) \$10,000 (c) \$25,101,000	1	(a) \$4,000,000	1	(a) \$10,000
Finance	4	{ (a) \$2,240,000 (b) £1,000	..	..	..	..
Not for gain	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	{ (a) \$19,740,000 (b) £1,000 (c) \$ 25,101,000	2	(a) \$4,100,000	2	{ (b) £12,000,000 (a) \$10,000
Local Companies						
Commercial	141	(a) \$8,063,000	7	(a) \$3,329,800	2	(a) \$61,000
Industrial	16	(a) \$1,480,000	1	(a) \$160,000	1	(a) \$100,000
Agricultural	12	(a) \$3,150,000	1	(a) \$100,000	1	(a) \$200,000
Mining	1	(a) \$10,000	1	(a) \$10,000	..	..
Finance	7	(a) \$350,000	..	..	1	(a) \$100,000
Not for gain	3	(a) \$20,000	..	..	..	..
Total	180	(a) \$13,073,000	10	(a) \$3,599,800	5	(a) \$461,000

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) United States of America dollars.

8. PARTICULARS OF REGISTERED COMPANIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORY OF
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AT 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966

	30 June 1965	30 June 1966
Number of local companies	822	997
Nominal capital of local companies	(a) \$238,605,972	(a) \$254,817,772
Number of foreign companies	174	204
Nominal capital of foreign companies—		
Sterling area excluding Hong Kong.. ..	(b) £189,731,050	(b) £177,732,050
Hong Kong	(c) \$1,222,000	(c) \$1,222,000
Canada	(d) \$6,489,627	(d) \$6,489,627
United States of America	(e) \$412,126,000	(e) \$437,227,000
Netherlands	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000	(f) D.Fl.10,000,000
Australia	(a) \$701,479,152	(a) \$725,309,152

(a) Australian dollars. (b) Pounds sterling. (c) Hong Kong dollars. (d) Canadian dollars.
(e) United States of America dollars. (f) Netherlands guilders.

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1965
TO 30 JUNE 1966

COMMERCIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Adler Constructions Pty Limited	Frank Fleming & Sons (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
Aerial Investments Pty Limited	Fox Welding Pty Limited
Ah Sing & Sons Company Pty Ltd	
Arcadia Catering Co. Pty Limited	J. J. Garrett and Company Pty Limited
Arman and Larmer Pty Limited	Gay Constructions (New Guinea) Pty Ltd
Asaro Motors Pty Limited	Genauka Transport Pty Limited
	Geraldines Pty Ltd
Balm Paints (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Emil Glaus & Company Pty Limited
Balus Sales and Service Pty Limited	Goroka Quarries Pty Limited
B & W Motors Pty Limited	Guinea Truck Sales Pty Limited
F. R. Barlow Plumbing Pty Limited	
Beavis & Bartels (New Guinea) Proprietary Limited	Hahalis Welfare Proprietary Limited
H. Berger Pty Ltd	Philip J. Hancock & Company Pty Ltd
Besswall Investments Pty Limited	Hanua Development Pty Ltd
Bilco Pty Ltd	Haydon Pty Ltd
Binnen Motors Pty Ltd	Higgin Lloyd & Partners Pty Ltd
R. O. Birt Pty Ltd	Highland Motors & Engineering Pty Limited
B. J. Properties Pty Ltd	Highlands Trading Company Pty Ltd
Boroko Plumbing Pty Limited	Hohola Theatre Pty Ltd
Busu Road Trade Store Pty Limited	Home Decorators Pty Ltd
Byers Engineering Pty Limited	H. R. Holdings Pty Limited
	Huon Theatres Pty Ltd
Cabinet Makers & Joiners Pty Ltd	Hurst & Holmes Contractors Pty Limited
Cameo Transport Pty Ltd	
Camera and Radio Disposals Pty Ltd	James Services Pty Ltd
Carpenter Supermarkets (N.G.) Pty Limited	B & I Jeppesen Pty Ltd
Carrier Air Conditioning (N.G.) Pty Limited	Jimbina Pty Limited
R. C. Carty Pty Ltd	
Central Investments Pty Limited	Kabaga Properties Pty Limited
Central New Guinea Tours Pty Ltd	Karlander (Papua) Pty Ltd
Century Motors Pty Limited	Kee Wha Cha Pty Ltd
Check Seeto (N.G.) Pty Limited	Kingston Enterprises Pty Limited
E. G. Chin Pty Limited	Koki Theatre Pty Ltd
Crowley Airways Pty Limited	Konedobu Tavern Pty Limited
Crowley Commerce Pty Limited	Koy Constructions Pty Limited
Cultra Village Motels Pty Limited	Kundiawa Hotel Pty Limited
	Kuriva Timber Distributors Pty Limited
Dillingham Corporation of New Guinea Pty Ltd	
Dwyers' Pty Ltd	Lae Painters & Decorators Pty Limited
	Lagani Pty Ltd
Electrical Services Pty Limited	Las Kompani Pty Ltd
Electronic Computers Pty Limited	M. Liberatore Pty Limited
Emeff Holdings Pty Ltd	G. S. Lightfoot & Co. Pty Ltd

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Lightfoot Enterprises Pty Ltd	R.T.I. Pty Limited
Lohberger Engineering Pty Limited	Danny Seeto and Co. Pty Limited
Lucius Hui Pty Limited	G. & K. Serafini and Sons Pty Limited
Lumber Investments Pty Ltd	L. L. Smith Pty Limited
Chris Lummis Holdings Pty Limited	South Sea Fishing Co. Pty Limited
J. C. Mackinnon Enterprises Pty Ltd	Sporle Hire & Transport Pty Ltd
Madang Theatre Pty Ltd	Stansfields Pty Limited
Malana Investments Pty Limited	Stevedoring & Cartage (Kieta) Pty Ltd
V. & L. Matus Pty Limited	Storm Pty Limited
Milne Bay Transport Pty Limited	Summerscales & Lambert Pty Limited
Modilon Theatre Pty Ltd	Swift Trucking Company Pty Ltd
Motels of New Guinea Pty Limited	Tabari House Pty Limited
Mount Hagen Plumbing Pty Ltd	Tamwort Construction Co. Pty Limited
New Guinea Lighterage Co. (Madang) Pty Ltd	Territorial Plumbing Company Pty Limited
New Guinea Sawmills Pty Limited	Tinalli Enterprises Pty Limited
New Guinea Shipping Co. Pty Ltd	Toboi Investments Pty Limited
New Guinea South Pacific Line Pty Limited	Topang Pty Ltd
Nita Theatre Pty Ltd	Unibuilt Pty Limited
Northern Frozen Foods Pty Ltd	V.G.P. Enterprises Pty Limited
Office Services Pty Ltd	Wahgi Constructions Pty Ltd
O'Neill Industries (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Walkers Motors Pty Ltd
George Page Pty Limited	B. Wentworth-Jackson & Co. Pty Limited
Papuan Plumbing Company Pty Limited	Western Highlands Timber Pty Limited
Papuan Shipping Company Pty Limited	Western Isles Company Pty Ltd
P.A.R. Sales Pty Limited	Western Isles (Fisheries) Pty Ltd
Paveseal Pty Ltd	Western Isles (Plantations) Pty Ltd
Phillips Constructions Pty Ltd	Western Isles (Shipping) Pty Ltd
Pings (Mt Hagen) Pty Ltd	Western Isles (Trading) Pty Ltd
Piri Shipping Pty Ltd	Western Isles (Transport) Pty Ltd
Popondetta Supermarkets Pty Ltd	Wewak Stevedoring Pty Ltd
Port Moresby Watchmakers Pty Ltd	Jon Wilson Pty Limited
Radio Cabs (Lae) Pty Limited	Wong & Seeto Pty Limited

	Foreign	Place of Incorporation
Airfast Charter Pty Limited	Australia
Barclays Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia
Bayer Leverkusen Limited	Australia
B.P. Petroleum Development Australia Proprietary Limited	Australia
Economile Pty Limited	Australia
Fortunate Company Limited	Hong Kong
Helicopter Utilities Pty Limited	Australia
Holman Bros. (Australia) Proprietary Limited	Australia
Ipswich Fabricators Pty Ltd	Australia
Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Limited	Australia
McGraw Hill Book Company Australia Pty Limited	Australia
Mechanical Equipment Company Pty Limited	Australia
New Guinea Cities Service Inc.	Australia
New Guinea Shipbuilding Company Pty Limited	Australia
Norman J. Hurl & Company (Victoria) Proprietary Limited	Australia
Pearls Pty Limited	Australia
Rex Aviation Limited	Australia
E. Singer, Pink and Company Proprietary Limited	Australia

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1965 to 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL

Incorporated in the Territory

Briggs MacLean Pty Limited	Papua and New Guinea Wire Industries Pty Limited
Camazzato Constructions Pty Ltd	Papua and New Guinea Printing Company Pty Ltd
Cyclone Double-grip (New Guinea) Pty Limited	Papuan Terrazzo Co. Pty Ltd
Highland Constructions Pty Limited	Pedford Constructions Pty Ltd
N. R. Leydon & Co. Pty Ltd	R. J. Prior Pty Ltd
Moresby Sand and Gravel Pty Limited	Q.C.E. Pty Limited
Morobe Earthmoving Pty Limited	Roads & Airfields Constructions Pty Limited
New Guinea Soaps Pty Limited	Territory Mills Pty Limited

*Foreign**Place of
Incorporation*

American Cigarette Company (Overseas) Pty Limited	..	..	..	..	Australia
Australian Superior Oil Company Ltd	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
William Boby & Co. (Australia) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	Australia
Rothmans of Pall Mall (Australia) Limited	..	..	..	..	Australia
John Thompson (Australia) Proprietary Limited	..	..	..	..	Australia

AGRICULTURAL

Incorporated in the Territory

A.N.G. Holdings Limited	Kama Plantation Pty Limited
A.D. Booth Pty Ltd	Korona Pty Limited
Gili Gili Pty Limited	Kuriva Timber Pty Limited
Growers Consolidated (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Malda Plantation Pty Ltd
H.T. Investments Pty Limited	Shirmax Pty Limited
Ilimo Farm Products Pty Limited	Sigri Trading Company Pty Limited

FOREIGN

Nil

MINING

Incorporated in the Territory

General Exploration Company of Australasia Pty Ltd.

*Foreign**Place of
Incorporation*

INC Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
McIntyre Mines (Australia) Pty Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
Nakoro Petroleum Corporation Ltd	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.
Phillips Australian Oil Company	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.

FINANCE

Incorporated in the Territory

CDFCA New Guinea Pty Ltd	Papneg Investments Pty Limited
Credit Management Services (New Guinea) Pty Limited	R.D.F. (Holdings) Pty Ltd
Gay Holdings (New Guinea) Pty Ltd	Seeto Bros. Pty Ltd
New Guinea Queensland Land Sales Pty Ltd	

APPENDIX VII—continued

9. COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN THE TERRITORY OR REGISTERED AS FOREIGN COMPANIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Foreign						Place of Incorporation
A.N.Z. Nominees Limited	..	..	..	..	..	England
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Provident Fire Insurance Company Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia
The Yorkshire Life Assurance Company of Australia Limited	..	..	..	..	..	Australia

NOT FOR GAIN
Incorporated in the Territory
C.E.M. Pty Limited
Highland Christian Mission
The Lutheran Economic Service (New Guinea)

Foreign						Place of Incorporation
Bible Missionary Church Inc.	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.A.

APPENDIX VIII

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND TENURE AT 30 JUNE 1966

Tenure	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total area of New Guinea .. .. .	..	..	58,982,400
Freehold land owned by non-indigenous persons ..	..	528,098	
Administration land—			
(i) Leases under Land Ordinance(a)	407,957	..	..
(ii) Native reserves	27,150	..	..
(iii) Other (including land reserved for public purposes and land available for leasing) (b)	598,291	..	..
		1,033,398	..
			1,561,496
Unalienated land			57,420,904

(a) Includes 28,483 acres leased to New Guineans. (b) 11,053 acres were declared Native Land during the year.

2. LAND HELD UNDER LEASE AT 30 JUNE 1966

Class of lease							Number of leases	Area in acres
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,067	265,383
Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,300
Pastoral	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	86,592
Residence and/or business			..	..	..	..	3,542	2,451
Special	..	..	..	..	..	..	702	42,719
Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	7,772
Long period leases from German regime (a)				..	..		20	1,740
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,402	407,957

(a) Although long period leases from the German regime have now expired some are still under consideration by the Commissioner of Titles and have therefore been included separately.

3. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1965-1966 BY CLASSES AND DISTRICTS
(Areas in acres)

Class of lease	Eastern Highlands		Western Highlands		Sepik		Madang		Morobe		New Britain		New Ireland		Bougainville		Manus		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural ..	2	404	99	3,305	..	..	1	107	1	1,248	340	7,234	1	37	3	54	32	1,010	479	13,399
Pastoral ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business and residence ..	14	31	33	18	23	13	76	48	92	47	7	4	7	5	2	2	..	..	254	168
Special purposes(a) ..	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	2	73	..	..	1	2	1	2	15	127
Mission ..	8	377	17	145	6	89	5	3	3	186	..	..	1	1	2	9	1	1	43	811
Administration purposes(b) ..	75	697	20	30	30	56	25	129	9	255	5	560	16	10	1	1	1	2	182	1,740
Total ..	106	1,538	169	3,498	59	158	107	287	109	1,757	354	7,871	25	53	9	68	35	1,015	973	16,245

(a) Special Purposes Leases are granted only when other classes of leases are considered inappropriate. (b) Reservations for Administration schools &c. are shown as leases for Administration purposes.

4. LEASES GRANTED DURING 1965-1966—CLASS OF LEASE AND CLASS OF LESSEE
(Areas in acres)

Class of Lease	Indigenous persons		Non-indigenous persons		Required for Administration purposes		Missions		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Agricultural	474	9,577	5	3,822	..	..	..	..	479	13,399
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residence and business ..	10	15	244	153	..	..	..	..	254	168
Special purposes ..	4	21	11	106	..	..	..	..	15	127
Mission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	811	43	811
Administration purposes	..	..	..	..	182	1,740	..	..	182	1,740
Total	488	9,613	260	4,081	182	1,740	43	811	973	16,245

APPENDIX IX

LIVESTOCK

Information relating to livestock is given in Part VI, Section 4, Chapter 4 of this Report.

APPENDIX X

FISHERIES

Statistics are not available for the quantity and value of fish and shellfish caught and consumed in the Territory. Exports of fish of Territory origin in the year 1965-66 amounted to \$228.

1. QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF SHELL EXPORTED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Shell, green snail—					
Tons	16	11	11	9	7
Value	\$13,754	\$6,428	\$5,870	\$4,262	\$3,594
Shell, trochus—					
Tons	138	136	272	210	140
Value	\$43,424	\$29,724	\$64,494	\$40,512	\$23,412
Shell, other—					
Value	\$2,620	\$2,450	(a) \$6,276	(b) \$1,770	(c) \$4,364

(a) Includes 12 tons of mother of pearl shell. (b) Includes 3 tons of mother of pearl shell. (c) Includes 5 tons of mother of pearl shell.

2. COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS: NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS
REGISTERED UNDER THE FISHERIES ORDINANCE 1922-1938 AT 30 JUNE 1966

Type of vessel	Number	Tonnage
Motor and cutter	1	3
Canoes and dinghies	1	1

NOTE: No particulars are available of the unregistered small craft (mainly canoes) operated for commercial fishing by New Guineans.

APPENDIX XI

FORESTS

1. CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars	Area	Remarks
	Acres	
1. Reservations—		1.
(a) Territorial forests	28,430	(a) This area is in the Wau-Bulolo Valley.
(b) Timber reserves .. .. .	..
2. Other Administration land—		2.
(c) Acquired for forestry purposes ..	87,669	(c) This area may vary from year to year as areas are de- dicated and others are acquired.
(d) Timber rights purchased ..	1,072,928	(d) Area will vary as rights expire and new rights are ac- quired.
(e) Land under permits and licences not elsewhere included	10,820	(e) Includes permits and licences granted over land being cleared for agricultural development.
	1,199,847	
3. Total estimated forest area	42,000,000	3. An estimated 70 per cent of the total area of the Territory is forested.

2. SILVICULTURE: OPERATIONS FOR EACH OF THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Area of plantation established—					
<i>Araucaria</i> sp. (hoop, klinki pines) ..	6,611	7,586	8,708	9,988	11,373
Teak	901	948	1,027	1,149	1,322
Kamarere	68 ^o	736	736	762	780
Miscellaneous	227	284	434	461	597
Total	8,428	9,554	10,°14	12,360	14,072
Plantation area improved or regenerated ..	1,331	1,550	1,730	2,330	2,660

3. AREAS UNDER EXPLOITATION AT 30 JUNE 1966

	Private				Total area
	Permits		Licences		
	Number	Area	Number	Area	
		Acres		Acres	Acres
Morobe.	15	141,690	4	17,560	159,250
Eastern Highlands	5	7,154	..	..	7,154
Western Highlands	8	14,746	2	1,350	16,096
Sepik	3	14,854	2	2,403	17,257
New Britain	18	267,007	3	3,156	270,163
Bougainville	3	123,300	..	..	123,300
New Ireland	1	350	1	480	830
Madang	1	6,000	..	..	6,000
Manus . . . . .	..	..	1	2,460	2,460
Total	54	575,101	13	27,409	602,510

4. ANNUAL TIMBER YIELD FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Estimated logs harvested for conversion locally or for export under authorisation of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood	39,390,757	48,939,977	55,123,553	68,311,587	87,050,357
Softwood	19,538,461	16,475,503	21,097,066	21,431,520	22,769,642
Total	58,929,218	65,415,480	76,220,619	89,743,107	109,819,999

(a) Commercial harvest only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

5. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FORESTRY AND ASSOCIATED SAWMILLS (a) AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Number of establishments	Number of persons employed(b)			
		Europeans	Other non-indigenous	Indigenous	Total
Western Highlands ..	10	24	..	592	616
Eastern Highlands.. ..	6	18	1	316	335
Sepik	9	14	1	232	247
Madang and Morobe ..	9	167	3	1,214	1,384
New Britain	11	53	13	477	543
Bougainville	5	11	1	176	188
Total(c)	50	287	19	3,007	3,313
Department of Forests(d) ..	..	71	..	1,249	1,320
Grand total	50	358	19	4,256	4,633

(a) Excludes sawmills not associated with logging operations. (b) Excludes part-time contractors.
(c) Includes logging and other related forestry operations. (d) Includes staff engaged in management and silvicultural operations.

6. SAWN TIMBER PRODUCTION FOR YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966
Estimated production from logs harvested under authorisation of the Forestry Ordinance(a)

Species	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet	Super feet
Hardwood	12,357,054	10,536,010	12,508,363	18,323,596	19,604,219
Softwood	5,517,204	4,835,378	7,749,154	6,828,384	7,497,316
Total	17,874,258	15,371,388	20,257,517	25,151,980	27,101,535

(a) Commercial production only—excludes logs harvested from private freehold land.

APPENDIX XII

MINERAL RESERVES

1. MINERAL CLAIMS AND LEASES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1966
(Areas in acres)

Section of population	Claims	Mining leases	Total
Indigenous	(a) 1,829	99	1,928
Non-indigenous	6,028	2,634	8,662
Total	7,857	2,733	10,590

(a) Additional natural drainage areas without demarcation boundaries have been pegged by groups of indigenous people for alluvial mining. Statistics of these areas are not available.

2. NUMBER OF MINES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL MINERAL EXTRACTED AND OWNERSHIP
AT 30 JUNE 1966

Nationality of owner or operator	Principal mineral extracted	Number of mines
Indigenous—registered claims(a)	Gold	377
Non-indigenous— Incorporated mining companies—		
Registered in New Guinea	Gold	4
Registered in Australia	Gold	3
Registered in Canada	Gold	1
Unincorporated mine operators(b)	Gold	14
Total .. ..	..	399

(a) A further 450 individual indigenous producers operated unregistered claims. Approximately 3,000 indigenous people are estimated to have been engaged in these operations at the end of the year. Two thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven separate parcels were declared by indigenous people.
(b) Particulars of nationality are not available.

3. MINT RETURNS OF ACTUAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Year	Gold		Platinum		Silver	
	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value	Fine ounce	Value
		\$		\$		\$
1962 ..	42,126	1,316,430	4.56	238	28,828	23,768
1963 ..	41,909	1,309,650	5.16	262	22,985	23,662
1964 ..	42,352	1,323,482	1.93	104	23,640	26,092
1965 ..	33,704	1,053,244	4.52	294	20,693	22,634
1966 ..	29,591	924,708	..	..	18,880	20,543

4. SPECIAL PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1966

Mineral						Number of authorities	Area
							Square miles
Copper ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5,599
Phosphate ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,900

5. EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCES HELD AT 30 JUNE 1966

Mineral						Number of licences	Area
							Square miles
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32
Copper ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	183

6. PETROLEUM PROSPECTING PERMITS CURRENT AT 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars						Number of permits	Area
							Square miles
Petroleum prospecting permits ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19,960

7. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1965 AND 1966

Type of mining			1965			1966		
			Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
Underground ..	..	..	12	1	13	..	..	..
Surface ..	..	..	3,541	59	3,600	3,749	100	3,849
Oil prospecting ..	..	..	14	2	16	60	6	66
Total ..	..	..	3,567	62	3,629	3,809	106	3,915

NOTE: Figures exclude persons engaged in non-mining ancillary activities.

APPENDIX XII—continued

8. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS IN MINES INVOLVING BODILY INJURY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Cause of accident	Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total		
	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total	Surface	Under-ground	Total
Electricity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falls of earth	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Plant and machinery	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3

NOTE: There were no fatal accidents during 1965-66.

APPENDIX XIII

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1. SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1965(a)

NOTE: The figures hereunder relate to factory establishments in which four or more persons are employed or where power other than manual is used in any manufacturing process. They exclude particulars of elementary processing of primary products carried out at the farm or mine.

Particulars	Industrial metals, machines, etc.	Food, drink and tobacco	Sawmills, joinery, furniture, etc.	All other manufacturing	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Number of factories	115	46	73	25	259
Employment (average during year)—					
Non-indigenous—					
European—					
Males	362	61	214	86	723
Females	55	9	22	6	92
Persons	417	70	236	92	815
Other—					
Males	77	10	26	20	133
Females	5	5	1	4	15
Persons	82	15	27	24	148
Indigenous—					
Males	982	1,140	2,141	422	4,685
Females .. ..	..	317	..	..	317
Persons	982	1,457	2,141	422	5,002
Grand total persons	1,481	1,542	2,404	538	5,965
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages paid	1,814	543	1,424	518	4,299
Materials and fuel used	2,985	4,297	2,406	7,054	16,742
Value of output	6,006	7,010	6,098	8,479	27,593
Value of production (value added)	3,021	2,713	3,692	1,425	10,851
Book value of—					
Land and buildings	1,795	1,121	1,625	1,074	5,615
Plant and machinery	793	1,198	2,130	2,661	6,782

(a) Figures to 30 June 1966 are not yet available. They will be included in the Report for 1966-67.

2. GENERATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY: INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS
ENDED 30 JUNE 1963 TO 30 JUNE 1966

Capacity and production				1963	1964	1965	1966
Installed capacity—				Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts	Megawatts
Hydro-electric	..	..	..	5.93	5.90	6.02	6.02
Thermo-electric	..	..	..	7.40	8.67	11.13	11.78
Total	..	..	..	13.33	14.57	17.15	17.80
Production—				Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh	Million kWh
Hydro-electric	..	..	..	20.75	18.71	19.95	17.76
Thermo electric	..	..	..	17.89	21.13	24.91	31.04
Total	..	..	..	38.64	39.84	44.86	48.80

APPENDIX XIV

CO-OPERATIVES

1. DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1962 TO 1966

Primary organisations

Year	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover			
				Store	Copra	Other	Total
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	119	55,835	712,120	638,088	566,470	78,180	1,282,738
1963 (a)	136	60,959	764,066	714,950	525,278	108,928	1,349,156
1964 (a)	148	61,935	810,478	700,090	550,832	232,050	1,482,972
1965 (b)	153	67,563	1 020,842	804,566	416,386	1,266,624	2,487,576
1966 (c)	155	74,047	1,222,804	983,045	567,819	1,854,822	3,405,686

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with seven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$7,642. (b) In addition, one Territorial service society with eleven members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$18,332 and a turnover of \$648. (c) In addition, one Territorial service society with thirteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$19,106 and a turnover of \$1,340.

Secondary organisations(a)

Year				Associations	Member societies	Total capital	Total turnover
						\$	\$
1962 .. ..	..	..	..	6	99	325,256	651,408
1963 .. ..	..	..	..	6	111	337,168	735,610
1964 .. ..	..	..	..	7	122	345,516	660,248
1965 .. ..	..	..	..	7	118	327,112	673,444
1966 .. ..	..	..	..	7	126	330 014	616,685

(a) Associates operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

APPENDIX XIV—continued

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING MEMBERS, CAPITAL AND TURNOVER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Type	Number of societies	Total membership	Total capital	Store	Total turnover			Rebates to members	Total fixed assets
					Copra	Other	Total		
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Primary organisations viz.									
Consumer	5	2,548	25,569	43,579	..	..	43,579	3,559	9,224
Producer	31	8,173	162,997	..	65,032	260,553	325,585	44,990	58,963
Dual purpose ..	119	63,326	1,034,238	939,466	502,787	1,594,269	3,036,522	106,655	398,201
Total(a)	155	74,047	1,222,804	983,045	567,819	1,854,822	3,405,686	155,204	466,388
Secondary organisations viz—									
Associations and societies (b)	7	126	330,014	615,650	814	221	616,685	..	163,377

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with thirteen members in Papua and New Guinea with a capital of \$19,106, turnover of \$1,340 and fixed assets of \$278. (b) Associations operating as procurement and marketing agencies for member societies.

3. PRIMARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

District	Societies	Members	Capital	Turnover				Fixed assets
				Store	Copra	Other	Total	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sepik	14	15,362	110,062	82,214	70,591	71,996	224,801	18,444
Madang	22	6,920	124,280	77,266	37,205	6,284	120,755	20,036
Morobe	7	11,957	146,821	65,690	56,358	258,809	380,857	56,872
New Britain ..	30	11,123	196,959	268,701	102,806	26,409	397,916	80,735
New Ireland ..	49	8,376	171,817	116,983	151,738	16,080	284,801	38,359
Bougainville ..	18	5,531	95,408	84,951	81,902	69,201	236,054	27,152
Manus	13	3,959	96,532	112,681	67,219	777	180,677	34,646
Eastern Highlands ..	2	10,819	280,925	174,559	..	1,405,266 (b)	1,579,825	190,144
Total(a)	155	74,047	1,222,804	983,045	567,819	1,854,822	3,405,686	466,388

(a) In addition, one Territorial service society with thirteen members in Papua and New Guinea, with a capital of \$19,106, turnover \$1,340 and fixed assets of \$278. (b) Includes coffee processing turnover.

4. SECONDARY ORGANISATIONS: ACTIVITY IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

District				Associations	Member societies	Capital	Turnover	Fixed assets
						\$	\$	\$
Sepik .. ..	..	..	..	1	12	43,044	81,297	27,170
Madang .. ..	..	..	..	1	26	48,498	18,608	19,032
New Britain ..	..	..	..	2	17	67,062	174,865	31,907
New Ireland ..	..	..	..	1	46	98,016	132,890	46,799
Bougainville ..	..	..	..	1	12	23,222	95,398	7,767
Manus .. ..	..	..	..	1	13	50,172	113,627	30,702
Total .. ..	..	..	..	7	126	330,014	616,685	163,377

APPENDIX XV

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Type of article	Number handled				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Letters	8,165,648	8,577,836	9,963,909	10,874,311	14,179,153
Periodicals, etc.	1,855,317	1,843,632	2,447,530	3,217,821	(a) 3,553,884
Parcels	133,311	150,311	206,848	210,001	325,726
Registered articles	118,368	144,045	145,133	169,325	210,993
Total	10,272,644	10,715,824	12,763,420	14,471,458	18,269,756

(a) Due to new classification this category is 'Packets' which are all articles other than letters weighing one pound or less.

2. MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Particulars	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Issued	4,863	\$ 134,616	5,204	\$ 134,350	5,880	\$ 156,176	6,328	\$ 179,080	6,174	\$ 195,701
Paid	2,824	98,698	2,974	96,536	3,460	118,842	3,602	156,260	4,582	147,292

3. TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exchanges	13	13	14	15	17
Mileage of conductors (single wire)—					
Underground	12,666	15,412	18,566	19,572	24,006
Aerial	708	791	725	624	505
Total	13,374	16,203	19,291	20,196	24,511
Lines connected	2,218	2,506	2,731	2,939	3,307
Instruments connected	3,454	3,797	4,102	4,729	5,397
Number of subscribers	2,202	2,484	2,702	2,907	3,267

4. TELEPHONE SERVICES: DETAILS OF TYPE OF SERVICE AT 30 JUNE 1966

Telephone exchange location	Length of single wire (miles)		Number of subscribers	Apparatus		Number of instruments connected
	Under-ground	Aerial		Exchange apparatus	Number of lines connected	
Boram	Included in Wewak		23	100 line C.B.(b) ..	24	29
Bulolo(a)	118	12	21	50 line C.B.(b) ..	22	37
Finschhafen	42	82	18	30 line magneto ..	19	33
Goroka	2,509	13	250	400 line C.B.(b) ..	253	418
Kavieng	671	..	109	200 line C.B.(b) ..	111	139
Kokopo	313	12	39	100 line rurax ..	40	57
Kundiawa	230	1	27	30 line magneto ..	27	29
Lae	8,768	100	943	1,000 line auto. ..	959	1,482
Lorengau	63	7	27	100 line magneto ..	27	31
Madang	2,799	114	358	400 line magento ..	356	621
Mount Hagen	679	13	164	200 line C.B.(b) ..	164	272
Rabaul	6,300	31	950	1,000 line auto. ..	964	1,646
Sohano	52	..	30	100 line C.B.(b) ..	30	32
Toleap	297	33	..	Subs. connected to Rabaul 1 April 1963		
Vanimu	51	17	24	30 line magneto ..	24	28
Wau	193	56	133	200 line magneto ..	133	151
Wewak	1,151	15	157	200 line C.B.(b) ..	160	392
Total	24,236	506	3,273		3,313	5,397

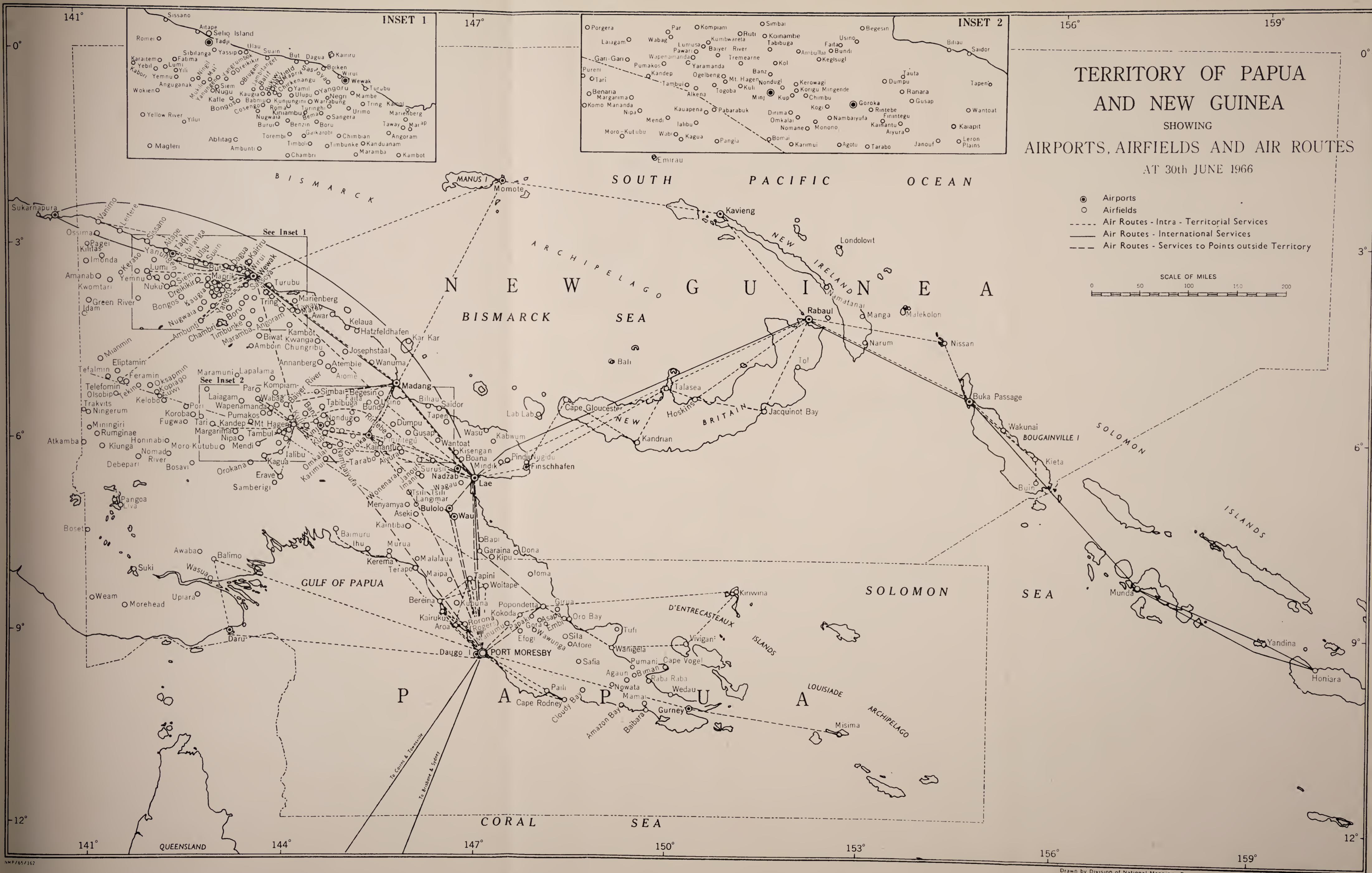
(a) In addition, Bulolo has a private exchange for 120 telephones. (b) C.B. here denotes 'central battery'.

5. TELEGRAPH SERVICES: NUMBER OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS AND MESSAGES HANDLED DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1966

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Stations	278	346	508	577	657
Messages handled	683,271	766,796	962,669	1,051,733	1,123,653

7. REGULAR AIR TRANSPORT SERVICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

	International services			Australia-Papua/ New Guinea Service	Domestic services			
	Lae-Honiara	Lae-Sukarnapura	Total		Intra-New Guinea	Intra-Papua	Inter-Territorial	Total
Route miles ..	1,066	546	1,612	4,799	6,085	3,084	2,062	11,231
Miles flown ('000) ..	123.1	28.4	151.5	2,736.5	2,091.8	408.9	614.3	3,115
Hours flown ..	697	219	916	9,619	15,295	3,155	4,639	23,089
Passengers carried ..	4,582	946	5,528	102,674	110,901	27,486	30,345	168,732
Passenger miles ('000)	2,768.8	242	3,010.8	114,961.7	27,362.9	3,512.3	6,241.4	37,116.6
Freight (short tons) ..	55.4	29.5	84.9	2,063	2,720.8	1,342.5	920.1	4,983.4
Freight (short ton miles)	33,747	9,539	43,286	2,611,162	542,554	143,886	192,058	878,498
Mail (short tons) ..	8.8	3.9	12.7	430.3	428.8	83.6	109.2	621.6
Mail (short ton miles)	3,903	1,086	4,989	593,017	97,921	12,043	17,815	127,779



8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES AS AT 30 JUNE 1966

Operator	Route	Frequency of service	Aircraft type
International services—			
Trans Australia Airlines ..	Lae—Madang—Wewak—Sukarnapura	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
	Lae—Rabaul—Buka—Munda—Yandina—Honiara	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
	Lae—Rabaul—Buka—Munda—Honiara	One return trip fortnightly ..	F27 Fokker
Garuda Indonesian Airways	Sukarnapura—Lae	One return trip fortnightly ..	DC3
Intra-Territorial services—			
Trans Australia Airlines ..	Lae—Goroka—Madang—Wewak ..	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Madang—Wewak	One trip fortnightly ..	DC3
	Wewak—Madang—Lae	Seven trips fortnightly ..	DC3
	Lae—Mount Hagen	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen—Goroka—Lae ..	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Finschhafen	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Minj—Banz—Mount Hagen—Madang	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Minj—Banz—Mount Hagen—Baiyer River—Madang	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Minj—Banz—Mount Hagen—Wabag—Madang	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka—Lae	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Rabaul	Five return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Finschhafen—Talasea—Hoskins—Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Madang—Wewak—Momote—Kavieng—Rabaul	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Kavieng—Momote—Wewak—Madang—Lae	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Finschhafen—Cape Gloucester—Kandrian—Talasea—Hoskins—Jacquinot Bay—Rabaul	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Kavieng	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Nissan—Buka—Wakunai—Kieta—Buin	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Buka—Kieta—Buin ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Kavieng—Momote—Wewak	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Hoskins—Talasea ..	One return trip weekly ..	PA23
	Mount Hagen—Wewak	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Wewak—Mount Hagen	One trip weekly ..	DC3
Mandated Airlines Pty Ltd	Lae—Kainantu—Goroka—Mount Hagen	Two trips weekly ..	P166
	Lae—Rabaul	Five return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Madang—Wewak	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Madang	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang—Lae	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Madang	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Madang—Wewak—Momote—Kavieng—Rabaul	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul—Kavieng—Momote—Wewak—Madang—Goroka—Lae	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Mount Hagen	Three return trips weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen—Banz*—Lae ..	One trip weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen—Kainantu*—Lae ..	One trip weekly ..	P166
	Lae—Madang—Wewak	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Wewak—Lae	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Goroka—Minj—Banz—Mount Hagen	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae—Wewak—Vanimo	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Wewak—Vanimo	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Vanimo—Wewak	Three trips weekly ..	DC3

* Optional

APPENDIX XV—continued

8. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AIR AND AIR MAIL SERVICES AS AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Operator	Route	Frequency of service	Aircraft type
Mandated Airlines Pty Ltd —continued	Wewak – Lumi – Nuku – Wewak ..	Two trips weekly ..	P166
	Wewak – Aitape – Dagua – Wewak ..	One trip weekly ..	P166
	Wewak – Maprik – Yangoru – Wewak	Three trips weekly ..	P166
	Wewak – Telefomin – Ambunti – Wewak	One trip weekly ..	P166
	Wewak – Angoram	Three return trips weekly ..	P166
	Wewak – Ambunti	One return trip weekly ..	P166
	Madang – Mount Hagen – Banz – Minj – Goroka	Two trips weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen – Erave – Kagua – Talibu – Mount Hagen	Two trips weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen – Tari	One return trip weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen – Wapenamanda – Wabag – Mount Hagen	Three trips weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen – Madang	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen – Mendi	Six return trips weekly ..	P166
	Mount Hagen – Goroka	Three return trips weekly ..	P166
	Madang – Momote – Kavieng – Rabaul	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka – Madang	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Rabaul – Kavieng	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	As chartered	As required ..	Beechcraft, Cessna
	As chartered	As required ..	PA23, Cessna
	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna DO27
	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna, Wren 460
	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna
Territory Airlines Pty Ltd	As chartered	As required ..	Beechcraft, Cessna
Crowley Airways Pty Ltd	As chartered	As required ..	PA23, Cessna
Catholic Mission, Wewak	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna DO27
Lutheran Mission ..	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna, Wren 460
Summer Institutue of Lin- guistics	As chartered	As required ..	Cessna

NOTE: Charter operators may operate only under the conditions specified in their licences.

Services to and from ports
outside the Territory—

Trans Australia Airlines ..	Mount Hagen – Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Lae – Garaina – Popondetta – Port Moresby	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang – Goroka – Port Moresby ..	Four return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Lae – Port Moresby	One return trip fortnightly ..	F27
	Mount Hagen – Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Port Moresby – Wau – Bulolo – Port Moresby	One trip weekly ..	A80
Papuan Airlines Pty Ltd Mandated Airlines Pty Ltd	Lae – Bulolo – Port Moresby ..	Two return trips weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen – Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka – Lae – Bulolo – Port Moresby	Three trips weekly ..	DC3
	Port Moresby – Bulolo – Lae – Goroka	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang – Mount Hagen – Goroka – Lae – Bulolo – Port Moresby	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang – Goroka – Lae – Bulolo – Port Moresby	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Mount Hagen – Port Moresby ..	One return trip weekly ..	DC3
	Goroka – Bulolo – Port Moresby ..	One trip weekly ..	DC3
	Madang – Goroka – Bulolo – Port Moresby	One trip weekly ..	DC3

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1966

Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft Capacity	Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft Capacity
Ablitag ..	Private ..	Light	Goroka ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Agotu ..	Private ..	Light	Green River ..	Administration ..	Light
Aiome ..	Administration ..	Light	Gusap ..	Private ..	Medium
Aitape ..	Administration ..	Light	Hatzfeldhafen ..	Administration ..	Light
Aiyura ..	Administration ..	Light	Hayfield ..	Administration ..	Light
Alkena ..	Private ..	Light	Hoskins ..	Administration ..	Medium
Amanab ..	Administration ..	Light	Idam ..	Private ..	Light
Amboin ..	Private ..	Light	Imani ..	Private ..	Light
Ambullua ..	Private ..	Light	Imonda ..	Administration ..	Light
Ambunti ..	Administration ..	Light	Jacquinet Bay ..	Administration ..	Medium
Angoram ..	Administration ..	Light	Jambitanget ..	Private ..	Light
Anguganak ..	Private ..	Light	Janouf ..	Private ..	Light
Annanberg ..	Private ..	Light	Josephstaal ..	Administration ..	Light
Atemble ..	Private ..	Light	Kabori ..	Private ..	Light
Aseki ..	Administration ..	Light	Kabwum ..	Administration ..	Light
Auwi ..	Private ..	Light	Kafle ..	Private ..	Light
Awar ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kamol ..	Private ..	Light
Babmu ..	Private ..	Light	Kaiapit ..	Administration ..	Light
Baiyer River ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kainantu ..	Administration ..	Medium
Bali ..	Private ..	Light	Kairiru ..	Private ..	Light
Balif ..	Private ..	Light	Kambot ..	Private ..	Light
Banz ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kandep ..	Administration ..	Light
Bapi ..	Private ..	Light	Kandrian ..	Administration ..	Medium
Begesin ..	Private ..	Light	Kanduanam ..	Private ..	Light
Bema ..	Private ..	Light	Karaitem ..	Private ..	Light
Benzin ..	Private ..	Light	Karimui ..	Administration ..	Light
Biliau ..	Private ..	Light	Kar Kar ..	Administration ..	Light
Biwat ..	Private ..	Light	Kaugia ..	Private ..	Light
Boana ..	Private ..	Light	Kavieng ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Boiken ..	Private ..	Light	Keglsugl ..	Administration ..	Light
Bomai ..	Administration ..	Light	Kelaua ..	Private ..	Light
Bongos ..	Private ..	Light	Keraso ..	Private ..	Light
Boru ..	Private ..	Light	Kerowagi ..	Administration ..	Light
Brugam ..	Private ..	Light	Kieta ..	Administration ..	Medium
Buin ..	Administration ..	Medium	Kilifas ..	Private ..	Light
Buka Passage ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Kiniambu ..	Private ..	Light
Bukiwi ..	Private ..	Light	Kipu ..	Private ..	Light
Bulolo ..	Private ..	Medium	Kisengan ..	Private ..	Light
Bundi ..	Administration ..	Light	Kogi ..	Private ..	Light
Burui ..	Private ..	Light	Koinambe ..	Private ..	Light
But ..	Private ..	Light	Kol ..	Administration ..	Light
Cape Gloucester	Administration ..	Medium	Kompam ..	Administration ..	Light
Chambri ..	Private ..	Light	Kopiago ..	Administration ..	Light
Chickenangu ..	Private ..	Light	Korigu-Mingende	Private ..	Light
Chimbian ..	Private ..	Light	Kwanga ..	Private ..	Light
Chimbu ..	Administration ..	Light	Kuli ..	Private ..	Light
Chungribu ..	Private ..	Light	Kumbwareta ..	Private ..	Light
Cosengo ..	Private ..	Light	Kunjungini ..	Private ..	Light
Dagua ..	Administration ..	Light	Kup ..	Private ..	Light
Dirima ..	Private ..	Light	Kwomtari ..	Private ..	Light
Dona ..	Private ..	Light	Lab-Lab ..	Private ..	Light
Dreikikir ..	Private ..	Light	Lae ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy
Dumpu ..	Administration ..	Light	Laiagam ..	Administration ..	Light
Eliptamin ..	Private ..	Light	Langimar ..	Private ..	Light
Emirau ..	Private ..	Heavy	Lapalama ..	Private ..	Light
Faita ..	Administration ..	Light	Leitere ..	Private ..	Light
Fatima ..	Private ..	Light	Leron Plains ..	Private ..	Light
Feramin ..	Private ..	Light	Londolovit ..	Private ..	Light
Finintegu ..	Private ..	Light	Lumi ..	Administration ..	Light
Finschhafen ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Lumusa ..	Private ..	Light
Gaikarobi ..	Private ..	Light	Madang ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Garaina ..	Administration ..	Medium			
Gari Gari ..	Private ..	Light			

9. SCHEDULE OF AERODROMES INDICATING CONTROLLING AUTHORITY AND CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft Capacity	Aerodrome	Controlled by	Aircraft Capacity
Magleri ..	Private	Light	Simbai ..	Private	Light
Mai ..	Private	Light	Sissano ..	Private	Light
Malekolon ..	Private	Light	Suain ..	Private	Light
Mambe ..	Private	Light	Surusil ..	Private	Light
Manga ..	Private	Light	Tabibuga ..	Administration ..	Light
Maprik ..	Administration ..	Light	Tadji ..	Administration ..	Medium
Maramba ..	Private	Light	Talasea ..	Administration ..	Medium
Maramuni ..	Private	Light	Tambul ..	Administration ..	Medium
Marienberg ..	Private	Light	Tapen ..	Private	Light
Marap ..	Private	Light	Tarabo ..	Private	Light
Menyamyia ..	Administration ..	Light	Tauta ..	Private	Light
Mindik ..	Private	Light	Taway ..	Private	Light
Minj ..	Administration ..	Medium	Tefalmin ..	Private	Light
Mianmin ..	Private	Light	Tekin ..	Private	Light
Momote ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy	Telefomin ..	Administration ..	Medium
Monono ..	Private	Light	Timboli ..	Private	Light
Mount Hagen ..	Administration ..	Heavy	Timbunke ..	Private	Light
Mukili ..	Private	Light	Togoba ..	Administration ..	Medium
Nadzab ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Heavy	Tol ..	Private	Light
Namatanai ..	Administration ..	Light	Torembi ..	Private	Light
Nambaiyufa ..	Administration ..	Light	Tremearne ..	Private	Light
Narum ..	Private	Light	Tring ..	Private	Light
Negrie ..	Private	Light	Tsili Tsili ..	Private	Light
Ningil ..	Private	Light	Turinghi ..	Private	Light
Nissan ..	Administration ..	Light	Turubu ..	Private	Light
Nomane ..	Private	Light	Ulau ..	Private	Light
Nondugl ..	Private	Light	Ulupu ..	Private	Light
Nugidu ..	Private	Light	Urimo ..	Private	Light
Nugwaia ..	Private	Light	Usino ..	Administration ..	Light
Nuku ..	Administration ..	Light	Vanimu ..	Administration ..	Heavy
Ogelbeng ..	Private	Light	Wabag ..	Administration ..	Medium
Oksapmin ..	Administration ..	Light	Wagau ..	Administration ..	Light
Omkalai ..	Administration ..	Light	Wakunai ..	Administration ..	Medium
Ossima ..	Private	Light	Wantoot ..	Administration ..	Light
Pagei ..	Administration ..	Light	Wanuma ..	Private	Light
Par ..	Private	Light	Wapenamanda ..	Administration ..	Medium
Pawai ..	Private	Light	Warrabung ..	Private	Light
Pindiu ..	Administration ..	Light	Wasu ..	Administration ..	Light
Porgera ..	Administration ..	Light	Wau ..	Administration ..	Medium
Pumakos ..	Private	Light	Wewak ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium
Rabaul ..	Department of Civil Aviation	Medium	Wirui ..	Private	Light
Ranara ..	Private	Light	Wokien ..	Private	Light
Rintebe ..	Private	Light	Wonenara ..	Administration ..	Light
Roma ..	Private	Light	Yangrumbok ..	Private	Light
Romei ..	Private	Light	Yamil ..	Private	Light
Ruti ..	Administration ..	Light	Yangoru ..	Administration ..	Light
Saidor ..	Administration ..	Medium	Yanungen ..	Private	Light
Sangera ..	Private	Light	Yaramanda ..	Private	Light
Sassoya ..	Private	Light	Yassip ..	Private	Light
Selio Island ..	Private	Light	Yebil ..	Private	Light
Sibilanga ..	Private	Light	Yellow River ..	Private	Light
Siem ..	Private	Light	Yemnu ..	Private	Light
			Yili ..	Private	Light
			Yilui ..	Private	Light

Number of aerodromes—					
Suitable for heavy aircraft	..	..	..	..	6
Suitable for medium aircraft	..	..	..	..	31
Suitable for light aircraft ..	..	..	..	..	193
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	230

Legend—
Light aircraft—up to 10,000 lb all-up weight
Medium aircraft—up to 40,000 lb all-up weight
Heavy aircraft—up to 130,000 lb all-up weight

10. PORT ACTIVITY: VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

—		Overseas and Inter-Territory vessels								Coastal vessels	Total vessels
		From/for Overseas direct		From/for Papua ports		From/for New Guinea ports		Total			
		Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)	Number	Net tons (a)		
<i>Vessels Entered</i>											
Rabaul .. ..	..	136	'000 318	42	'000 115	91	'000 255	269	'000 688	2,014	2,283
Lae .. ..	..	30	88	156	131	148	333	334	552	371	705
Madang .. ..	..	14	26	7	15	150	430	171	471	845	1,016
Kavieng .. ..	..	4	9	2	7	43	114	49	130	368	417
Lorengau .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	14	21	15	22	36	51
Wewak .. ..	..	16	64	2	1	56	99	74	164	301	375
Total .. ..	..	201	506	209	269	502	1,252	912	2,027	3,935	4,847
<i>Vessels Cleared</i>											
Rabaul .. ..	..	116	289	20	41	129	353	265	683	2,023	2,288
Lae .. ..	..	60	124	149	129	122	297	331	550	373	704
Madang .. ..	..	43	160	6	20	122	291	171	471	822	993
Kavieng .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	49	130	49	130	366	415
Lorengau .. ..	..	1	1	1	(b)	13	21	15	22	35	50
Wewak .. ..	..	4	5	1	(b)	67	155	72	160	296	368
Total .. ..	..	224	579	177	190	502	1,247	903	2,016	3,915	4,818

(a) Net tonnage, expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet, represents the volume of enclosed space that can be used for cargo or passengers.
(b) Less than 500 tons.

11. NATIONALITY OF OVERSEAS AND INTER-TERRITORY VESSELS ENTERING NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Overseas vessels direct to New Guinea ports			From Papua or overseas via Papua ports		
Nationality	Number	Net Tons	Nationality	Number	Net Tons
British	77	222,658	British	166	169,549
Danish	3	1,845	Danish	3	486
Dutch	4	40,773	Dutch	10	52,935
Formosan	8	346	Filipino	1	264
French	1	276	Norwegian	18	13,174
German	1	6,712	Swedish	10	32,072
Japanese	66	155,663	United States, American	1	133
Liberian	1	5,334			
Norwegian	17	19,061			
Panamanian	3	5,847			
Russian	2	2,786			
Swedish	14	44,403			
United States, American	4	516			
Total	201	506,220	Total	209	268,613

12. TONNAGE OF CARGO HANDLED AT NEW GUINEA PORTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars	Rabaul	Lae	Madang	Kavieng	Lorengau	Wewak	Total
Tons Unloaded—							
From Overseas	92,050	144,061	85,862	8,310	2,204	26,283	358,770
Inter-Territory	3,328	4,059	5,027	368	210	3,037	16,029
Intra-Territory	18,391	8,840	12,679	9,971	464	11,246	61,591
Total	113,769	156,960	103,568	18,649	2,878	40,566	436,390
Tons Loaded—							
For Overseas	126,076	29,526	27,792	15,153	1,464	426	200,437
Inter-Territory	3,452	10,933	1,442	66	..	435	16,328
Intra-Territory	14,550	12,885	11,669	1,102	110	5,495	45,811
Total	144,078	53,344	40,903	16,321	1,574	6,356	262,576
Tons Handled—							
Overseas	218,126	173,587	113,654	23,463	3,668	26,709	559,207
Inter-Territory	6,780	14,992	6,469	434	210	3,472	32,357
Intra-Territory	32,941	21,725	24,348	11,073	574	16,741	107,402
Total	257,847	210,304	144,471	34,970	4,452	46,922	698,966

13. NUMBER OF VESSELS LICENSED UNDER THE *Shipping Ordinance* 1951–1960 TO ENGAGE
IN MARITIME TRADING IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AT 30 JUNE 1966
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE

Tonnage-Gross register							Total(a)
Under 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Over 100 tons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105

(a) Motor vessels including auxiliary sailing vessels. There are no licensed sailing vessels.

14. VEHICULAR ROADS

District	Mileage at		Heavy and medium traffic	Light traffic
	30 June 1965	30 June 1966		
Eastern Highlands	1,157	1,358	786	572
Western Highlands	719	880	500	380
Sepik	925	925	414	511
Madang	495	538	311	227
Morobe	870	886	650	236
New Britain	498	517	438	79
New Ireland	434	607	332	275
Bougainville	604	674	391	283
Manus	45	42	42	..
Total	5,747	6,427	3,864	2,563

Mileage figures are necessarily subject to fluctuation under a continuing road construction and re-construction programme involving new roads, deviations and relocations of existing roads. Owing to weather damage or deterioration from lack of use, it sometimes becomes necessary for roads previously classified as suitable for heavy and medium traffic to be reclassified as light roads or tracks only. This is frequently the case with old army-constructed wartime roads which it is not necessary from an economic standpoint to maintain.

15. MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGISTRATIONS EFFECTIVE AT 31 DECEMBER 1965

Type of vehicle	Number
Motor Cars	3,026
Station Wagons	876
Commercial Vehicles—	
Utilities(a)	2,704
Lorries	1,530
Panel Vans	95
Omnibuses	77
Other	31
Total Commercial	4,437
Motor Cycles	650
Tractors(b)	453
Total	9,442

(a) Includes Jeep-type vehicles. (b) Other than those for use on plantations, farms, etc.

NOTE: Defence Force Vehicles are not included.

16. MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' AND MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS' LICENCES: EFFECTIVE AT 31 DECEMBER 1965

Particulars	Licences to Drive			Licences to Ride		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Indigenous	4,300	..	4,300	78	..	78
Non-Indigenous	6,224	2,374	8,598	796	48	844
Total	10,524	2,374	12,898	874	48	922

APPENDIX XVI

COST OF LIVING

1. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES AT 30 JUNE 1966 (Items selected as those marketed supplies most consumed by indigenes)

Item	Unit	Average retail price
		\$
Staple Foodstuffs(a)—		
Rice	lb	0.12
Wheatmeal	lb	0.15
Peas (dried)	lb	0.20
Meat	12-oz tin	0.29
Dripping	lb	0.32
Sugar	lb	0.15
Tea	lb	0.85
Salt	lb	0.10
Fresh vegetables	lb	0.03
Tobacco	stick	0.10
Clothes and Domestic Items(b)—		
Lava lava	each	0.75
Shorts, khaki	each	1.18
Shirts, khaki	each	1.33
Blankets	each	2.15
Mosquito nets	each	1.74
Plates	each	0.22
Pannikins	each	0.23
Spoons	each	0.14
Kitbags	each	1.52
Matches	box	0.02
Soap	2-lb bar	0.35
Towels	each	0.73

(a) Prices are average prices collected from each District of the Territory. (b) The samples of each commodity vary in quality of materials, design and manufacture.

2. RETAIL PRICE INDEX (FOOD, TOBACCO, AND CERTAIN HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES) RELATED TO
NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE THREE MAIN TOWNS
(PORT MORESBY, LAE AND RABAU) COMBINED
(Base of Each Index: Year 1961-62 = 100.0)

Period					Index numbers (three main towns combined)			
					Food	Tobacco and cigarettes	Household sundries	Total (three groups)
Year 1961-62	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962-63	..	..	..	..	97.2	99.0	100.7	97.8
1963-64	..	..	..	..	99.3	98.9	100.9	99.5
1964-65	..	..	..	..	102.1	105.1	104.0	102.7
1965-66	..	..	..	..	107.7	110.0	108.8	108.1
Quarter—1961	September quarter	..	..	..	101.6	99.9	99.9	101.2
	December quarter	..	..	..	100.5	100.1	99.8	100.4
1962	March quarter	..	..	..	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.4
	June quarter	..	..	..	98.6	100.0	100.3	99.0
	September quarter	..	..	..	97.2	99.5	100.6	97.8
	December quarter	..	..	..	97.0	98.8	100.8	97.6
1963	March quarter	..	..	..	96.9	98.8	100.7	97.5
	June quarter	..	..	..	97.8	98.7	100.8	98.2
	September quarter	..	..	..	98.7	98.7	100.6	98.9
	December quarter	..	..	..	98.3	98.9	100.4	98.6
1964	March quarter	..	..	..	99.7	98.9	100.4	99.7
	June quarter	..	..	..	100.6	99.1	102.2	100.6
	September quarter	..	..	..	101.5	99.2	101.8	101.3
	December quarter	..	..	..	102.0	107.1	102.2	102.6
1965	March quarter	..	..	..	102.1	107.0	104.9	102.9
	June quarter	..	..	..	102.9	107.0	107.0	103.8
	September quarter	..	..	..	105.2	109.2	108.1	105.9
	December quarter	..	..	..	107.3	109.3	108.9	107.7
1966	March quarter	..	..	..	108.6	110.3	108.9	108.8
	June quarter	..	..	..	109.8	111.1	109.2	109.9

Figures appearing after the decimal point are inserted to avoid the distortions that would sometimes occur if the index numbers were rounded off to the nearest whole number. They do not imply that the index numbers possess an accuracy of the order of one-tenth of an index 'point'.

LABOUR

1. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND BASIS OF ENGAGEMENTS, AT 31 MARCH 1966(a)

[illegible]

(a) Figures relate only to workers in paid employment as defined by the relevant employment ordinance. (b) Reliable detailed returns were not submitted by remote Mission Centres. (c) Includes employees of Commonwealth Departments and the Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission but excludes members of the Defence Force.

NOTE: Information is not available relating to employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers.

2. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31 MARCH 1966 SHOWING SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS IN EACH INDUSTRY

Industry	Sex		Marital Status		Age Groups					
	Male	Female	Married	Single	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 and over
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa	22,149	76	6,330	15,895	6,293	7,874	5,000	1,713	929	416
Rubber	39	..	8	31	12	13	11	1	..	2
Coffee	4,815	47	1,132	3,730	877	1,989	1,295	490	169	42
Pastoral	334	4	107	231	61	110	95	56	10	6
Other agriculture	1,511	166	612	1,065	334	649	343	170	82	99
Forestry	2,256	2	588	1,670	665	804	481	173	86	49
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	632	4	165	471	249	168	145	52	10	12
Oil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	484	..	276	208	121	123	124	49	31	36
Quarrying	43	..	15	28	..	10	13	11	8	1
General—										
Manufacturing	2,183	75	513	1,745	471	773	617	282	78	37
Building and construction	6,212	..	2,264	3,948	938	1,895	1,964	866	383	166
Transport and storage	2,860	..	1,187	1,673	272	947	846	465	196	134
Communications	262	1	96	167	36	89	75	38	16	9
Commerce	2,185	68	863	1,390	250	760	651	371	152	69
Personal service	2,357	430	1,096	1,691	564	781	700	395	204	143
Hotels, cafés and amusements	298	1	91	208	55	91	98	33	13	9
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare	1,022	62	437	647	220	421	225	113	68	37
Health and hospitals	3,423	438	1,752	2,109	510	1,089	1,062	655	334	211
Education	1,459	149	829	779	288	596	384	183	102	55
Not elsewhere classified(a)	5,595	32	2,612	3,015	632	1,487	1,526	864	575	543
Total	60,119	1,555	20,973	40,701	12,848	20,669	15,655	6,980	3,446	2,076

(a) Includes 1,927 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary; also 394 warders employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch.

APPENDIX XVII—continued

3. INDIGENOUS WORKERS EMPLOYED AT 31 MARCH 1966 CLASSIFIED BY METHOD AND PLACE OF RECRUITMENT IN THE MAIN INDUSTRIES

Industry	Private employment					Government employment(a)				
	Method of recruitment			Place of recruitment		Method of recruitment			Place of recruitment	
	By employer	By agent	Through labour exchange	Workers' home district	Outside workers' home district	By employer	By agent	Through labour exchange	Workers' home district	Outside workers' home district
Primary production—										
Copra and cocoa	8,807	13,341	28	16,687	5,489	49	..	..	43	6
Rubber	1	38	..	18	21	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	4,670	153	9	3,561	1,271	30	..	..	29	1
Pastoral	179	..	..	170	9	158	..	1	125	34
Other agriculture	850	38	..	751	137	724	30	35	595	194
Forestry	1,049	7	2	809	249	859	341	..	1,021	179
Mining and quarrying—										
Gold	600	36	..	484	152	..	..	..	..	..
Oil .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining	484	..	..	476	8	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	43	..	..	22	21	..	..	..	..	..
General—										
Manufacturing	2,200	56	2	1,336	922	..	..	..	..	..
Building and construction	2,180	89	19	1,460	828	3,924	..	..	2,677	1,247
Transport and storage ..	1,646	45	..	1,116	575	1,134	23	12	782	387
Communications	9	..	..	8	1	253	..	1	164	90
Commerce	2,238	7	8	1,409	844	..	..	..	..	..
Personal service	2,738	34	15	1,935	852	..	..	..	..	..
Hotels, cafés and amuse- ments	298	1	..	135	164	..	..	..	..	..
Professional activities—										
Religion and social welfare	1,078	3	3	1,026	58	..	..	..	..	..
Health and hospitals ..	271	14	..	251	34	3,544	32	..	3,024	552
Education	228	1	..	193	36	1,379	..	..	728	651
Not elsewhere classified ..	588	..	..	468	120	4,881	76	82	2,533	2,506
Total	30,157	13,863	86	32,315	11,791	16,935	502	131	11,721	5,847

(a) Includes employees of Commonwealth Departments, members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, employees of the Electricity Commission of Papua and New Guinea, also staff employed by the Corrective Institutions Branch, but excludes members of the Defence Force.

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1966 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)

Occupation	Under \$4.50	\$4.50 under \$5.50	\$5.50 under \$6.50	\$6.50 under \$7.50	\$7.50 under \$8.50	\$8.50 under \$9.50	\$9.50 under \$10.50	\$10.50 under \$11.50	\$11.50 under \$13.50	\$13.50 under \$15.50	\$15.50 under \$17.50	\$17.50 under \$19.50	\$19.50 under \$21.50	\$21.50 under \$23.50	\$23.50 under \$25.50	\$25.50 under \$27.50	\$27.50 under \$29.50	\$29.50 under \$31.50	\$31.50 under \$33.50	\$33.50 and over	Total
<i>A. Males</i>																					
Agricultural Assistant ..	..	..	2	6	25	25	15	5	24	12	19	10	24	6	2	..	..	6	..	2	183
Aid Post Orderly ..	668	43	139	135	68	68	35	48	53	54	22	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,322
Artisan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Assistant Agricultural Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	15	..	1	20
Baker ..	3	19	39	15	3	3	3	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	100
Bar Attendant ..	..	..	6	39	5	5	4	3	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	78
Blacksmith ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Boatswain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Boiler Attendant ..	1	..	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Book Binder ..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Book Repairer ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bosun ..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	9	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Bowser Attendant ..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bricklayer ..	4	6	6	14	9	4	12	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	67
Broadcast Assistant ..	..	2	2	1	9	3	..	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	41
Butcher ..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
Carpenter ..	188	139	94	132	170	104	125	81	186	127	90	66	112	41	39	12	4	7	3	4	1,724
Chainman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	16	20	3	..	2	..	9
Clerk ..	18	33	33	58	84	34	38	34	96	45	39	42	45	17	..	..	..	3	..	..	662
Coffee Buyer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	4	..	6
Communications Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Compositor ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cook ..	41	70	55	54	61	62	28	12	39	20	14	7	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	472
Co-operative Assistant	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	3	8	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	31
Co-operative Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
Dairyman ..	5	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Dental Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
Diesel Mechanic ..	..	..	..	9	9	..	5	4	4	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Domestic ..	482	466	440	601	192	123	55	35	31	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,438
Draughtsman ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Driller ..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Driver (Engine Stationary)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Driver (Motor Transport)	86	100	65	133	412	123	85	99	151	127	126	80	136	41	21	8	3	5	1	3	1,805
Electrician ..	4	3	10	9	7	10	10	9	10	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	81
Engineer ..	..	4	2	11	8	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Factory Worker ..	75	94	48	89	16	4	1	2	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
Ferryman ..	39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Field Worker (Agriculture)	31	7	1	16	11	10	5	7	7	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Field Worker (Forest)	14	7	3	9	22	19	5	..	4	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Field Worker (Law)	..	1	1	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Fireman ..	1	..	1	1	42	2	..	1	7	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	64

APPENDIX XVII—continued

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1966 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)—continued

Occupation	Under \$4.50	\$4.50 under \$5.50	\$5.50 under \$6.50	\$6.50 under \$7.50	\$7.50 under \$8.50	\$8.50 under \$9.50	\$9.50 under \$10.50	\$10.50 under \$11.50	\$11.50 under \$13.50	\$13.50 under \$15.50	\$15.50 under \$17.50	\$17.50 under \$19.50	\$19.50 under \$21.50	\$21.50 under \$23.50	\$23.50 under \$25.50	\$25.50 under \$27.50	\$27.50 under \$29.50	\$29.50 under \$31.50	\$31.50 under \$33.50	\$33.50 and over	Total
A. Males—continued																					
First Aid Orderly ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fitter ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Foreman ..	37	93	96	77	55	79	26	21	64	48	52	32	21	9	7	6	1	2	1	1	727
Gardener ..	44	9	25	11	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Groundsman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Heavy Plant Operator ..	10	4	12	8	18	32	6	6	10	20	8	13	20	6	1	..	..	2	2	5	183
Hospital Assistant ..	37	31	53	59	186	38	48	46	133	140	112	76	42	27	8	2	..	..	..	..	1,038
Inspector (Coffee) ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Inspector (Health) ..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
Interpreter ..	52	10	4	7	1	2	..	5	8	9	13	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	128
Joiner ..	..	..	2	19	15	6	5	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Journalist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Laboratory Assistant ..	1	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20
Labourer (General) ..	7,177	3,536	1,399	2,976	437	222	135	56	83	75	52	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	16,154
Labourer (Plant) ..	20,820	768	601	459	72	67	56	24	58	18	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22,954
Labourer (Sanitary) ..	15	15	..	47	24	1	10	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Laundryman ..	18	31	37	28	13	7	8	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Leather Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Librarian (Assistant) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Limbmaker ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Linesman ..	..	..	9	10	20	1	..	..	5	4	19	5	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	78
Local Government Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Logger ..	43	8	2	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Machine Operator ..	2	3	..	95	9	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Malaria Control Assistant ..	8	..	20	12	36	8	8	6	7	10	4	3	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	130
Marine Engineering Operator ..	2	2	6	7	23	2	3	2	5	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Mechanic ..	8	22	16	40	53	33	20	29	33	18	16	21	21	6	6	1	5	2	2	..	352
Mechanical Equipment Operator ..	39	36	23	14	10	10	5	6	12	5	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	168
Medical Assistant ..	23	9	2	2	3	6	4	3	3	1	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	65
Medical Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Medical Officer (Assistant) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Messenger/Cleaner ..	18	22	32	33	36	14	11	7	8	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Miner (Gold) ..	..	62	38	..	2	1	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Minister of Religion ..	34	5	2	2	..	1	2	3	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Nurse ..	..	1	1	2	6	8	4	21	1	3	5	3	5	34	1	1	1	..	..	..	97
Nurseryman ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Packer ..	..	5	6	21	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Painter ..	6	3	10	49	68	23	44	19	38	21	16	11	17	8	2	1	..	..	..	1	337
Panel Beater ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Patrol Officer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Photographer ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

4. INDIGENOUS WORKERS AT 31 MARCH 1966 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND WEEKLY WAGE RATES(a)—continued

Occupation	Under \$4.50	\$4.50 under \$5.50	\$5.50 under \$6.50	\$6.50 under \$7.50	\$7.50 under \$8.50	\$8.50 under \$9.50	\$9.50 under \$10.50	\$10.50 under \$11.50	\$11.50 under \$13.50	\$13.50 under \$15.50	\$15.50 under \$17.50	\$17.50 under \$19.50	\$19.50 under \$21.50	\$21.50 under \$23.50	\$23.50 under \$25.50	\$25.50 under \$27.50	\$27.50 under \$29.50	\$29.50 under \$31.50	\$31.50 under \$33.50	\$33.50 and over	Total
<i>B. Females—continued</i>																					
Dental Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Domestic ..	255	87	50	37	12	11	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460
Factory Worker (Coffee) ..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Gardener ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hospital Assistant ..	13	28	32	27	7	34	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Hostel Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	7	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Interpreter ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Labourer (General) ..	27	6	13	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Labourer (Plant) ..	157	9	54	52	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Laundress ..	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Library Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Matron ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nurse ..	40	7	64	20	12	33	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Pre-School Teacher ..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Religious Worker ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Seamstress ..	9	5	5	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Social Welfare Worker ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Stewardess ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Store Assistant ..	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Students and Trainees(c) ..	..	52	22	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Teacher ..	4	6	12	8	21	12	17	5	27	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	126
Wardress ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	627	218	265	170	66	96	36	14	37	16	6	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,555

(a) The wages are expressed in Australian dollars per week and in appropriate cases include the following components: (i) Cash wage paid to the worker; (ii) Value of food, clothing and other prescribed articles provided by the employer to the worker and his accompanying dependants (if any); and (iii) Value of prescribed accommodation provided by the employer for the worker and his accompanying dependants (if any). Other cost components borne by the employer by way of transport, medical attention, workers' compensation premiums etc.; are not included in the wages.
(b) The maximum all-inclusive wage paid in this group is \$71.00 per week paid to a heavy plant operator. Other typical wages paid in this group include \$61.00 per week to an assistant medical officer, \$51.00 to a broadcast assistant \$47.00 to a teacher.
(c) This description is given to those students and/or trainees (engaged as employees by the Administration) to whom no more specific description may be given.

5. LABOUR INSPECTIONS PERFORMED AND WORKERS INTERVIEWED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1966 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAJOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRY

Industry						Number of inspections	Number of workers interviewed
Primary Production—							
Copra and cocoa..	..	..	..	..	..	441	21,591
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	98	5,744
Pastoral	..	..	..	..	..	7	343
Other agriculture..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1,121
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	9	299
Mining and quarrying—							
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	515
Oil ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Other mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	2	34
General—							
Manufacturing ..	..	..	..	..	..	64	2,427
Building and construction	..	..	..	..	..	95	8,533
Transport and storage	..	..	..	..	..	131	2,247
Communications	..	..	..	..	..	21	608
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	347	2,660
Personal service ..	..	..	..	..	..	64	91
Hotels, cafés and amusements	..	..	..	..	..	57	667
Professional activities—							
Religion and social welfare	..	..	..	..	..	24	590
Health and hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	44	1,283
Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	338
Not elsewhere classified	..	..	..	..	..	88	1,895
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,555	50,990

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30 JUNE 1966 INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30 JUNE 1965 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30 June 1965		Reported during year ended 30 June 1966		Total	Degree of disability					Compensation claim result				Not yet final	
		Fatal		Non-fatal			Fatal	Per- manent	Part per- manent	Temp. with pay	Not yet deter- mined	No. of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emo'u- ments paid	Non- com- pensat- able	Fatal	Non- fatal
Primary production— Copra and cocoa	Falling object ..	2	7	..	7	16	2	..	2	9	3	2	\$ 246.44	8	3	..	3
	Injured by handtool ..	..	14	..	23	37	..	..	13	11	13	13	134.25	4	7	..	13
	Flying object ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	26	..
	Drowning ..	25	..	3	..	28	28	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1
	Vehicle accident ..	2	2	..	1	5	2	..	..	4	..	1	1,020.60	2	3	..	..
	Fall from tree ..	1	2	1	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
	Explosion ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	..	..	..	..
	Fall under copra bag ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Spear wound ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Bitten by dog ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Burns ..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	321.45	..	1	..	..
	Fall from vehicle ..	..	3	1	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	1	129.60	..	1	3	..
	Tractor accident ..	..	..	3	1	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	1,674.00	..	..	..	..
Coffee	Assault ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Gored by pig ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	3	474.67	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery ..	..	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Fall from tractor ..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Fall from vehicle ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pastoral	Injured by machinery ..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	2	453.60	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	129.60	..	1	1	..
	Drowning ..	3	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	1,794.00	..	1	..	1
	Fall from bridge ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool ..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	210.60	..	..	1	..
Other Agriculture	Drowning ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Fall from tractor ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	..	..	1	..
	Snake bite ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Injured by machinery ..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..

Forestry	Falling object	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	307.80	..	2	..	1	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	648.00	..	1	..	..	..
	Flying object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348.30	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Weedkiller splash	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mining and quarrying— Gold	Fall into water race	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	942.85	..	1	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other mining Quarrying	Falling object	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	194.40	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General— Manufacturing	Falling object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,109.30	..	6	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,953.01	..	7	..	..	7
	Fall from tree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Broken bottle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	405.00	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
	Fall from ladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Flying object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,192.40	..	3	..	..	1
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Building and construction	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.70	..	1	..	..	3
	Falling object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.52	..	2	..	2	4
	Handling cargo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Burns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,471.09	..	12	..	..	7
	Tractor accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237.80	..	2	..	1	4
	Flying object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615.60	..	1	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.00	..	1	..	..	..
Transport and storage	Fall from scaffold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Handling cargo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Tractor accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Flying object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Falling object	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615.60	..	1	..	..	2
	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,157.30	..	2	..	1	1
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Closing door	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.60	..	1	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.60	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. DETAILS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS AT 30 JUNE 1966 INCLUDING THOSE AWAITING SETTLEMENT AT 30 JUNE 1965
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY—continued

Industry	Cause of accident	Outstanding at 30 June 1965		Reported during year ended 30 June 1966		Total	Degree of disability					Compensation claim result				Not yet final	
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal		Per- manent	Part per- manent	Temp. with pay	Not yet deter- mined	No. of cases	Total amount paid	Wages and emolu- ments paid	Non- com- pensat- able	Fatal	Non- fatal	
General—continued	Communication..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	\$	1	..	..	1	..
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	117.25	..	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Falling object	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Commerce	Handling cargo	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	129.60	..	..	..	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	200.08	3	1	..	..	..
	Fail from ladder	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	194.40	..	..	..	..	1
	Falling object	..	2	..	4	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by machinery	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal service..	Injured by machinery	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	850.50	1	1	..	..	2
	Falling tree	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	190.40	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
	
Professional activities— Religion and social welfare	Falling object	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	791.86	1	..	1	..	1
	Injured by machinery	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	583.20	..	1	..	1	..
	Flying object	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Fighting (brawl)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Spear wound	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fall from vehicle	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Tractor accident	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Aircraft accident	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Health and hospitals	Falling objects	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	192.40	..	..	..	..	..
	Injured by handtool	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	242.80	..	..	..	..	..
	Flying object	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Falling object	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	Fall from roof	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Not elsewhere
classified

..	Injured by machinery	..	4	2	..	2	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	3	1,244.70	..	1	..	..
	Drowning ..	..	4	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	324.00	..	..	4	..
	Falling object	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	Vehicle accident	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	118.70	..	1	..	2
	Injured by handtool ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	129.60	..	..	..	..
	Closing door	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Playing football	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total ..	..	63	111	24	153	351	84	..	90	98	79	102	39,355.17	65	47	58	79	

APPENDIX XVII—continued

7. ILLNESSES AND DEATHS DUE TO OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

No illnesses or deaths attributable to occupational disease were reported during the year under review.

8. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1965 BY EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

No employers were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1965 during the year under review.

9. PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1965 BY WORKERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

No employees were prosecuted for offences under the *Native Employment Ordinance* 1958–1965 during the year under review.

10. DETAILS OF BREACHES OF INDIGENOUS EMPLOYEES' AGREEMENTS BY WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966 RESULTING IN VARIATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS

Nature of breach	Section of Ordinance	Number of Agreements		
		Terminated	Varied	Total
Under the <i>Native Employment Ordinance</i> 1958–1965—				
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (a)	..	8	8
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (1) (b)	..	145	145
Term extended by Court to cover period of imprisonment ..	43 (2) (b)	..	4	4
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorised absence	43 (3) (a)	..	1	1
Term extended by Court to cover full period of unauthorised absence	43 (3) (b)	..	18	18
Worker convicted of an offence against or contravention of this Ordinance	49 (1) (a)	11	..	11
Absence because of imprisonment for period exceeding seven days	49 (1) (b)	58	..	58
Negligence or carelessness in discharge of duties to employer	49 (1) (c)	21	..	21
Disobeying a lawful order	49 (1) (d)	45	..	45
Absence from work without leave or reasonable excuse ..	49 (1) (e)	213	..	213
Committed an act or omission which justifies termination by employer.. .. .	49 (1) (f)	2	..	2
Employer convicted of an offence against or contravention of this Ordinance	49 (3) (b)	8	..	8
Worker unfit for any reason to carry out his duties ..	49 (4) (a)	14	..	14
Employer and worker agree to termination by Court ..	49 (4) (c)	1	..	1
Employer and worker agree to termination by Court ..	49 (4) (d)	1	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	374	176	550

NOTE: In addition, there were 900 terminations by Employment Officers under the provisions of Section 48—that is by mutual consent of both employer and employee.

11. COMPLAINTS BY INDIGENOUS WORKERS, CLASSIFIED IN CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT, DURING
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Nature of complaint	Number of workers involved			
	Category of Employment			Total
	Govern- mental	Private		
		Agreement	Casual	
Non-payment of wages	1	1	65	67
Under-payment of wages	11	..	13	24
Delay in payment of wages	8	..	14	22
Inadequate wages	14	5	74	93
Non-payment of overtime .. .. .	..	..	10	10
Inadequate rations .. .. .	..	12	..	12
Inadequate conditions of service .. .. .	..	..	3	3
Inadequate lighting in accommodation .. .. .	..	..	16	16
Failure to provide accommodation .. .. .	..	..	14	14
Inadequate accommodation	3	..	..	3
Wrongful dismissal	24	..	..	24
Abusive language .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Dissatisfaction with management	3	3	..	6
Assault .. .. .	..	12	..	12
Failure to repatriate .. .. .	..	..	2	2
Total	64	34	211	309

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
Building and Construction	Employer dismissed carpenter for alleged incompetency and paid his return fare to nearest Australian port. His fellow workers considered fare should have been paid to Australian city in which the carpenter was recruited	..	..	..	15	30	After discussion with the Head Office Project Manager, the employees resumed work
	Due to misunderstanding, workers considered they had received notice of dismissal from their foreman and decided to stop work immediately	..	6	..	..	9	After discussions with employer who assured workers that they had not received notice of dismissal, the employees resumed work
	Protest against alleged low rates of pay and overtime rates	..	30	..	..	4	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed that the workers were being paid in excess of award rates. On being informed of this the employees resumed work within 1 hour

APPENDIX XVII.—*continued*12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—*continued*

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Building and construction— <i>continued</i>	Dissatisfaction with pay rates and accommodation provided by employer and lack of sick leave entitlements	..	38	..	..	9	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed that pay rates and conditions of employment were in accordance with the current award. On being informed of this and of the Inspector's intention to carry out an inspection of the accommodation provided by the employer, the employees resumed work within 2 hours
	Alleged underpayment of overtime. Dissatisfaction with method of paying wages and lack of sick leave entitlements	..	36	..	..	36	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed overtime payments correct. Management agreed to payment of wages during working hours, and to sick leave entitlements under certain conditions. All employees resumed work
	Dissatisfaction with pay rates and accommodation provided by employer	..	..	55	..	50	Remedial action was taken on accommodation and employees agreed to await the decision of the Wage Case then before the Arbitrator
	Dissatisfaction with wage and alleged lack of incremental advancement for long service	..	7	..	..	8	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed that pay-rates were in accordance with the current award. During discussion between workers and management the company's policy regarding incremental advancement was stated to be based on the work value of each employee. All employees resumed work
	Employees claimed that because of persistent illnesses and climatic conditions they were unable to continue working and gave notice of intention to resign. They demanded to be repatriated to Australia at employer's expense. When this was refused the employees stopped work	..	..	..	3	15	Following discussions between the employees and management it was agreed that the employer would pay the fares to Australia and all moneys due to the employees would be retained as a set-off against cost of fares
	Dissatisfaction with overtime rates	..	6	..	..	8	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed overtime rates correct and all resumed work

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Airline ..	Alleged non-payment of overtime and dissatisfaction with accommodation provided by employer	..	50	..	..	19	Investigations revealed overtime was being paid and management agreed to show wages and overtime separately in future. Workers' delegates were shown plans of new accommodation to be provided. As a result employees resumed work within 3 hours
	Dissatisfaction with accommodation provided by employer	..	17	..	..	33	After discussions between the Labour Inspector and the parties involved, management agreed to take remedial action on accommodation and the employees resumed work
	Dissatisfaction with pay rates and lack of incremental advancement for employees with long service. More liberal leave conditions and transport to and from work sought	..	110	..	..	158	Management agreed to incremental advancement for workers with long service. Additional leave granted. All employees resumed work
Stevedoring ..	Allocation of stevedoring labour between certain villages	..	30	..	..	4	During a short conference agreement was reached on the allocation of labour from the different villages and work was resumed within 1 hour
Transport ..	Dissatisfaction with payment of overtime. Demand for uniforms to be supplied by employer. Lack of married accommodation	..	15	..	..	6	Agreement reached between parties on new procedures for payment of overtime. Management refused to supply uniforms as no provision is made under the current award for the supply of clothing. Workers agreed that they were engaged on the condition that only single accommodation would be available. After discussions between the Labour Inspector and the parties involved the employees resumed work within 3 hours
Forestry ..	Remark made by indigenous clerk considered by workers to be insulting and implied they were primitive and only capable of performing menial tasks	..	..	80	..	10	The Labour Inspector explained that remark was intended as a joke. The clerk apologised and work resumed within 1 hour

APPENDIX XVII—continued

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved			Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private		Governmental			
		Agreement	Casual				
Forestry— <i>continued</i>	Dissatisfaction with wage rates	..	46	..	..	75	The employees resumed work and negotiations commenced immediately on a log of claims. These negotiations were successful and an industrial agreement was later registered as an Award
Mining ..	Dissatisfaction with rates of pay and demand that payment be made fortnightly. Dissatisfaction with accommodation and messing facilities. Alleged wrongful dismissal of worker	..	180	..	..	45	Demand for increase in wage rates was deferred pending the recommendations of the Rural Board of Inquiry. Workers to be paid fortnightly. Management to undertake immediate improvements to accommodation and messing facilities. Workers accepted management's reason for dismissing worker
Commerce ..	Dissatisfaction with rates of pay, accommodation and toilet facilities	..	17	..	..	2	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed that all workers were receiving extra award or above award rates of pay. Employer had already applied for land to build new accommodation and was in the process of erecting new toilets. On being informed of this the employees resumed work within 1 hour
	Delay in payment of overtime. Worker had not received wages while serving two weeks in Corrective Institution	..	9	..	..	1	Investigations by the Labour Inspector revealed that the overtime had been worked at the end of the last pay period and would be included in the next payment of wages. Food and accommodation had been provided for the worker's wife and children by the employer during the 2 weeks in question. Seven of the workers then stated they no longer wished to work for the employer and their services were terminated
Communications	Dissatisfaction with wages, overtime rates and accommodation	..	..	7	..	1	Employees agreed to await the outcome of the Wages Case then before the Arbitrator and remedial action taken on accommodation. All resumed work

12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED AND MAN-DAYS LOST—continued

Industry	Cause	Number of indigenous workers involved		Governmental	Number of non-indigenous workers involved	Number of man-days lost	Settlement
		Private					
		Agreement	Casual				
Communications—continued	Dissatisfaction with pay and overtime rates and lack of extra money for working at heights	..	..	6	..	8	Employees agreed to refer their grievances through their Industrial Organisation. All resumed work
Agriculture ..	Dissatisfaction with excessive deduction from wages for arrears of rental and superannuation and the non-payment of allowances	..	..	12	..	16	Remedial action taken by employer and all resumed work
Health and Hospitals	Dissatisfaction with wage rates and lack of allowance to compensate for the nature of the work carried out	..	20	..	..	16	Management offered an increase in wages which was accepted and all resumed work

APPENDIX XVIII

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE SERVICES

Information relating to social security and welfare services is given in Chapter 5 of Part VII of this Report

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30 JUNE 1966

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			

A. Medical Personnel

Group I(a)—											
Specialist .. ..	..	..	14 (3)	2	..	..	..	..	14 (3)	2	16 (3)
Physician and Surgeon ..	..	..	55 (8)	4	..	..	16	5	71 (8)	9	80 (8)
Cadet Medical Officer ..	..	..	(9)	(1)	..	..	..	..	(9)	(1)	(10)
Entomologist and Parasitologist ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dental Officer ..	..	..	7 (1)	..	..	..	2	1	10 (1)	1	11 (1)
Dental Mechanic ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Dental Assistant ..	15 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 (3)	..	15 (3)
Pharmacist ..	..	..	8 (2)	..	..	..	7	3	15 (2)	3	18 (2)
Radiographer ..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	8	1	9
X-Ray Technician ..	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	..	(1)
Medical Technologist ..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	10	5	11	16
Pathology Technician ..	6 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 (3)	..	6 (3)
Laboratory Assistant ..	6 (7)	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	12 (7)	..	12 (7)
Biochemist ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Physiotherapist ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4	1	6	7
Training Officers and Tutors .. ..	..	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	5	8
Instructor—Aid-Post Training School ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clinical Supervisor ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Nurse	110	91	..	157 (2)	31 (b)	93 (b)	6	204	147	545 (2)	692 (2)
Medical Assistant ..	23 (4)	..	60 (1)	2	1	1	329	10	413 (5)	13	426 (5)
Nursing Orderly ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Orderly	998	69	..	..	2	1	..	..	1,000	70	1,070
Health Inspector ..	..	..	10 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	10 (1)	..	10 (1)
Health Educator ..	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	..	(1)
Assistant Health Inspector ..	7 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 (2)	..	7 (2)
Health Inspector's Assistant ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Hospital Secretary ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Limb Maker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Malaria Eradication Assistant ..	13 (4)	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	34 (4)	..	34 (4)
Malaria Field Assistant	78 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 (3)	..	78 (3)
Assistant Medical Officers	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
Group II (a)—											
Aid Post Orderly ..	1,097 (1)	..	..	..	130 (b)	50 (b)	1	2	1,228 (1)	52	1,280 (1)
Dental Orderly ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Infant Welfare Orderly ..	..	6	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	26	26
Infant Welfare Assistant ..	..	4	..	..	..	218 (b)	..	..	..	222	222
Hospital and Nursing Assistant ..	22	22	..	..	..	8	..	..	22	30	52
Hospital Orderly ..	58	30	..	..	116 (b)	83 (b)	..	..	174	113	287
Laboratory Orderly ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
Malaria Eradication Orderly	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
X-Ray Orderly ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	2,470 (27)	222	195 (27)	184 (3)	289	474	366	240	3,320 (54)	1,120 (3)	4,440 (57)

1. HEALTH SERVICES PERSONNEL: ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Designation	Administration				Non-Administration				Total		
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<i>B. Non-Medical Personnel</i>											
Group I(a)—											
Pre-School Teacher..	..	16	..	14 (1)	1	2	..	..	1	32 (1)	33 (1)
Clerk ..	(9)	..	3 (12)	8 (13)	..	..	..	..	3 (21)	8 (13)	11 (34)
Clerical Assistant ..	52 (36)	..	5 (4)	72 (16)	..	..	..	..	57 (40)	72 (16)	129 (56)
Librarian ..	..	..	..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	(1)
Library Assistant ..	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1)	..	(1)
Typist ..	..	(1)	..	11 (16)	..	..	..	..	..	11 (17)	11 (17)
Storeman ..	16 (7)	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	26 (7)	..	26 (7)
Overseer ..	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	22
Artisan ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Artisan's Assistant ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Driver ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34
Cook ..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
Steward ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
X-Ray Assistant ..	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	13	1	14
Telephonist ..	..	4 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 (1)	4 (1)
Insecticide Machine Operator ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Messenger ..	19 (7)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 (7)	..	19 (7)
Other ..	..	2	..	10	..	..	1	..	1	12	13
Group II(a)—											
Clerical Assistant ..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Cook's Assistant ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Laundry-man ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Pre-School Assistant ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Seamstress ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stores Assistant ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Wardsman ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Labourers(c) ..	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	..	421
Total ..	687 (60)	28 (2)	22 (16)	115 (47)	4	2	1	1	714 (76)	146 (49)	860(125)
Grand Total ..	3,157 (87)	250 (2)	217 (43)	299 (50)	293	476	367	241	4 034(130)	1 266 (52)	5,300(182)

(a) The distinction between Group I and Group II relates only to Administration personnel, Group I being officers of the Public Service of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and Group II being employed as Administration Servants. (b) Including trainees at mission centres. (c) These are personnel employed under the provisions of the Native Employment Ordinance.

NOTE: 1. Headquarters' personnel of the Department of Public Health stationed at Port Moresby are shown in parentheses and are not included in other figures.

2. Non-Administration includes mission figures which were compiled from available returns and are not exhaustive.

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1966

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Assistant Medical Officer— Papuan Medical College— First Year	5	1	6
Second Year	4	..	4
Third Year	2	..	2
Fourth Year	5	..	5
Fifth Year	1	1	2
	17	2	19
Nursing— Rabaul School of Nursing— General	34	82(a)	116
Obstetrics .. .. .	..	9(b)	9
Papuan Medical College — General	44	30	74
Group 'B' .. .. .	..	4	4
Lae School of Nursing .. .. .	..	31	31
Wewak School of Nursing .. .. .	..	12	12
	78	168	246
Medical Assistants— Papuan Medical College	41	..	41
Nursing Aides .. .. .	..	112	112
Physiotherapy Technicians	5	..	5
Health Inspectors	2	..	2
Dental (Dental College, Port Moresby)— Dental Officers and Assistants (First Year)	6	3	9
Dental Assistants (Second Year)	5	2	7
Dental Mechanics— First Year	4	..	4
Second Year	3	..	3
	18	5	23
X-ray Assistants	6	..	6
Laboratory Technicians	9	..	9
Malaria Service Personnel(c)— Laboratory Technicians	33	3	36
Eradication Personnel— Squad Leaders	28	..	28
Team Leaders	14	..	14
	75	3	78

2. ADMINISTRATION MEDICAL TRAINING: TRAINEES AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Training course	Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School Assistants—			
Second Year (Port Moresby) .. .. .	..	3	3
Third Year (New Guinea) .. .. .	..	7	7
(Port Moresby) .. .. .	..	2	2
Pre-School Teachers—			
First Year .. .. .	..	2	2
	..	14	14
Maternal and Child Health—			
Assistants .. .. .	..	11	11
Orderlies .. .. .	..	15	15
		26	26
Total	251	330	581

NOTE: This table shows New Guineans in training in both territories with the following exceptions:
 (a) Includes two students from B.S.I.P. (b) Includes two students from B.S.I.P. (c) Malaria Service Personnel includes both Papuans and New Guineans in training in New Guinea.

3. HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CENTRES AT 30 JUNE 1966

Medical establishments	Administra- tion	Mission	Total
Hospitals—			
Public (including maternity wards)	64	79	143
Hansenide	3	3	6
Tuberculosis	2	..	2
Hansenide and Tuberculosis	1	..	1
	70	82	152
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—			
Central clinics	22	126	148
Mobile clinic centres	572	1,093(a)	1,665
	594	1,219	1,813
Aid Posts or Medical Centres	1,063	163	1,226
Rural Health Centres	7	..	7
Total	1,070	163	1,233
Grand total	1,734	1,464	3,198

(a) Figures for mobile clinics were not available in previous years.

NOTE: Figures compiled from available returns of missions—more complete than in previous years.

4. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Location of hospital		Type	District	Location of hospital		Type
Eastern Highlands	Goroka	.. ..	A and B	Morobe	Saidor	.. ..	B
	Henganofi	.. ..	B		Kar Kar	.. ..	B
	Lufa	.. ..	B		Josephstaal	.. ..	B
	Kainantu	.. ..	B		Bundi	.. ..	B
	Okapa	.. ..	B		Bogia	.. ..	B
	Kundiawa	.. ..	B		Hatzfeldhaven Leprosy and Tuberculosis Colony	.. ..	B
	Chuave	.. ..	B		Lae (Angau)	.. ..	A and B
	Gumine	.. ..	B		Wau	.. ..	A and B
	Kerowagi	.. ..	B		Wasu	.. ..	B
	Gembogl	.. ..	B		Mumeng	.. ..	B
	Wonenara	.. ..	B	New Britain	Kaiapit	.. ..	B
Western Highlands	Mount Hagen	.. ..	A and B		Menyamyia	.. ..	B
	Minj	.. ..	B		Bulolo	.. ..	A and B
	Wabag	.. ..	B		Morobe	.. ..	B
	Laiagam	.. ..	B		Butaweng Tuberculosis Hospital	.. ..	B
	Kempiam	.. ..	B		Rabaul (Nonga)	.. ..	A and B
	Togoba Leprosy Colony	.. ..	B		Talasea	.. ..	B
	Kandep	.. ..	B		Cape Gloucester	.. ..	B
	Kol ..	.. ..	B		Kandrian	.. ..	B
	Lake Kopiago	.. ..	B		Pomio	.. ..	B
	Tambul	.. ..	B		Butuwin (Kokopo)	.. ..	B
Sepik	Wewak	.. ..	A and B	New Ireland	Bitu Paka Tuberculosis Hospital	.. ..	B
	Angoram	.. ..	B		Kavieng	.. ..	A and B
	Ambunti	.. ..	B		Taskul	.. ..	B
	Lumi	.. ..	B		Namatanai	.. ..	B
	Dreikikir	.. ..	B		Anelaua Leprosy Colony	.. ..	B
	Imonda	.. ..	B	Bougainville	Sohano	.. ..	A and B
	Maprik	.. ..	B		Wakunai	.. ..	B
	Nuku	.. ..	B		Buin	.. ..	B
	Telefomin	.. ..	B		Kieta	.. ..	B
	Vanimu	.. ..	B		Boku	.. ..	B
	Yangoru	.. ..	B	Manus	Lorengau	.. ..	B
	Timbunke	.. ..	B				
	Aitape	.. ..	B				
	Aitape Leprosy Colony..	.. ..	B				
	Amanab	.. ..	B				
Madang ..	Madang	.. ..	A and B				
	Aiome	.. ..	B				

A—Intermediate. B—Public.

5. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS AT 30 JUNE 1966: CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF BEDS AND STATUS OF PERSONS IN CHARGE

Hospitals				Status of persons in charge				Total number of hospitals
				Medical officers	Medical assistants	Nursing sisters	Others	
Public (including maternity wards)—								
10 to 50 beds	..	..	..	5	15	1	8	29
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	18	15	..	2	35
Hansenide—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Tuberculosis—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Hansenide and tuberculosis—								
Over 50 beds	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	26	31	2	11	70

6. ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, ADMISSIONS AND OUT-PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Particulars	Eastern Highlands	Western Highlands	Sepik	Madang	Morobe	New Britain	New Ireland	Bougainville	Manus	Total
Public Hospitals (including maternity wards)—										
Number	11	9	14	7	8	6	3	5	1	64
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	866.8	443.3	1,174.8	364.3	560.3	405.8	188.1	348.9	62.1	4,414.4
Admissions(a)—										
Public	19,212	12,647	16,448	13,394	12,543	8,506	2,174	3,072	1,929	89,925
Intermediate ..	366	..	316	248	1,054	1,017	89	30	..	3,120
Out-Patients—										
Public	75,068	74,499	68,027	37,676	84,290	107,038	11,938	11,547	11,711	481,794
Intermediate ..	555	..	2,614	4,608	6,061	1,403	2,253	364	..	17,858
Leprosy Colonies—										
Number .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	340.6	243.4	..	..	..	202.1	..	..	786.1
Admissions .. ..	..	144	55	..	..	..	42	..	..	241
Tuberculosis Hospitals(b)—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	..	323.0	328.2	..	..	..	651.2
Admissions .. ..	..	..	..	..	218	371	..	..	..	589
Leprosy and Tuberculosis Hospitals—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Average daily number of beds occupied ..	..	..	..	188.8	..	..	..	..	..	188.8
Admissions .. ..	..	..	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	183

(a) Includes patients readmitted or admitted for investigation only.
treatment at Public Hospitals.

(b) Excluding cases of minor infection of tuberculosis under

APPENDIX XIX—continued

7. INCIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS
AND IMPORTANT CASE MORTALITY RATES IN PERCENTAGES FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

International classification code group	Disease or injury	Number of admissions	Percentage of total admissions	Number of deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Death as a percentage of admissions
I ..	Infective and parasitic diseases	18,007	21.3	400	19.8	2.2
	of which—					
	Malaria	7,573	8.9	90	4.5	1.2
	Tuberculosis	2,103	2.5	114	5.7	5.4
	Leprosy	1,177	1.4	10	0.5	0.8
	Dysentery, all forms	1,642	1.9	67	3.3	4.1
	Diseases due to helminths	1,213	1.4	4	0.2	0.3
II ..	Neoplasms	717	0.8	100	5.0	13.9
	of which—					
	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	477	0.6	93	4.6	19.5
	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	240	0.3	7	0.3	2.9
III and IV ..	Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2,574	3.0	82	4.1	3.2
	of which—					
	Avitaminosis, malnutrition and other deficiency states	662	0.8	41	2.0	6.2
	Anaemias	1,010	1.2	28	1.4	2.8
V ..	Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	384	0.5	3	0.1	0.8
VI ..	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2,964	3.5	148	7.3	5.0
	of which—					
	Inflammatory diseases of the eye	867	1.0	..	..	..
	Otitis media and mastoiditis	721	0.9	4	0.2	0.6
VII ..	Diseases of the circulatory system	740	0.9	44	2.2	5.9
VIII ..	Diseases of the respiratory system	17,267	20.4	504	25.0	2.9
	of which—					
	Pneumonia	9,971	11.8	436	21.6	4.4
	Acute upper respiratory tract infections	1,906	2.4	6	0.3	0.3
IX ..	Diseases of the digestive system	7,990	9.4	227	11.3	2.8
	of which—					
	Gastro-enteritis and colitis	5,713	6.7	128	6.3	2.2
X ..	Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,242	2.6	76	3.8	3.4
XI ..	Deliveries and complication of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	5,759	6.8	44	2.2	0.8
XII and XIII	Diseases of the cellular tissue. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	7,577	8.9	14	0.7	0.2
	of which—					
	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,047	4.8	7	0.3	0.2
XV ..	Certain diseases of early infancy	1,447	1.7	238	11.8	16.4
XIV and XVI	Congenital malformations. Symptoms: Senility and ill-defined conditions	8,526	10.1	81	4.0	0.9
XVII ..	Accidents, poisonings and violence	8,527	10.1	55	2.7	0.7
	ALL CAUSES	84,721	100.0	2,016	100.0	2.4

8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS), IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A1	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1,690	91
A2	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	79	16
A3	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	2	..
A4	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	83	..
A5	Tuberculosis, all other forms	249	7
A6	Congenital syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A7	Early syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A8	Tabes dorsalis	4	..
A9	General paralysis of insane .. .. .	..	..
A10	All other syphilis .. .. .	..	..
A11	Gonococcal infections	326	..
A12	Typhoid fever .. .. .	..	2
A13	Paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections	41	..
A14	Cholera .. .. .	..	..
A15	Brucellosis (undulant fever) .. .. .	..	..
A16	Dysentery, all forms	1,642	67
A17	Scarlet fever .. .. .	..	..
A18	Streptococcal sore throat	2	..
A19	Erysipelas	21	..
A20	Septicaemia and pyaemia	35	16
A21	Diphtheria .. .. .	..	1
A22	Whooping cough	454	28
A23	Meningococcal infection	51	11
A24	Plague .. .. .	..	..
A25	Leprosy	1,177	10
A26	Tetanus	39	19
A27	Anthrax .. .. .	..	..
A28	Acute poliomyelitis	21	..
A29	Acute infectious encephalitis .. .. .	..	2
A30	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	2	..
A31	Smallpox .. .. .	..	..
A32	Measles	274	3
A33	Yellow fever .. .. .	..	..
A34	Infectious hepatitis	137	6
A35	Rabies .. .. .	..	..
A36	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases .. .. .	..	..
A37	Malaria	7,573	90
A38	Schistosomiasis .. .. .	..	..
A39	Hydatid disease .. .. .	..	..
A40	Filariasis	135	..
A41	Ankylostomiasis	542	3
A42	Other diseases due to helminths	536	1
A43	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	2,892	27
A44	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	81	2
A45	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	18	2
A46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	5	11
A47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	2	5
A48	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	2	3
A49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx .. .. .	..	1
A50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung, not specified as secondary	53	4
A51	Malignant neoplasm of breast	35	..
A52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	15	2
A53	Malignant neoplasm of other unspecified parts of uterus	11	2

APPENDIX XIX—*continued*8. NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966—*continued*

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A54	Malignant neoplasm of prostate .. .. .	..	2
A55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	44	2
A56	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	38	2
A57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	151	42
A58	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	20	8
A59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	2	5
A60	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	240	7
A61	Non-toxic goitre	215	1
A62	Tyroiditis with or without goitre .. .. .	..	..
A63	Diabetes mellitus	49	2
A64	Avitaminosis and other deficiency states	662	40
A65	Anaemias	1,010	28
A66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	638	11
A67	Psychoses	206	1
A68	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	147	2
A69	Mental deficiency	31	..
A70	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	74	8
A71	Non-meningococcal meningitis	377	97
A72	Multiple sclerosis .. .. .	..	..
A73	Epilepsy	234	6
A74	Inflammatory diseases of eye	867	..
A75	Cataract	54	..
A76	Glaucoma	2	..
A77	Otitis media and mastoiditis	721	4
A78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	635	33
A79	Rheumatic fever	53	4
A80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	37	5
A81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	58	9
A82	Other diseases of the heart	237	20
A83	Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
A84	Hypertension without mention of heart	31	..
A85	Diseases of arteries .. .. .	..	..
A86	Other diseases of circulatory system	322	4
A87	Acute upper respiratory infections	1,906	6
A88	Influenza	884	3
A89	Lobar pneumonia	1,276	36
A90	Bronchopneumonia	2,890	209
A91	Primary atypical, other, and unspecified pneumonia	5,805	191
A92	Acute bronchitis	860	4
A93	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	3,185	35
A94	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	46	..
A95	Empyema and abscess of lung	23	2
A96	Pleurisy	85	..
A97	All other respiratory diseases	307	18
A98	Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	342	..
A99	Ulcer of stomach	124	5
A100	Ulcer of duodenum	87	7
A101	Gastritis and duodenitis	303	..
A102	Appendicitis	172	3
A103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	317	13
A104	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	5,713	130
A105	Cirrhosis of liver	137	41

8 NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS TREATED AND DEATHS RECORDED (BY DISEASE GROUPS) IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966—continued

Code No.	Disease, injury, etc.	In-patients	Deaths
A106	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	4	1
A107	Other diseases of digestive system	791	28
A108	Acute nephritis	47	4
A109	Chronic, other, and unspecified nephritis	224	56
A110	Infections of kidney	75	4
A111	Calculi of urinary system	15	..
A112	Hyperplasia of prostate	47	2
A113	Diseases of breast	458	1
A114	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1,376	8
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	75	8
A116	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	115	6
A117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	305	9
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	339	1
A119	Abortion with sepsis	2	1
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. Delivery without mention of complication	4,923	19
A121	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4,047	7
A122	Arthritis and spondylitis	557	..
A123	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	196	..
A124	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	224	3
A125	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	86	1
A126	All other diseases of the skin and musculoskeletal system	2,467	3
A127	Spina befida and meningocele .. .. .	..	..
A123	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	69	25
A129	All other congenital malformations	235	21
A130	Birth injuries	29	20
A131	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	11	13
A132	Infections of newborn	290	74
A133	Haemolytic diseases of the newborn .. .. .	..	1
A134	All other defined diseases of early infancy	862	36
A135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	255	94
A136	Senility without mention of psychosis	18	2
A137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	8,204	33
AN138	Fracture of skull	83	7
AN139	Fracture of spine and trunk	159	3
AN140	Fracture of limbs	1,911	2
AN141	Dislocation without fracture	113	1
AN142	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	317	..
AN143	Head injury (excluding fracture)	517	9
AN144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	24	7
AN145	Lacerations and open wounds	3,111	5
AN146	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	863	..
AN147	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	60	1
AN148	Burns	773	8
AN149	Effects of poisons	225	6
AN150	All other unspecified effects of external causes	371	6
	Total!	84,721	2,016

9. PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OLD, OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS, BY AGE AND SEX, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

International Classification Code Numbers	Cause of death	Under 10 years			Under 1 month			1-11 months			1-4 years			5-9 years		
		Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
001-999	All causes ..	669	503		145	100		281	238		177	119		66	46	
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	226	176		23	28		142	115		52	28		9	5	
571, 764	Gastroenteritis ..	69	59		10	7		35	31		21	18		3	3	
774, 776	Immaturity ..	49	36		45	33		4	3		..	..		..	..
057, 340	Meningitis ..	46	31		..	..		29	22		8	7		9	2	
286, 772	Malnutrition ..	35	32		8	4		8	12		17	8		2	8	
110-117	Malaria ..	36	27		..	..		14	6		16	14		6	7	
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	28	14		11	6		13	7		4	1		..	..
045-048	Dysentery ..	19	14		..	..		2	..		14	7		3	7	
056	Whooping Cough ..	14	14		1	..		9	8		3	4		1	2	
800-999	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence ..	15	8		1	1		4	5		4	2		6	..	
001-019	Tuberculosis ..	12	9		..	..		1	3		8	4		3	2	
760, 761	Birth Injuries ..	12	8		11	8		1	..		..	..		..	..
	Other causes ..	108	75		35	13		19	26		30	26		24	10	

10. DEATHS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OLD OCCURRING IN ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS BY DISTRICT, AGE AND SEX, DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

District	Under 10 years			Under 1 month			1-11 months			1-4 years			5-9 years		
	Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females	Total		Females
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
All Districts ..	1,172	669	503	145	100		281	238		177	119		112	66	46
Eastern Highlands ..	360	222	138	45	24		117	75		43	34		22	17	5
Western Highlands ..	198	98	100	23	19		42	49		28	20		17	5	12
Sepik ..	177	102	75	23	18		31	31		27	14		33	21	12
Madang ..	93	55	38	13	5		21	19		15	8		12	6	6
Morobe ..	172	96	76	17	14		37	35		36	23		10	6	4
New Britain ..	86	47	39	18	13		14	13		10	8		10	5	5
New Ireland ..	17	11	6	1	1		7	3		1	2		2	2	..
Manus ..	11	6	5	1	..		3	2		5	3		..	..	..
Bougainville ..	58	32	26	4	6		9	11		15	7		6	4	2

11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED BY MISSION HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DURING THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

District	Number of in-patients	Number of out-patients treated	Number of patients treated at aid-posts and dispensaries
Eastern Highlands	4,395	124,002	339,493
Western Highlands.. ..	9,050	62,387	203,687
Sepik	2,956	66,498	173,770
Madang	9,045	212,039	40,653
Morobe	8,616	65,095	54,038
New Britain	15,207	166,515	54,021
New Ireland	5,334	190,620	3,525
Manus	1,239	18,594	8,926
Bougainville	7,423	77,267	25,738
Total	63,265	983,017	903,851

NOTE: Figures are compiled from available statistical returns of missions and are not exhaustive.

12. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD
HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Centre	Enrolments		Attendances	
	Children aged less than 1 year	Children aged 1 to 5 years	Children aged less than 1 year	Children aged 1 to 5 years
Bogia	1	3	25	29
Bulolo(a)	14	3	348	38
Goroka	39	31	347	94
Kundiawa	3	12	86	67
Lae	75	75	887	94
Lorengau .. ..	..	..	67	5
Madang	21	19	340	114
Maprik .. ..	..	..	28	1
Minj	6	3	57	32
Mount Hagen	15	19	118	69
Rabaul	96	98	1,639	580
Wewak	18	21	154	98
Total	288	284	4,096	1,221

(a) Includes Wau Clinic.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

13. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Centres	Enrolments		Attendances			
	Children under 1 year	Children aged 1 to 5 years	Children under 1 year	Children aged 1 to 5 years	Children aged over 5 years	Total attendances
Amanab(a)	71	108	293	439	65	797
Bogia	166	629	2,238	6,752	111	9,101
Bulolo	356	1,050	4,200	8,337	1,047	13,584
Derimbat(b) .. .. .	..	..	182	869	173	1,224
Gasmata(c)	59	140	82	240	36	358
Goroka	806	2,676	7,193	12,323	38	19,554
Kalalo(d)	3	13	65	219	24	308
Kaiapit	280	1,259	2,988	9,278	199	12,465
Kavieng	262	860	1,470	4,626	276	6,372
Kerowagi	275	1,145	1,189	2,853	274	4,316
Kieta	274	1,085	1,890	5,394	200	7,484
Kundiawa	778	2,520	4,964	8,292	312	13,568
Lae	1,161	3,277	15,462	18,583	791	34,836
Lorengau	293	1,077	3,477	9,014	731	13,222
Madang	554	1,981	3,754	7,339	216	11,309
Maprik	260	940	4,106	15,689	..	19,795
Minj	531	1,426	4,642	9,151	127	13,920
Mount Hagen	754	2,624	5,733	14,837	..	20,570
Namatanai	224	804	1,822	6,687	110	8,619
Neinduk(e)	97	124	138	328	273	739
Pomio(f)	138	344	453	961	1	1,415
Rabaul(g)	1,105	2,475	13,321	28,270	3,831	45,422
Sohano	554	1,501	2,778	8,518	732	12,028
Wewak	437	1,045	4,937	8,970	458	14,365
Rural Health Centre—						
Konga	220	767	1,611	5,664	237	7,512
Sighere	233	878	4,198	9,746	3	13,947
Tapapipi	318	1,461	1,846	5,405	224	7,475
Vunapaka	408	1,222	3,235	10,448	739	14,422
Total	10,617	33,431	98,267	219,232	11,228	328,727

(a) Amanab—First report November 1965. (b) Derimbat—Closed December 1965. (c) Gasmata—First report February 1966.
(d) Kalalo—Open May to September 1965 inclusive. (e) Neinduk—First report November 1965. (f) Pomio—First report February 1965. (g) Rabaul—Includes Kerevat.

14. ADMINISTRATION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966: PRENATAL CARE CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Centre	Prenatal care		Number of confinements	Still births	Multiple births	Number of deaths				
	Enrolled at 31 March 1966	Total attendance				Maternal	Under 1 month	One to 12 months	One to 5 years	Over 5 years
Amanab(a) ..	71	58	13	1	1 x 2	..	..	..	..	..
Bogia ..	46	460	115	2	..	..	3	4	5	..
Bulolo ..	81	643	186	7	2 x 2	1	9	11	11	..
Derimbat(b) ..	..	60	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gasmata(c) ..	1	26	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Goroka ..	101	555	84	..	..	2	..	16	5	..
Kalalo(d) ..	1	34	7	..	..	..	..	6	5	..
Kaiapit ..	119	807	323	9	1 x 2	2	4	16	14	..
Kavieng ..	56	366	117	4	2 x 2	..	1	3	4	..
Kerowagi ..	15	290	95	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Kieta ..	55	354	96	3	1 x 2	..	5	4	1	..
Kundiawa ..	43	377	306	3	2 x 2	1	1	13	2	..
Lae ..	444	4,561	685	23	3 x 2	2	8	9	9	..
Lorengau ..	102	1,664	156	2	..	1	..	2	..	..
Madang ..	64	228	120	..	2 x 2	..	2	16	4	..
Maprik ..	72	1,610	254	4	1 x 2	..	6	4	4	..
Minj ..	155	661	257	8	4 x 2	1	6	3	2	..
Mount Hagen ..	61	464	474	6	7 x 2	2	17	38	13	2
Namatanai ..	102	402	58	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Neinduk(e) ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pomio(f) ..	64	80	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabaul(g) ..	287	4,425	146	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Sohano ..	142	533	154	2	1 x 2	..	..	7	5	1
Wewak ..	54	814	214	1	2 x 2	..	1	1	1	..
Kenga Rural Health Centre ..	69	521	41	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Sighere Rural Health Centre ..	17	163	40	2	..	1	..	13	8	..
Tapapipi Rural Health Centre ..	85	569	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vunapaka Rural Health Centre ..	79	896	75	..	..	..	..	4	3	..
Total ..	2,386	21,626	4,071	80	29 x 2	14	67	178	101	3

(a) Amanab—First report November 1965. (b) Derimbat—Closed December 1965. (c) Gasmata—First report February 1966.
(d) Kaialo—Opened May to September 1965 inclusive. (e) Neinduk—First report November 1965. (f) Pomio—First report February 1966. (g) Rabaul—Includes Kerevat.

APPENDIX XIX—continued

15. CHILD ENROLMENTS AND ATTENDANCES AT MISSION MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966

Mission	Number of stations	Enrolments		Attendances			
		Number enrolled less than 1 year at 31 March 1966	Number enrolled from 1-5 years at 31 March 1966	Children aged less than 1 year	Children aged 1-5 years	Children aged over 5 years	Total attendance
Apostolic Church of Australia	1	585	1,658	4,381	5,621	750	10,752
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	2	122	268	626	961	230	1,817
Assemblies of God in Australia	3	432	1,921	4,657	16,028	519	21,204
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	5	706	2,703	6,333	27,757	1,234	35,324
Australian Church of Christ, New Guinea	2	258	945	1,218	4,440	69	5,727
Australian Lutheran Mission	3	424	1,673	2,082	6,320	3,731	12,133
Bismarck Solomon Union of Seventh Day Adventists	4	18	60	1,290	917	1,653	3,860
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	1	78	115	615	924	..	1,539
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	8	1,610	5,091	17,304	44,780	8,757	70,841
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost	8	998	3,947	8,946	26,393	1,441	36,780
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity	1	52	176	488	653	13	1,154
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Kavieng	7	612	2,324	5,300	16,113	2,780	24,193
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, Vunapope	14	1,801	6,024	16,350	48,501	8,075	72,926
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers	1	292	717	1,444	3,315	228	4,987
Christian Missions in Many Lands	5	360	1,180	3,487	7,650	640	11,777
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	4	1,048	3,345	12,529	35,738	464	48,731
Evangelical Mission	2	86	288	898	2,526	457	3,881
Franciscan Mission	6	1,152	2,525	11,414	25,912	1,505	38,831
Gospel Tidings Mission(a)	1	54	85	347	941	205	1,493
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea	12	2,404	10,163	22,630	79,447	4,527	106,604
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea—Missouri Synod	7	577	2,530	5,377	25,081	7,557	38,015
Marist Mission Society	12	1,014	2,753	10,047	34,227	8,212	52,486
Methodist Overseas Mission in New Guinea District	5	1,035	3,163	10,017	25,914	257	36,188
Methodist Missionary Society, New Zealand	3	161	627	1,831	4,672	191	6,694
Nazarene Mission	2	157	770	1,512	5,725	44	7,281
New Guinea Anglican Mission	4	784	2,107	4,243	9,241	858	14,342
Salvation Army New Guinea	2	355	1,467	5,356	18,107	210	23,673
South Sea Evangelical Mission Ltd	1	132	405	1,413	3,543	..	4,956
	126	17,307	59,030	162,135	481,447	54,607	698,189

(a) Formerly known as East and West Indies Bible Mission.

16. MISSION INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS FOR INDIGENOUS PERSONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1966
PRE-NATAL CARE, CONFINEMENTS AND DEATHS

Mission	Pre-Natal care		Confinements			Recorded deaths				
	Enrolled at 31 March 1966	Total attendances	Confinements in Village	Still births in Village	No. of Multiple births in Village	Maternal	Under 1 month	1 month to 12 months	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over
Apostolic Church of Australia ..	88	979	190	..	6 x 2	..	12	18	8	..
Apostolic Church Mission of New Zealand	25	115	15	2	..	1	3	3	1	..
Assemblies of God in Australia ..	206	1,674	496	13	3 x 2	2	20	7	8	..
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Inc.	248	2,079	572	15	5 x 2	4	26	22	18	3
Australian Church of Christ Mission New Guinea	43	252	82	4	1 x 2	..	7	17	9	..
Australian Lutheran Mission ..	100	552	311	5	1 x 2	1	10	8	7	1
Bismarck Solomons Union of Seventh Day Adventists	16	442	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Goroka	84	727	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak	401	4,144	1,322	26	16 x 2	5	46	76	17	2
Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost ..	264	2,095	565	21	7 x 2	5	26	71	24	4
Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity	15	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—Kavieng ..	210	3,753	163	3	2 x 2	1	15	17	6	1
Catholic Mission of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—Vunapope ..	937	21,979	490	18	8 x 2	4	47	50	26	5
Catholic Mission of the Passionist Fathers—Wewak	7	43	30	..	..	..	2	13	1	..
Christian Missions in Many Lands ..	54	385	220	15	3 x 2	..	8	4	3	1
Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists	246	2,257	677	10	1 x 3 7 x 2	..	5	12	8	..
Evangelical Mission	22	255	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Franciscan Mission	278	2,604	628	8	12 x 2	4	29	35	17	1
Gospel Tidings Mission(a)	9	52	17	..	1 x 2	..	5	4	1	..
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea ..	633	10,775	1,719	46	15 x 2	5	46	55	46	1
Lutheran Mission of New Guinea—Missouri Synod	136	1,431	462	..	1 x 2	5	7	7	31	1
Marist Mission Society	286	3,483	293	13	1 x 2	3	24	37	30	7
Methodist Overseas Mission in New Guinea District	296	10,946	406	8	1 x 2	1	12	36	10	1
Methodist Missionary Society of New Zealand	56	483	52	1	..	..	2	2	3	1
Nazarene Mission .. .. .	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	7	1	..
New Guinea Anglican Mission ..	87	293	125	2	1 x 2	..	3	29	15	2
Salvation Army New Guinea ..	88	1,471	302	2	2 x 2	..	4	18	4	..
South Sea Evangelical Mission Limited	35	232	99	..	..	..	4	8	4	..
Total	4,870	76,323	9,351	212	1 x 3 93 x 2	44	366	558	298	31

(a) Formerly known as East and West Indies Bible Mission.

17. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Administration—				\$	\$
Public Health—general(a)	..	..	..	5,862,654	
Medical aid to missions(b)	..	..	..	255,978	
Maintenance of hospital, engineering, water supply and sewerage	..	..	..	245,428	
Construction of water supply, sewerage, hospitals and ancillary buildings	..	..	..	413,677	
Building grants-in-aid to missions	..	..	..	11,666	
Purchase of hospital and medical equipment	..	..	..	49,562	
					6,838,965
Missions (ascertainable expenditure from their own funds)	..	..	..		640,445
Local government councils (from their own funds)(c)					147,833
Total expenditure	..	..	..		7,626,243

(a) This item includes the value of drugs and dressings supplied to mission hospitals (\$170,000) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn by missions (\$114,000) or by the Administration (\$592,000). (b) This item includes Administration contributions to missions conducting fully subsidised leprosy and tuberculosis hospitals (\$129,605) but does not include the value of general stores items drawn from the Administration by missions for use in all mission hospitals (\$114,000). (c) This figure covers the period from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966. During the year 30 June 1965–1966 local government councils spent \$97,593 on public health.

APPENDIX XX

HOUSING

NUMBER AND VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF HOUSES AND FLATS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
DURING THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1962 TO 1965

During year ended 30 June	Commenced		Completed		Under construction at 30 June	
	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value	Number of dwelling units	Value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1962	164	1,315	217	1,883	39	305
1963	322	2,313	247	1,840	116	977
1964	419	2,893	308	2,241	227	1,569
1965	455	3,129	444	2,979	236	1,705
1966	969	6,541	649	4,500	556	3,863

These statistics include houses and flats, including individual dwelling units, for which the value of work exceeds \$1,000 in areas under control of building boards, whether undertaken by the Administration, private contractors or 'owner-builders'. Major additions and alterations to existing buildings are included as new buildings.

APPENDIX XXI

PENAL ORGANISATION

1. PERSONS RECEIVED INTO CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE COURTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	2,252	133	2,385	2	..	2	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months..	6,118	323	6,441	3	..	3	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	2,301	82	2,383	1	..	1	4	4	8
6 months and under 12 months	838	7	845	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	37	1	38	3	..	3	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	12	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	26	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	36	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a)	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	11,457	536	11,993	7	..	7	3	3	6
	Recidivist ..	190	208	2	..	2	1	1	2
Grand total	11,647	554	12,201	9	..	9	4	4	8

(a) All sentences of 'Death Recorded' have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentences. There was no sentence of death carried out this year.

NOTE: The average number of detainees daily was (i) Indigenous = 2,194.69; (ii) Non-indigenous = 4.40.

2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE IN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTION AT 30 JUNE 1966

Age in years	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 and 15	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 and 17	22	7	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
18, 19 and 20	230	14	244	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 to 24	316	12	328	1	..	1	..	..	..
25 to 29	684	14	698	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 39	792	28	820	2	..	2	..	..	..
40 to 49	155	..	155	1	..	1	..	..	..
50 to 59	61	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 and over	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	2,095	74	2,169	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Recidivist ..	177	179	2	..	2	..	..	..
Grand total	2,272	76	2,348	4	..	4	..	..	..

3. TERMS OF SENTENCES BEING SERVED AT 30 JUNE 1966

Term of sentence	Indigenous persons			Europeans			Other non-indigenous persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month	59	4	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 month and under 3 months..	794	34	828	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 months and under 6 months	686	29	715	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 months and under 12 months	396	7	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 year and under 2 years ..	30	..	30	3	..	3	..	..	..
2 years and under 3 years ..	20	2	22	1	..	1	..	..	..
3 years and under 5 years ..	76	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 years and under 10 years ..	166	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years and under 15 years ..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years and over	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death recorded(a)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's pleasure	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { First term ..	2,095	74	2,169	2	..	2	..	..	..
	177	2	179	2	..	2	..	..	..
Grand total	2,272	76	2,348	4	..	4	..	..	..

(a) All sentences of 'Death Recorded' have subsequently been commuted to determinate sentences. There was no sentence of death carried out this year.

APPENDIX XXII

EDUCATION

1. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS AT 30 JUNE 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966

At 30 June	Administration				Mission				Total						
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils			Schools	Teachers	Pupils		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
1962 ..	284	886	18,655	7,938	(a) 26,593	2,621	3,441	72,564	48,318	120,882	2,905	4,327	91,219	56,256	147,475
1963 ..	294	980	20,698	9,441	(a) 30,139	2,697	3,538	77,603	53,226	130,829	2,991	4,518	98,301	62,667	160,968
1964 ..	316	1,194	26,502	11,430	(a) 37,932	2,557	4,582	81,213	53,281	134,494	2,873	5,776	107,715	64,711	172,426
1965 ..	326	1,374	32,640	13,568	(b) 46,208	2,234	4,383	78,989	52,877	131,866	2,560	5,757	111,629	66,445	178,074
1966 ..	348	1,552	34,263	15,577	(c) 49,840	(d) 1,029	(d) 3,139	(d) 58,120	(d) 38,865	(d) 96,985	1,377	4,691	92,383	54,442	146,825

(a) Includes pupils attending Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Classes. (b) Includes 2,906 correspondence pupils. (c) Does not include correspondence pupils. (d) Does not include Mission Exempt Schools.

APPENDIX XXII—continued

2. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION, AT PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966

At 30 June	Administration					Mission					Total							
	Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		Teachers		Pupils					
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total			
Primary (T)																		
1962 ..	570	160	730	15,217	6,847	22,064	1,015	253	1,268	36,736	25,355	62,091	1,585	413	1,998	51,953	32,202	84,155
1963 ..	589	203	792	17,615	8,242	25,857	1,237	253	1,490	43,653	30,528	74,181	1,826	456	2,282	61,268	38,770	100,038
1964 ..	722	245	967	21,441	10,132	31,573	2,272	434	2,706	49,665	34,372	84,037	2,994	679	3,673	71,106	44,504	115,610
1965 ..	802	285	1,087	25,338	11,953	(a)37,291	2,324	381	2,705	52,444	35,546	87,990	3,126	666	3,792	77,782	47,499	125,281
1966 ..	908	292	1,200	28,732	13,544	42,276	2,484	439	2,923	55,262	37,721	92,983	3,392	731	4,123	83,994	51,265	135,259
Primary (A)																		
1962 ..	..	62	62	900	799	1,699	..	20	20	319	361	680	..	82	82	1,219	1,160	2,379
1963 ..	..	69	69	922	789	1,711	..	22	22	323	326	649	..	91	91	1,245	1,115	2,360
1964 ..	..	72	72	1,021	862	1,883	..	27	27	347	377	724	..	99	99	1,368	1,239	2,607
1965 ..	1	77	78	1,111	1,019	2,130	2	14	16	235	245	480	3	91	94	1,346	1,264	2,610
1966 ..	..	85	85	1,216	1,142	2,358	..	19	19	227	275	502	..	104	104	1,443	1,417	2,860
Exempt																		
1962 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650	2,083	..	2,083	34,244	22,406	56,650
1963 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560	1,952	..	1,952	32,452	22,108	54,560
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520	1,699	..	1,699	29,351	18,169	47,520
1965 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486	1,461	..	1,461	24,011	16,475	40,486
1966 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716	1,280	..	1,280	20,847	13,869	34,716
Total Primary																		
1962 ..	570	222	792	16,117	7,646	23,763	3,098	273	3,371	71,299	48,122	119,421	3,668	495	4,163	87,416	55,768	143,184
1963 ..	589	272	861	18,537	9,031	27,568	3,180	275	3,464	76,428	52,962	129,390	3,778	547	4,325	94,965	61,993	156,958
1964 ..	722	317	1,039	22,462	10,994	(b)33,456	3,971	461	4,432	79,363	52,918	132,281	4,693	778	5,471	101,825	63,912	(b)16,573
1965 ..	803	362	1,165	26,449	12,972	39,421	3,787	395	4,182	76,690	52,266	128,956	4,590	757	5,347	103,139	65,238	168,377
1966 ..	908	377	1,285	29,948	14,686	44,634	3,764	458	4,222	76,336	51,865	128,201	4,672	835	5,507	106,284	66,551	172,835

(a) Does not include 676 correspondence students. (b) Does not include 407 students studying at primary level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch.

3. TEACHERS AND PUPILS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION BEYOND PRIMARY LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966

At 30 June	Administration					Mission					Total							
	Teachers			Pupils		Teachers			Pupils		Trachers		Pupils					
	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total	Male	Female	Total	Indig- enous	Non- indig- enous	Total			
Junior High																		
1962 ..	7	25	32	550	172	722	..	31	31	724	102	826	7	56	63	1,274	274	1,548
1963 ..	9	32	41	449	208	657	1	38	39	714	253	967	10	70	80	1,163	461	1,624
1964 ..	6	46	52	(a)1,138	215	1,353	3	92	95	1,432	291	1,723	9	138	147	(a)2,570	506	3,076
1965(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High																		
1962 ..	1	18	19	158	83	241	..	7	7	77	25	102	1	25	26	235	108	343
1963 ..	1	27	28	307	181	(a)488	..	4	4	125	..	125	1	31	32	432	181	613
1964 ..	1	37	38	(b)1,265	215	480	..	4	4	102	..	102	1	41	42	367	215	582
1965 ..	15	109	124	1,774	575	(d)2,349	5	107	112	1,798	362	2,160	20	216	236	3,572	937	4,509
1966 ..	14	137	151	2,461	734	3,195	7	121	128	2,101	545	2,646	21	258	279	4,562	1,279	5,841
Technical																		
1962 ..	2	28	30	427	..	427	..	1	1	112	..	112	2	29	31	539	..	539
1963 ..	5	35	40	551	..	551	..	1	1	47	..	47	5	36	41	598	..	598
1964 ..	16	31	47	657	..	657	..	5	5	131	..	131	16	36	52	788	..	788
1965 ..	24	49	73	1,291	72	(e)1,363	4	24	28	176	83	259	28	73	101	1,467	155	1,622
1966 ..	30	72	102	1,727	116	1,843	5	17	22	123	151	274	35	89	124	1,850	267	2,117
Teacher Training																		
1962 ..	..	13	13	112	7	119	2	29	31	352	69	421	2	42	44	464	76	540
1963 ..	1	14	15	198	..	198	1	29	30	232	68	300	2	43	45	430	68	498
1964 ..	1	17	18	161	6	167	..	46	46	185	72	257	1	63	64	346	78	424
1965 ..	..	12	12	159	10	169	2	59	61	325	166	491	2	71	73	484	176	660
1966 ..	2	12	14	125	43	168	7	40	47	397	183	580	9	52	61	522	226	748

(a) Does not include 1,038 students studying at Junior High Level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (b) Does not include 374 students studying at secondary level through the Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch. (c) All Junior High Schools became High Schools during the year. (d) Does not include 1,820 correspondence students. (e) Does not include 410 correspondence students.

4. TYPES OF SCHOOLS, ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION AT 30 JUNE 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966

At 30 June	Administration						Mission						Total										
	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total	Primary 'A'	Primary 'T'	Ex- empt	Junior High	High	Tech- nical	Teacher Train- ing	Total
1962 ..	23	233	13	3	10	2	284	10	808	1 756	24	3	3	17	2,621	33	1,041	1,756	37	6	13	19	2,905
1963 ..	22	247	7	5	11	2	294	9	919	1,735	18	1	2	13	2,697	31	1,166	1,735	25	6	13	15	2,991
1964 ..	24	263	9	4	13	3	316	9	1,016	1,489	26	1	3	13	2,557	33	1,279	1,489	35	5	16	16	2,873
1965 ..	24	267	..	13	20	2	326	6	988	1,198	..	24	6	12	2,234	30	1,255	1,198	..	37	26	14	2,560
1966 ..	27	278	..	14	27	2	348	8	974	1,022	..	25	10	12	2,051	35	1,252	1,022	..	39	37	14	2,399

5. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: SUMMARY OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AT
30 JUNE 1966

Type of school	Teachers			Pupils		
	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Total
<i>Administration Schools</i>						
Primary 'A' .. ..	..	85	85	256	2,102	2,358
Primary 'T'	908	292	1,200	42,276	..	42,276
Total Primary	908	377	1,285	42,532	2,102	44,634
High	14	137	151	2,924	271	3,195
Technical	30	72	102	1,843	..	1,843
Teacher Training	2	12	14	168	..	168
Correspondence .. ..	..	..	(a)	..	..	(b)
Total Administration schools	954	598	1,552	47,467	2,373	49,840
<i>Mission Schools</i>						
Primary 'A' .. ..	..	19	19	16	486	502
Primary 'T'	2,484	439	2,923	92,983	..	92,983
Exempt	1,280	..	1,280	34,716	..	34,716
Total Primary	3,764	458	4,222	127,715	486	128,201
High	7	121	128	2,645	1	2,646
Technical	5	17	22	274	..	274
Teacher Training	7	40	47	580	..	580
Total mission schools	3,783	636	4,419	131,214	487	131,701
<i>Administration and Mission Schools</i>						
Primary 'A' .. ..	..	104	104	272	2,588	2,860
Primary 'T'	3,392	731	4,123	135,259	..	135,259
Exempt	1,280	..	1,280	34,716	..	34,716
Total Primary	4,672	835	5,507	170,247	2,588	172,835
High	21	258	279	5,569	272	5,841
Technical	35	193	228	2,117	..	2,117
Teacher Training	9	52	61	748	..	748
Correspondence .. ..	..	..	(a)	..	..	(b)
Grand total	4,737	1,338	6,075	178,681	2,860	181,541

(a) Teachers at this school are carried on headquarters' staff of the Department of Education. is conducted by the Administration. The number of student subjects during the year was 4,324.

(b) One correspondence school

6. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1966

Standard				Administration			Mission			Total		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary 'A'—												
Preparatory	..	..		27	28	55	1	..	1	28	28	56
Grade 1	..	..		22	17	39	2	2	4	24	19	43
Grade 2	..	..		17	13	30	2	3	5	19	16	35
Grade 3	..	..		12	17	29	1	..	1	13	17	30
Grade 4	..	..		16	15	31	..	..	..	16	15	31
Grade 5	..	..		28	19	47	1	2	3	29	21	50
Grade 6	..	..		15	10	25	..	2	2	15	12	27
Total	..	..		137	119	256	7	9	16	144	128	272
Primary 'T'—												
Preparatory	..	..		4,615	2,428	7,043	12,854	9,519	22,373	17,469	11,947	29,416
Standard 1	..	..		5,236	2,826	8,062	12,208	8,858	21,066	17,444	11,684	29,128
Standard 2	..	..		4,730	2,469	7,199	11,049	7,565	18,614	15,779	10,034	25,813
Standard 3	..	..		4,355	2,293	6,648	8,229	5,083	13,312	12,584	7,376	19,960
Standard 4	..	..		4,023	1,608	5,631	5,241	3,385	8,626	9,264	4,993	14,257
Standard 5	..	..		3,351	1,223	4,574	3,440	2,137	5,577	6,791	3,360	10,151
Standard 6	..	..		2,422	697	3,119	2,241	1,174	3,415	4,663	1,871	6,534
Total	..	..		28,732	13,544	42,276	55,262	37,721	92,983	83,994	51,265	135,259
High Schools—												
Form 1	..	..		1,079	310	1,389	995	344	1,339	2,074	654	2,728
Form 2	..	..		757	153	910	650	151	801	1,407	304	1,711
Form 3	..	..		388	97	485	305	39	344	693	136	829
Form 4	..	..		123	16	139	138	10	148	261	26	287
Form 5	..	..		..	1	1	13	..	13	13	1	14
Total	..	..		2,347	577	2,924	2,101	544	2,645	4,448	1,121	5,569
Technical—												
First year	..	..		1,123	116	1,239	90	112	202	1,213	228	1,441
Second year	..	..		604	..	604	33	39	72	637	39	676
Third year	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..		1,727	116	1,843	123	151	274	1,850	267	2,117
Teacher Training—												
Course 'A'	..	..		103	20	123	180	113	293	283	133	416
Course 'B' First year	..	..		..	8	8	83	31	114	83	39	122
Second year	..	..		22	2	24	43	21	64	65	23	88
Course 'C' First year	..	..		..	11	11	39	11	50	39	22	61
Second year	..	..		..	2	2	26	5	31	26	7	33
Other	..	..		..	..	..	26	2	28	26	2	28
Total	..	..		125	43	168	397	183	580	522	226	748
Grand total	..	..		33,068	14,399	47,467	57,890	38,608	96,498	90,958	53,007	143,965

7. ADMINISTRATION AND MISSION SCHOOLS: NON-INDIGENOUS PUPILS BY ACADEMIC LEVEL AT 30 JUNE 1966

			European			Asian			Mixed Race			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Administration Schools														
Primary 'A'—														
Preparatory ..	..		118	122	240	14	21	35	14	18	32	146	161	307
Grade 1 ..	..		131	121	252	24	12	36	24	15	39	179	148	327
Grade 2 ..	..		119	110	229	32	29	61	15	19	34	166	158	324
Grade 3 ..	..		130	119	249	26	15	41	14	11	25	170	145	315
Grade 4 ..	..		118	118	236	25	33	58	19	19	38	162	170	332
Grade 5 ..	..		89	102	191	25	16	41	15	12	27	129	130	259
Grade 6 ..	..		76	82	158	35	19	54	18	8	26	129	109	238
Total ..	..		781	774	1,555	181	145	326	119	102	221	1,081	1,021	2,102
Secondary—														
Form 1 ..	..		14	28	42	12	11	23	16	21	37	42	60	102
Form 2 ..	..		12	20	32	1	6	7	13	12	25	26	38	64
Form 3 ..	..		6	13	19	11	13	24	12	8	20	29	34	63
Form 4 ..	..		4	8	12	5	8	13	3	4	7	12	20	32
Form 5 ..	..		5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Total ..	..		41	74	115	29	38	67	44	45	89	114	157	271
Total Administration schools ..	..		822	848	1,670	210	183	393	163	147	310	1,195	1,178	2,373
Mission Schools														
Primary 'A'—														
Preparatory ..	..		19	18	37	9	7	16	14	14	28	42	39	81
Grade 1 ..	..		24	15	39	9	4	13	17	14	31	50	33	83
Grade 2 ..	..		8	16	24	4	7	11	18	21	39	30	44	74
Grade 3 ..	..		10	11	21	13	5	18	10	20	30	33	36	69
Grade 4 ..	..		12	11	23	7	10	17	12	16	28	31	37	68
Grade 5 ..	..		11	9	20	4	7	11	7	15	22	22	31	53
Grade 6 ..	..		9	15	24	6	10	16	7	11	18	22	36	58
total ..	..		93	95	188	52	50	102	85	111	196	230	256	486
Secondary—Form 1 ..	..		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Grand total ..	..		915	944	1,859	262	233	495	248	258	506	1,425	1,435	2,860

8. ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS: BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Type of School	Number of schools	Teachers						Total	Pupils						
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous				Indigenous			Non-indigenous			Total
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bougainville	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	20	17	37	41
	Primary 'T'	11	39	1	40	10	3	10	1,527	1,026	501	1,527	..	..	..	1,527
	High ..	1	1	..	1	7	1	7	204	184	20	204	..	..	..	204
	Technical	1	2	..	2	2	1	2	61	61	..	61	..	..	..	61
	Total	15	42	1	43	21	7	21	1,796	1,272	524	1,796	20	17	37	1,833
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A'	4	..	..	..	9	7	9	22	12	10	22	109	111	220	242
	Primary 'T'	43	115	17	132	45	12	45	7,321	5,579	1,742	7,321	..	..	..	7,321
	High ..	1	2	..	2	13	7	13	317	272	45	317	..	..	..	317
	Technical	3	4	..	4	6	..	6	137	137	..	137	..	..	..	137
	Teacher Training..	1	1	..	1	6	2	6	88	88	..	88	..	..	..	88
Madang	Total	52	122	17	139	79	28	79	7,885	6,088	1,797	7,885	109	111	220	8,105
	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	7	6	7	30	14	16	30	105	96	201	231
	Primary 'T'	29	95	14	109	43	12	43	5,449	3,746	1,703	5,449	..	..	..	5,449
	High ..	1	2	..	2	14	6	14	358	294	64	358	..	..	..	358
	Technical	5	5	..	5	7	1	7	217	217	..	217	..	..	..	217
Morobe..	Teacher Training..	1	1	..	1	6	4	6	80	37	43	80	..	..	..	80
	Total	37	103	14	117	77	29	77	6,134	4,308	1,826	6,134	105	96	201	6,335
	Primary 'A'	5	..	..	..	21	17	21	14	5	9	14	324	292	616	630
	Primary 'T'	42	110	14	124	53	22	53	6,057	4,325	1,732	6,057	..	..	..	6,057
	High ..	3	2	..	2	27	8	27	444	364	80	444	39	61	100	544
Manus ..	Technical	3	2	..	2	20	3	20	349	303	46	349	..	..	..	349
	Total	53	114	14	128	121	50	121	6,864	4,997	1,867	6,864	363	353	716	7,580
	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	4	3	4	40	20	20	40	29	38	67	107
	Primary 'T'	23	47	19	66	11	2	11	2,248	1,183	1,065	2,248	..	..	..	2,248
	High ..	1	2	..	2	10	3	10	287	197	90	287	..	..	..	287
..	Technical	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	59	59	..	59	..	..	..	59
	Total	27	51	19	70	27	8	27	2,634	1,459	1,175	2,634	29	38	67	2,701

New Britain	..	Primary 'A'	6	..	37	..	8	17	25	25	75	50	125	309	277	586	711
	..	Primary 'T'	34	136	..	173	39	16	55	228	4,648	3,519	8,167	..	..	..	8,167
	..	High ..	3	4	..	4	23	20	43	47	552	186	738	75	96	171	909
	..	Technical	6	4	2	6	23	2	25	31	591	70	661	..	..	..	661
	..	Total	49	144	39	183	93	55	148	331	5,866	3,825	9,691	384	373	757	10,448
New Ireland	..	Primary 'A'	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	..	1	33	27	60	61
	..	Primary 'T'	26	65	18	83	11	2	13	96	1,458	1,154	2,612	..	..	..	2,612
	..	High ..	2	1	..	1	5	5	10	11	160	63	223	..	..	..	223
	..	Technical	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	60	..	60	..	..	..	60
	..	Total	30	68	18	86	18	9	27	113	1,679	1,217	2,896	33	27	60	2,956
Sepik	..	Primary 'A'	2	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	5	6	11	68	70	138	149
	..	Primary 'T'	48	109	7	116	36	6	42	158	4,124	1,647	5,771	..	..	..	5,771
	..	High ..	1	..	..	..	9	2	11	11	253	25	278	..	..	..	278
	..	Technical	5	6	..	6	7	..	7	13	252	..	252	..	..	..	252
	..	Total	56	115	7	122	54	11	65	187	4,634	1,678	6,312	68	70	138	6,450
Western Highlands	..	Primary 'A'	4	..	..	..	4	5	9	9	4	5	9	84	93	177	186
	..	Primary 'T'	22	65	..	65	17	3	20	85	2,643	481	3,124	..	..	..	3,124
	..	High ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	71	4	75	..	..	..	75
	..	Technical	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	47	..	47	..	..	..	47
	..	Total	29	66	..	66	25	8	33	99	2,765	490	3,255	84	93	177	3,432
Total	..	Primary 'A'	27	..	..	..	23	62	85	85	137	119	256	1,081	1,021	2,102	2,358
	..	Primary 'T'	278	781	127	908	214	78	292	1,200	28,732	13,544	42,276	..	..	..	42,276
	..	High ..	14	14	..	14	85	52	137	151	2,347	577	2,924	114	157	271	3,195
	..	Technical	27	28	2	30	65	7	72	102	1,727	116	1,843	..	..	..	1,843
	..	Teacher Training..	2	2	..	2	6	6	12	14	125	43	168	..	..	..	168
	..	Correspondence	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
	..	Total	349	825	129	954	393	205	598	1,552	33,068	14,399	47,467	1,195	1,178	2,373	49,840

(a) Teachers at this school are carried on headquarters' staff of the Department of Education. (b) One correspondence school is conducted by the Administration. The number of student/ subjects during the year was 4,324.

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1966

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Western Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	3	3	1	4	52	56	108	112
	Primary 'T' ..	83	7,042	2,633	9,675	..	..	..	9,675
	High Schools ..	4	194	9	203	..	..	..	203
	Teacher Training	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12
	Technical ..	2	38	14	52	..	..	..	52
	Exempt ..	266	5,023	2,842	7,865	..	..	..	7,865
	Total ..	359	12,312	5,499	17,811	52	56	108	17,919
Eastern Highlands	Primary 'A' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary 'T' ..	82	7,217	2,165	9,382	..	..	..	9,382
	High Schools ..	3	331	33	364	..	..	..	364
	Teacher Training	1	24	5	29	..	..	..	29
	Exempt ..	63	2,208	536	2,744	..	..	..	2,744
	Total ..	149	9,780	2,739	12,519	..	..	..	12,519
	Sepik	Primary 'A'
Primary 'T' ..		88	7,014	3,899	10,913	..	..	..	10,913
High Schools ..		3	247	101	348	..	..	..	348
Teacher Training		1	39	..	39	..	..	..	39
Exempt ..		224	5,554	3,321	8,875	..	..	..	8,875
Total ..		316	12,854	7,321	20,175	..	..	..	20,175
Madang ..		Primary 'A'
	Primary 'T' ..	87	5,602	4,137	9,739	..	..	..	9,739
	High Schools ..	2	149	22	171	..	..	..	171
	Teacher Training	2	16	18	34	..	..	..	34
	Technical ..	1	..	9	9	..	..	..	9
	Exempt ..	175	3,315	2,921	6,236	..	..	..	6,236
	Total ..	267	9,082	7,107	16,189	..	..	..	16,189
Morobe.. ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	..	2	2	12	11	23	25
	Primary 'T' ..	144	5,689	3,414	9,103	..	..	..	9,103
	High Schools ..	3	193	23	216	..	..	..	216
	Teacher Training	1	108	45	153	..	..	..	153
	Technical ..	2	28	..	28	..	..	..	28
	Exempt ..	225	3,785	3,421	7,206	..	..	..	7,206
	Total ..	376	9,803	6,905	16,708	12	11	23	16,731
New Britain ..	Primary 'A' ..	3	2	2	4	139	161	300	304
	Primary 'T' ..	169	10,152	9,864	20,016	..	..	..	20,016
	High Schools ..	5	710	221	931	..	..	..	931
	Teacher Training	4	167	92	259	..	..	..	259
	Technical ..	2	57	..	57	..	..	..	57
	Exempt ..	29	396	373	769	..	..	..	769
	Total ..	212	11,484	10,552	22,036	139	161	300	22,336

9. MISSION SCHOOLS BY DISTRICT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

District	Type of school	Number of schools	Pupils						Total
			Indigenous			Non-indigenous			
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
New Ireland ..	Primary 'A' ..	1	2	4	6	27	28	55	61
	Primary 'T' ..	103	3,508	3,228	6,736	..	..	..	6,736
	High Schools ..	1	156	..	156	..	..	..	156
	Technical ..	1	..	24	24	..	..	..	24
	Exempt ..	19	397	319	716	..	..	..	716
	Total ..	125	4,063	3,575	7,638	27	28	55	7,693
Bougainville ..	Primary 'A' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary 'T' ..	167	7,475	6,965	14,440	..	..	..	14,440
	High Schools ..	3	121	58	179	..	..	..	179
	Teacher Training ..	2	31	23	54	..	..	..	54
	Technical ..	1	..	84	84	..	..	..	84
	Exempt ..	19	149	119	268	..	..	..	268
Total ..	192	7,776	7,249	15,025	..	..	..	15,025	
Manus	Primary 'A' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary 'T' ..	51	1,563	1,416	2,979	..	..	..	2,979
	High Schools ..	1	..	78	78	..	..	..	78
	Technical ..	1	..	20	20	..	..	..	20
	Exempt ..	2	20	17	37	..	..	..	37
	Total ..	55	1,583	1,531	3,114	..	..	..	3,114
Total New Guinea	Primary 'A' ..	8	7	9	16	230	256	486	502
	Primary 'T' ..	974	55,262	37,721	92,983	..	..	..	92,983
	High Schools ..	25	2,101	545	2,646	..	..	..	2,646
	Teacher Training ..	12	397	183	580	..	..	..	580
	Exempt ..	1,022	20,847	13,869	34,716	..	..	..	34,716
	Technical ..	10	123	151	274	..	..	..	274
Grand total	2,051	78,737	52,478	131,215	230	256	486	131,701	

10. MISSION SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Mission	Schools										Teachers										Total					
	Registered and recognised schools										Recognised schools													Exempt		
	Primary			Schools beyond primary				Grand total	Non-indigenous						Indigenous				Indigenous							
	Pri- mary 'A'	Pri- mary 'T'	Total	High	Tech- nical	Teacher train- ing	Total		Exempt	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total								
Anglican	31	31	..	..	..	..	4	35	8	12	76	10	86	6	..	6	18	104			
Apostolic Church—Australia	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5
Apostolic Church—New Zealand	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Assemblies of God	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	5	11	5	7	7	..	7	5	..	..	14	5	19
Baptist	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	6	7	10	7	1	8	..	..	..	10	8	18			
Catholic Mission, Aitape (Franciscan)	..	22	22	1	..	..	1	80	103	27	37	39	..	39	120	..	..	169	27	196		
Catholic Mission, Bougainville (Marist)	..	117	117	3	..	2	5	1	123	27	38	221	106	327	1	..	..	233	133	366				
Catholic Mission, Goroka (Divine World)	..	22	22	1	..	..	1	..	23	23	29	79	6	85	..	..	..	85	29	114	
Catholic Mission, Kavieng (Sacred Heart)	1	83	84	2	2	..	4	1	89	15	21	211	36	247	2	..	..	219	51	270				
Catholic Mission, Lae (Marian-hill)	..	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	7	5	10	13	3	16	..	..	..	18	8	26			
Catholic Mission, Madang (Holy Ghost)	..	36	36	1	..	2	3	125	164	25	35	104	21	125	172	..	..	286	46	332				
Catholic Mission, Mount Hagen (Holy Trinity)	..	31	31	1	..	1	2	169	202	26	39	115	10	125	212	2	214	340	38	378						
Catholic Mission, Vanimo (Passionist)	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	1	8	8	14	9	..	9	..	1	1	15	9	24		
Catholic Mission, Vunapope (Sacred Heart)	3	105	108	3	1	2	6	..	114	42	74	379	102	481	..	..	..	411	144	555			
Catholic Mission, Wewak (Divine World)	..	31	31	2	..	1	3	166	200	38	55	119	23	142	214	4	218	350	65	415						
Christian Mission in Many Lands	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	9	13
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Church of Christ	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Church of the Nazarene	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	4	4	8
Faith Mission	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	4
Four Square Gospel Inter-national Church—United States	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5

[illegible]

11. PUPILS ATTENDING MISSION SCHOOLS AT 30 JUNE 1966

Mission	Primary schools						Registered and recognised schools beyond primary level										Total both columns																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Registered and recognised			Total			Exempt			Total			High		Technical					Teacher training		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Non-indigenous		Indigenous	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male				Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Male	Fe-male																								Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male

Lutheran—Missouri Synod	..	21	29	590	131	771	1,261	444	1,705	2,476	60	8	..	26	..	9	..	..	45	..	68	60	8	1	68	1,932	612	2,544
Lutheran—New Guinea	..	12	11	8,395	4,546	12,964	7,355	4,826	12,181	25,145	424	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	649	558	91	..	649	16,320	9,474	25,794
Lutheran—Evangelical	..	..	..	374	313	687	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	313	687
Methodist Overseas Mission, Rabaul	..	..	..	2,983	3,050	6,033	263	239	502	6,535	117	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	215	150	65	..	215	3,396	3,354	6,750
Methodist—Solomon Island	..	..	..	1,059	996	2,055	..	..	..	2,055	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	2	..	86	..	86	..	86	1,059	1,082	2,141
New Guinea Gospel	..	..	..	47	16	63	77	40	117	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	56	180
Salvation Army	..	..	..	235	53	288	..	..	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	53	288
Seventh Day Adventist	..	7	5	3,499	1,742	5,253	563	286	849	6,102	321	82	..	3	..	..	..	48	11	..	465	372	93	..	465	4,441	2,126	6,567
South Seas Evangelical	..	..	..	244	96	340	..	..	..	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	96	340
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood	..	..	..	425	113	538	..	..	..	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	113	538
Total	..	230	256	55,269	37,730	93,485	20,847	13,869	34,716	128,201	2,101	545	123	151	397	183	3,500	2,621	879	3,500	78,967	52,734	131,701					

APPENDIX XXIII

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

1. Treaties, Conventions and Agreements applying to the Territory at 30 June 1965:

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (18 May 1904)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic (4 May 1910)	7 March 1937
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Final Protocol (2 June 1911)	13 April 1926
Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, with Protocol (28 June 1919)	10 January 1920
Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship (9 July 1920)	6th November 1937
Convention for fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (9 July 1920)	8 July 1959
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (30 September 1921)	2 September 1936
Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers (12 November 1921)	8 July 1959
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture (12 November 1921)	31 January 1966
Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture (16 November 1921)	16 July 1959
Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (13 December 1921)	17 August 1923
Supplementary Treaty between the British Empire, France, Japan and the United States of America relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Pacific Ocean (6 February 1922)	17 August 1923
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 September 1923)	29 June 1935
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (25 August 1924)	4 January 1956
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol (19 February 1925)	25 September 1928
Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (5 June 1925))	8 February 1961
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (10 June 1925)	8 February 1961
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (6 November 1925)	12 February 1933
International Sanitary Convention (21 June 1926)	12 October 1929
International Convention with the object of Securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade (25 September 1926)	18 June 1927
International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (2 June 1928)	29 July 1936
Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels (21 June 1929)	9 March 1932
Universal Postal Convention (28 June 1929)	9 July 1930
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Regulations relating to International Carriage by Air (12 October 1929)	30 October 1935
International Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality (12 April 1930)	25 May 1937
International Protocol relating to a Certain Case of Statelessness (12 April 1930)	1 July 1937
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (7 June 1930)	2 December 1938
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (28 June 1930)	1 May 1932
International Convention on the Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques (19 March 1931)	2 December 1938
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs (13 July 1931)	24 April 1934
British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement (10 December 1931)	10 December 1931
International Telecommunication Convention (9 December 1932)	29 November 1934
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation (12 April 1933)	29 July 1936
Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (11 October 1933)	23 March 1937
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (11 October 1933)	1 November 1936
Universal Postal Convention, with Final Protocol Regulations for the Execution of the Convention and Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mail by Air (20 March 1934)	8 March 1935
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (2 June 1934)	5 February 1960
International Agreement relating to Statistics of Causes of Death (19 June 1934)	4 March 1935
Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (revised 1934) (21 June 1934)	8 February 1961

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature	Applying from—
International Agreement for Dispensing with Bills of Health and Consular Visas on Bills of Health (22 December 1934)	21 July 1936
Convention Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all Kinds (21 June 1935)	14 December 1954
International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (23 September 1936)	2 April 1938
Procès Verbal regarding the application of certain Articles of Convention of October, 1933, for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character (12 September 1938)	12 February 1940
Convention Modifying the International Sanitary Convention of 21 June 1926 (31 October 1938)	28 September 1939
Universal Postal Convention (23 May 1939)	1 July 1940
Convention on International Civil Aviation (7 December 1944)	4 April 1947
International Air Services Transit Agreement (7 December 1944)	28 August 1945
Charter of the United Nations (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Statute of the International Court of Justice (26 June 1945)	1 November 1945
Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (27 December 1945)	5 August 1947
Agreement on Reparation from Germany, on the Establishment of an inter-Allied Reparation Agency and on the Restitution of Monetary Gold (14 January 1946)	25 February 1946
International Labour Organization Final Articles Revision Convention (9 October 1946) ..	15 January 1952
Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs of 23 January 1912, 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925, 13 July 1931, 27 November 1931 and 26 June 1936 (11 December 1946)	28 August 1947
Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of New Guinea (13 December 1946)	13 December 1946
Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6 February 1947)	29 July 1948
Universal Postal Convention (5 July 1947)	13 October 1950
Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention (11 July 1947)	30 September 1955
International Telecommunication Convention (2 October 1947)	7 January 1949
Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (11 October 1947)	26 October 1950
Protocol amending the Convention of the 30 September 1921, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 11 October 1933, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Protocol amending the Convention of the 12 September 1923, for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications (12 November 1947)	13 November 1947
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (21 December 1947) ..	20 November 1962
Protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 (19 November 1948)	1 December 1949
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (9 December 1948) ..	12 January 1951
International Wheat Agreement (23 March 1949)	1 July 1949
Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of White Slave Traffic of 18 May, 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic of 4 May, 1910 (4 May 1949)	8 December 1949
Agreement to revise the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreements of 4 December, 1945 (12 August 1949)	24 February 1950
Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War (12 August 1949) ..	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of the Armed Forces at Sea (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War (12 August 1949)	14 April 1959
Convention on Road Traffic (19 September 1949)	2 June 1961
Convention relating to the status of refugees (28 July 1951)	22 April 1954
Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, United States of America (1 September 1951) ..	29 April 1952
Agreement extending the Scope of the South Pacific Commission (7 November 1951)	7 November 1951
International Plant Protection Convention (6 December 1951)	8 September 1954
Universal Postal Convention and final Protocol thereto and Regulations, together with provisions regarding air correspondence, and final Protocol thereto (11th July 1952)	3 May 1954
Supplementary Agreement revising the provisions of Article 2 of the Commonwealth-United States Telecommunications Agreement of 12 August 1949 (1 October 1952) ..	1 October 1952
Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (7 October 1952)	8 February 1959
International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material (7 November 1952)	11 February 1956
International Telecommunication Convention (22 December 1952)	22 March 1954
International Wheat Agreement (13 April 1953)	31 October 1953

(A) GENERAL AND MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS—continued

Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Protocol for Limiting and Regulating Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium (23 June 1953)		8 March 1963
Protocol amending the Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926 (7 December 1953)		9 December 1953
Agreement concerning the Frequency of Sessions of the South Pacific Commission (5 April 1954) ..		1 July 1954
Protocol relating to Amendments to Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 of the Convention of 7 December 1944 on International Civil Aviation (14 June 1954)		12 December 1956
Protocol Amending Article 45 of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (14 June 1954)		16 May 1958
South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and Protocol (8 September 1954)		19 February 1955
State Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independant and Democratic Austria (15 May 1955) ..		10 August 1961
Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (28 September 1955)		1 August 1963
Plant Protection Agreement for South East Asia and Pacific Region (26 November 1955).. .. .		2 July 1956
International Wheat Agreement (25 April 1956)		27 November 1956
Covention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic (18 May 1956)		1 August 1961
Su0plementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (7 September 1956)		6 January 1958
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (20 February 1957)		12 June 1961
Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (25 June 1957)		5 October 1961
Universal Postal Convention, Final Protocol thereto, Detailed Regulations for implementing the Convention, Provisions concerning Airmail and Final Protocol to the Provisions concerning Airmail (3 October 1957)		29 April 1959
Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes arising out of the Geneva Law of the Sea Conventions (29 April 1958)		14 May 1963
Convention on the High Seas (29 April 1958)		13 June 1963
Convention on the Continental Shelf (29 April 1958)		10 June 1964
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (29 April 1958)		10 September 1964
International Telecommunication Convention, together with Final Protocol and Additional Protocols (21 December 1959)		1 February 1962
Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association (26 January 1960) ..		24 September 1960
Protocol amending Article 50 (a) of the International Civil Aviation Convention of 7 December 1944 (21 June 1961)		17 July 1962
International Wheat Agreement (10 March 1962)		16 July 1962
International Coffee Agreement (28 September 1962)		27 December 1963
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater (5 August 1963)		12 November 1963
Resolution for the Amendment of the Charter of the United Nations (17 December 1963) ..		31 August 1965
Constitution of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; General Regulations of the Universal Postal Union and Final Protocol; Universal Postal Convention and Final Protocol; Detailed Regulations for Implementing the Universal Postal Convention; Agreement concerning Postal Parcels and Final Protocol, and Detailed Regulations concerning Postal Parcels (10 July 1964)		1 January 1966
Agreement amending the Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission (6th October 1964)		15 July 1965
Protocol for the Extension of the International Wheat Agreement 1962 (22 March 1965) ..		16 July 1965

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Austria	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 March 1931)		10 November 1933
Austria	Exchange of Notes reviving 1931 Convention on Legal Proceedings (17 November 1951)		17 November 1951
Belgium	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (21 June 1922)		10 October 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1922 (4 November 1932)		6 July 1935
Bulgaria	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued*

Country	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Canada	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (1 October 1957)		21 May 1958
Ceylon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (12 January 1950) ..		12 January 1950
China	Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, etc. (20 December 1928)		1 February 1929
Czechoslovakia ..	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 November 1924)		9 November 1933
Czechoslovakia ..	Convention Supplementary to the Convention of 1924 (15 February 1935)		7 May 1936
Denmark	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (29 November 1932)		28 February 1935
Egypt	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (14 June 1952) ..		12 October 1952
Egypt	Exchange of Notes modifying the Annex to the Air Services Agreement of 14 June 1952 (1 August 1955)		1 August 1955
Estonia	Agreement regarding Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (24 June 1926)		24 June 1926
Estonia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (22 December 1931)		26 November 1933
Federal Republic of Germany	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (20 March 1928)		Re-applying as from 1 July 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement regarding German External Debts (27 February 1953) ..		24 November 1954
Federal Republic of Germany	Exchange of Notes relating to War Graves (5 March 1956) ..		12 June 1957
Federal Republic of Germany	Agreement relating to Air Transport (22 May 1957)		10 January 1959
Federal Republic of Germany	Trade Agreement (14 October 1959)		1 July 1959
Federation of Malaya ..	Agreement relating to Air Services (29 September 1959)		29 September 1959
Federation of Malaya ..	Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Exchange of Planting Material between the Federation of Malaya and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (26 November 1962)		26 November 1962
Malaysia	Agreement relating to Air Services (19 March 1964)		19 March 1964
Finland	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (11 August 1933)		1 March 1935
Finland	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
France	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (2 February 1922)		22 June 1928
France	War Damage Compensation Agreement (28 September 1951) ..		28 September 1951
France	Convention supplementary to the Convention of 2 February 1922 respecting legal proceedings (15 April 1936)		9 October 1959
France	Agreement relating to Air Transport (13 April 1965)		13 April 1965
Greece	Agreement respecting the Measurement of Tonnage of Merchant Ships (30 November 1926)		30 November 1926
Greece	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)		14 December 1938
Hungary	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 September 1935)		20 August 1937
Hungary	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)		10 July 1948
India	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (11 July 1949) ..		11 July 1949
India	Exchange of Notes modifying the Air Services Agreement between Australia and India of 11 June 1949 and the Exchange of Notes associated therewith (14 December 1960)		14 December 1960
India	Exchange of Notes further modifying the Air Services Agreement of 11 June 1949 as modified by the Exchange of Notes of 14 December 1960 (10 July 1965)		10 July 1965
Iran	Air Services Agreement (20 December 1960)		31 May 1966
Iraq	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (25 July 1935)		7 October 1937
Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)		26 November 1957
Italy	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (17 December 1930)		9 November 1933
Italy	Treaty of Peace (10 November 1947)		9 July 1948
Italy	Agreement regarding War Graves and Supplementary Exchange of Notes (27 August 1953)		20 May 1955

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Italy	Agreement relating to Air Services (10 November 1960)	10 May 1963
Japan	Agreement respecting the Tonnage and Measurement of Merchant Ships (30 November 1922)	30 November 1922. Re-applied 27 July 1953
Japan	Treaty of Peace (8 September 1951)	28 April 1952
Japan	Exchange of Notes regarding application to Australian Territories of the Agreement of 30 November 1922 respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (10 September–12 October 1953)	12 October 1953
Japan	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (19 January 1956) .	27 April 1956
Latvia	Agreement Relating to Tonnage Measurement Certificates (24 June 1927)	24 June 1927
Lebanon	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (29 September 1953)	15 January 1954
Lithuania	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (24 April 1934)	31 August 1937
Netherlands	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (31 May 1932)	8 April 1935
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australian and Netherlands Governments Recording Agreement of Boundary between Dutch New Guinea and Mandated Territory of New Guinea (14 September 1936)	14 September 1936
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes concerning Reciprocal Exemptions from Duties and Charges in respect of Non-Scheduled Flights (29 November 1956)	Entered into force 14 April 1958, retroactive to 1 July 1955
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands extending the Australia-Netherlands Postal Parcels Agreement of 22 October 1953, to Papua, New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea (4 August 1959)	30 September 1960
Netherlands	Exchange of Notes between Australia and the Netherlands for the further Amendment of the Agreement of 22 October 1953, for the Exchange of Postal Parcels (18 October 1960)	10 August 1961
New Zealand	Agreement relating to Air Services (25 July 1961)	25 July 1961
Norway	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (30 January 1931)	3 November 1933
Pakistan	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (3 June 1949) ..	3 June 1949
Poland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (26 August 1931)	8 December 1933
Poland	Convention relating to the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (16 April 1934)	20 April 1935
Poland	Exchange of Notes extending to Free City of Danzig Convention of 1934 (26 June 1936)	11 July 1936
Portugal	Agreement in regard to Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships (20 May 1926)	20 May 1926
Portugal	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (9 July 1931)	11 November 1933
Portugal	Exchange of Notes regarding Documents of Identity for	8 February 1940
Republic of Ireland	Exchange of Notes constituting an Air Transport Agreement (26 November–30 December 1957)	26 November 1957
Roumania	Treaty of Peace (10 February 1947)	10 July 1948
South Africa	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (4 November 1955) ..	Applying from 29 July 1952
Union of South Africa ..	Exchange of Notes revising the Agreement of 4 November 1955, relating to Air Services (26 November 1958)	With effect from 25 November 1957
Spain	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 June 1929)	10 November 1933
Sweden	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 August 1930)	2 November 1933
Switzerland	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (3 December 1937)	11 March 1940
Thailand	Agreement relating to Air Services (26 February 1960)	26 February 1960
Turkey	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (28 November 1931)	3 March 1935
United Kingdom	Agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect of Taxes on Income (29 October 1946)	3 June 1947

(B) BILATERAL TREATIES—EXCLUDING EXTRADITION TREATIES—*continued*

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
United Kingdom ..	Trade Agreement (26 February 1957)	With effect from 9 November 1956
United Kingdom ..	Agreement for Air Services (7 February 1958)	7 February 1958
United States of America	Agreement for the Establishment of Air Services (3 December 1946) ..	3 December 1946
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income (14 May 1953)	1 July 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Gifts (14 May 1953)	14 December 1953
United States of America	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to the Taxes on Estates of Deceased Persons (14 May 1953)	7 January 1954
United States of America	Exchange of Notes amending the Air Transport Agreement of 3 December 1946 (12 August 1957)	12 August 1957
United States of America	Agreement concerning the Exchange of Postal Parcels between the United States of America and the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea (22 May–20 June 1958)	1 October 1958
United States of America	Agreement concerning the Status of United States Forces in Australia and Protocol (9 May 1963)	9 May 1963
United Nations Special Fund	Agreement concerning Assistance from the Special Fund for a Project of Research in the Control of the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (30 September 1964)	30 September 1964
Yugoslavia	Convention—Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (27 February 1936)	23 June 1938

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Albania	Extradition Treaty (22 July 1926)	16 March 1928
Albania	Exchange of Notes regarding Extradition for Dangerous Drugs Offences (11 December 1935–16 May 1936)	16 May 1936
Belgium	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 October 1901)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention Supplementing Article XIV of Treaty of 1901 (5 March 1907)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention amending Article VI of Treaty of 1901 (3 March 1911) ..	1 August 1928
Belgium	Convention extending to the Belgian Congo and Certain British Protectorates Existing Extradition Conventions between United Kingdom and Belgium (8 August 1923)	1 August 1928
Belgium	Exchanges of Notes regarding the Extension of the Convention of 1923 to certain British and Belgian Mandated Territories (28 June 1928–2 July 1928)	1 August 1928
Bolivia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (22 February 1892)	18 February 1928
Chile	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1897)	13 January 1928
Colombia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (27 October 1888)	5 December 1930
Colombia	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1888 (2 December 1929)	5 December 1930
Cuba	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 October 1904)	12 December 1931
Cuba	Convention extending to Certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories the Treaty of 1904 (17 April 1930)	12 December 1931
Czechoslovakia ..	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (11 November 1924) ..	15 July 1927
Czechoslovakia ..	Protocol amending Article 12 of the Treaty of 1924 (4 June 1926) ..	15 July 1927
Denmark	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 March 1873)	10 February 1928
Denmark	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1873 (15 October 1935) ..	9 November 1936
Ecuador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (20 September 1880)	19 January 1928

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature		Applying as from—
Ecuador	Convention supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (4 June 1934) ..		8 November 1937
El Salvador	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (23 June 1881)		8 August 1930
Estonia	Convention for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 November 1925)		10 March 1927
Finland	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (30 May 1924)		14 December 1924
Greece	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 September 1910)		19 April 1928
Guatemala	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 July 1885)		11 September 1929
Guatemala	Protocol amending Article X of Treaty of 1885 (30 May 1914) ..		11 September 1929
Haiti	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (7 December 1874)		13 January 1928
Hungary	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)		25 April 1928
Hungary	Declaration Amending Article XI. of the Treaty of 3 December 1873, for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1901)		25 April 1928
Hungary	Treaty Supplementary to the Treaty of 3 December 1873, Regarding Extradition (18 September 1936)		22 March 1938
Iceland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (31 March 1873)		25 November 1937
Iceland	Exchange of Notes Regarding the Extension to Nauru and New Guinea of the Treaty of 1873 insofar as that Treaty applies to Iceland (25 November 1937)		25 November 1937
Iceland	Supplementary Convention Regarding Application of Treaty of 1873 to Iceland (25 October 1938)		13 December 1939
Iraq	Extradition Treaty (2 May 1932)		21 August 1934
Latvia	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 July 1924) ..		1 January 1926
Liberia	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (16 December 1892)		16 October 1928
Lithuania	Treaty for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (18 May 1926) ..		11 May 1928
Luxembourg	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (24 November 1880)		28 January 1928
Luxembourg	Convention Supplementary to the Treaty of 1880 (23 January 1937) ..		1 August 1938
Luxembourg	Convention amending the Treaty of 24 November 1880 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (29 May 1939)		26 September 1950
Monaco	Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals (17 December 1891) ..		5 July 1931
Monaco	Convention for the Extension to certain Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the Treaty of 1891 (27 November 1930)		5 July 1931
Netherlands	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 September 1898)		27 January 1928
Nicaragua	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (19 April 1905)		12 January 1928
Norway	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 June 1873)		13 December 1928
Norway	Supplementary Agreement Respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (18 February 1907)		13 December 1928
Panama	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (25 August 1906)		24 January 1928
Paraguay	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (12 September 1908)		16 January 1928
Paraguay	Supplementary Extradition Convention (30 September 1933) ..		22 November 1942
Peru.. ..	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1904)		16 January 1928
Poland	Extradition Treaty (11 January 1932)		4 January 1935
Portugal	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (17 October 1892)		23 June 1934
Portugal	Supplementary Extradition Convention (20 January 1932)		23 June 1934
Roumania	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals and Protocol (21 March 1893)		12 January 1929
Roumania	Protocol explanatory of Section 21 of Article 2 of the Extradition Treaty of 21 March 1893 (13 March 1894)		12 January 1929
San Marino	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (16 October 1899)		19 July 1934
Spain	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (4 June 1878)..		13 February 1928
Spain	Declaration amending Treaty of 1878 (19 February 1889)		13 February 1928
Switzerland	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 November 1880)		19 September 1929
Switzerland	Convention supplementing Article XVIII of Treaty of 1880 (29 June 1904)		19 September 1929

(C) EXTRADITION TREATIES—continued

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Switzerland	Convention supplementary to Treaty of 1880 (19 December 1934) ..	3 January 1936
Thailand	Treaty respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (4 March 1911)	27 February 1928
United States of America	Extradition Treaty (22 December 1931)	30 August 1935
Yugoslavia	Treaty for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (6 December 1900)	1 November 1928

(D) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS WITH ENEMY AND EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES WHICH APPLIED TO THE TERRITORY PRIOR TO 3 SEPTEMBER 1939. THE FUTURE STATUS OF THESE AGREEMENTS HAS YET TO BE DETERMINED

Country	Description and date of signature	Applying as from—
Austria	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (3 December 1873)	23 January 1928
Austria	Declaration amending Article II of the Treaty of 3 December 1873 for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (26 January 1901)	23 January 1928
Austria	Supplementary Extradition Convention. Additional to 1873 Treaty (29 October 1934)	30 August 1935
Germany	Treaty for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals (14 May 1872) ..	17 August 1930
Germany	Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the German Government regarding the Release of Property Rights and Interest of German Nationals with Exchange of Notes (17 January 1930)	26 May 1930

2. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its First Session on 13th December 1946

The Territory of New Guinea has been administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in pursuance of a mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised on His behalf by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945, provides by Article 75 for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements.

The Government of Australia now undertakes to place the Territory of New Guinea under the trusteeship system, on the terms set forth in the present Trusteeship Agreement.

Therefore the General Assembly of the United Nations, acting in pursuance of Article 85 of the Charter, approves the following terms of trusteeship for the Territory of New Guinea, in substitution for the terms of the Mandate under which the Territory has been administered.

Article 1

The Territory to which this Trusteeship Agreement applies (hereinafter called the Territory) consists of that portion of the island of New Guinea and the groups of islands administered therewith under the Mandate dated 17th December 1920, conferred upon His Britannic Majesty and exercised by the Government of Australia.

Article 2

The Government of Australia (hereinafter called the Administering Authority) is hereby designated as the sole authority which will exercise the administration of the Territory.

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, which are set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

Article 4

The Administering Authority will be responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for this purpose will have the same powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia and will be entitled to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and conditions of the Territory.

Article 5

It is agreed that the Administering Authority, in the exercise of its powers under Article 4 will be at liberty to bring the Territory into a customs, fiscal or administrative union or federation with other dependent territories under its jurisdiction or control, and to establish common services between the Territory and any or all of these territories, if in its opinion it would be in the interests of the Territory and not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system to do so.

Article 6

The Administering Authority further undertakes to apply in the Territory the provisions of such international agreements and such recommendations of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter as are, in the opinion of the Administering Authority, suited to the needs and conditions of the Territory and conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system.

Article 7

The Administering Authority may take all measures in the Territory which it considers desirable to provide for the defence of the Territory and for maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this agreement:

1. It will co-operate with the Trusteeship Council in the discharge of all the Council's functions under Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter.
2. It will, in accordance with its established policy:
 - (a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of New Guinea and respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory, and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of New Guinea may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;
 - (b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;
 - (c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; and
 - (d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

APPENDIX XXIV

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Place	Month			Mean maximum temperature	Mean minimum temperature	Mean 9 a.m. humidity	Rainfall points (100 points = 1 inch)	Rain days
				°F	°F	%		
Lae ..	1965—							
	July ..	..	..	78.8	70.2	90	1,991	28
	August ..	..	..	81.6	70.2	83	647	18
	September ..	..	..	82.9	71.5	78	1,359	21
	October ..	..	..	83.0	71.6	82	1,527	26
	November ..	..	..	86.0	72.8	74	720	19
	December ..	..	..	86.7	74.3	82	1,704	23
	1966—							
	January ..	..	..	87.2	74.6	78	1,107	23
	February ..	..	..	88.2	75.1	75	960	22
	March ..	..	..	86.3	74.3	82	1,322	22
	April ..	..	..	85.5	73.6	82	1,191	20
	May ..	..	..	83.5	73.3	86	1,667	25
	June ..	..	..	81.7	72.1	90	2,872	25
Madang ..	1965—							
	July ..	..	..	82.7	73.5	87	1,271	17
	August ..	..	..	83.6	72.3	83	239	5
	September ..	..	..	85.5	73.7	81	46	9
	October ..	..	..	86.4	75.9	78	42	6
	November ..	..	..	86.0	73.7	85	1,167	16
	December ..	..	..	86.1	74.1	85	2,060	20
	1966—							
	January ..	..	..	85.7	73.7	88	1,588	24
	February ..	..	..	86.3	73.9	83	1,349	22
	March ..	..	..	85.6	73.8	85	935	21
	April ..	..	..	85.7	74.4	87	2,559	26
	May ..	..	..	86.5	73.7	86	1,316	21
	June ..	..	..	85.3	72.6	88	478	15
Rabaul ..	1965—							
	July ..	..	..	82.3	73.6	78	942	13
	August ..	..	..	84.1	73.1	80	331	14
	September ..	..	..	85.1	73.6	77	498	15
	October ..	..	..	86.8	74.8	73	217	8
	November ..	..	..	86.5	74.2	74	334	14
	December ..	..	..	87.1	73.6	77	748	14
	1966—							
	January ..	..	..	85.5	74.3	77	669	23
	February ..	..	..	85.7	74.8	77	1,103	24
	March ..	..	..	86.0	74.3	77	1,040	22
	April ..	..	..	86.9	75.1	79	569	13
	May ..	..	..	86.7	75.0	81	605	19
	June ..	..	..	86.4	74.6	81	430	19

APPENDIX XXV

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1966

Mission	District	Number of non-indigenous missionaries in district		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Apostolic Church—				
Australia	Western Highlands..	8	9	8,500
New Zealand	Western Highlands..	9	9	10,000
Total Apostolic Church .. .. .	.. .. .	17	18	18,500
Assemblies of God in Australia	Sepik	21	23	19,000
Balam-Kauk Voluntary Education Agency	Sepik	1	..	300
Baptist—				
Australian Baptist Foreign Mission Incorporated	Sepik	4	1	2,000
	Western Highlands..	16	22	15,000
Bible Fellowship International	Morobe	1	1	500
Total Baptist .. .. .	.. .. .	21	24	17,500
Christian Mission in Many Lands	Sepik	18	28	9,770
Christian Radio Missionary Fellowship	Western Highlands..	3	4	..
Church of Christ	Madang	7	15	1,600
Church of England—				
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	3	2	4,000
Anglican Mission	Madang	2	2	6,300
	Morobe	1	..	1,300
	New Britain	4	3	1,400
	Western Highlands..	6	1	900
Total Church of England .. .. .	.. .. .	16	8	13,900
Church of Nazarene	Western Highlands..	8	13	3,150
East and West Indies Bible Mission (Gospel Tidings Mission)	Western Highlands..	2	3	1,400
Evangelical Lutheran Faith Mission	Manus	5	5	1,596
Faith Mission	Eastern Highlands ..	6	10	8,310
Four Square Gospel International Church—				
Australia	Eastern Highlands ..	..	2	2,200
United States	Eastern Highlands ..	7	11	9,094
Total Four Square Gospel .. .. .	.. .. .	7	13	11,294
Lutheran—				
Australian	Morobe	27	10	10,000
Missouri Synod	Western Highlands..	69	16	40,000
New Guinea	Eastern Highlands ..	45	55	109,411
	Madang	59	85	41,849
	Morobe	77	99	143,487
	Western Highlands..	19	24	14,456
	Sepik .. .. .	..	..	18
	Manus .. .. .	..	..	50
	New Ireland .. .. .	..	..	25
	New Britain .. .. .	..	..	1,100
Total Lutheran .. .. .	.. .. .	296	289	360,396
Methodist—				
Missionary Society of New Zealand	Bougainville	7	9	9,530
Overseas Mission	New Britain	26	18	41,480
	New Ireland	4	5	18,902
Total Methodist .. .. .	.. .. .	37	32	69,912
New Guinea Gospel	Sepik	3	2	1,000
New Tribes (New Guinea) Incorporated	Eastern Highlands ..	26	22	4,500
	Morobe	4	7	2,500
Total New Tribes Mission .. .. .	.. .. .	30	29	7,000

1. MISSIONS OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Mission	District	Number of non-indigenous missionaries in district		Estimated number of adherents
		Male	Female	
Roman Catholic—				
Franciscan	Sepik	60	45	30,269
Marist Society	Bougainville	66	68	52,960
Divine Word	Sepik	97	73	80,000
	Eastern Highlands	36	37	60,000
Holy Ghost	Madang	92	52	60,000
Holy Trinity	Western Highlands.. .. .	54	45	64,221
Marianhill	Morobe	16	7	4,500
Most Sacred Heart of Jesus—				
Vunapope	New Britain	129	115	85,000
Kavieng	Manus	4	8	9,500
	New Britain	3	..	1,325
	New Ireland	20	23	18,000
	Sepik	21	12	4,000
Vanimo				
Total Roman Catholic .. .. .	.. .. .	598	485	469,775
Salvation Army	Eastern Highlands	4	14	1,000
	Morobe	1	1	200
Total Salvation Army .. .. .	.. .. .	5	15	1,200
Seventh Day Adventist—				
Bismarck-Solomons Union	Bougainville	13	2	2,393
	New Britain	26	18	1,087
	New Ireland	6	3	3,251
	Manus	6	3	3,260
	West New Britain	6	1	1,306
Coral Sea Union	Eastern Highlands	16	3	19,527
	Madang	5	4	1,813
	Morobe	10	2	1,140
	Sepik	5	2	5,419
	Western Highlands.. .. .	11	11	10,176
Total Seventh Day Adventist .. .. .	.. .. .	104	49	49,372
Sola Fide	Sepik	1	1	..
South Seas Evangelical Mission	Sepik	15	17	18,000
Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood.. .. .	Eastern Highlands	12	18	4,000
	Western Highlands.. .. .	5	10	5,000
Total Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood .. .. .	.. .. .	17	28	9,000
Village Church	Eastern Highlands	1	1	400
World Missions Incorporated	Eastern Highlands	1	2	3,000
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,240	1,114	1,095,375

2. NATIONALITY OF NON-INDIGENOUS MISSIONARIES AT 30 JUNE 1966

Nationality						Males	Females	Persons
British	..	..	..	..	..	575	618	1,193
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	63	42	105
French	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
German	..	..	..	..	..	215	170	385
Irish	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	19	27	46
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	278	222	500
Other (including Tonganese)	..	..	..	..	..	65	23	88
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	1,114	2,354

3. MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONS: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1966

Particulars						Medical expenditure	Educational expenditure
						\$'000	\$'000
Grants-in-aid by Administration	..	..	..	..	..	422	1,144
Ascertainable expenditure from own funds	..	..	..	..	..	640	2,134
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,062	3,278

APPENDIX XXVI

NATIONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1. TOTAL MARKET SUPPLIES FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966 (\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Wages, Salaries and Supplements	56,324	59,597	66,805	72,329	89,685	103,540
Primary Production Income—						
(i) Marketed Production	10,683	9,503	12,883	15,173	17,837	18,550
(ii) Non-marketed Production	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Primary Production	26,179	25,584	28,964	32,202	36,974	38,499
Company Income	6,613	7,153	8,607	12,244	13,969	16,498
Operating Surplus of Public Authorities Business ..	..	..	..	399	734	852
Other Business Income	4,427	7,419	7,734	9,022	10,043	10,353
Income from Property (Net Rent and Interest) ..	1,457	1,507	1,526	1,916	1,756	1,457
<i>Monetary Sector Income</i>	95,000	101,260	113,636	128,112	153,161	171,199
Allowance for Depreciation	4,547	5,999	6,443	6,814	6,903	8,119
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product at Factor Cost</i> ..	99,547	107,259	120,079	134,926	160,064	179,318
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	4,724	5,542	5,954	6,851	8,068	10,675
<i>Gross Monetary Sector Product (at Market Prices)</i>	104,271	112,801	126,033	141,777	168,132	189,993
Imports and other Payments for Goods and Services	67,191	68,079	74,174	93,135	110,953	138,027
<i>Market Supplies of Monetary Sector</i> ..	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Income	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
<i>Subsistence Sector Supplies</i>	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410
Total Market Supplies	331,556	345,180	368,301	404,674	447,801	500,430

APPENDIX XXVI—continued

2. TOTAL MARKET EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966
(\$'000)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Monetary Sector—</i>						
Consumption Expenditure—						
1. Personal Consumption—						
(i) Market Supplies	56,349	61,742	64,889	74,193	81,978	98,570
(ii) Non-market Supplies	15,496	16,081	16,081	17,029	19,137	19,949
Total Personal Consumption ..	71,845	77,823	80,970	91,222	101,115	118,519
2. Statistical Discrepancy	837	520	—387	615	—23	398
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
1. Missions	3,779	4,156	4,459	4,586	5,108	5,504
2. Public Authorities—						
Administration	26,304	30,810	33,976	39,484	43,620	48,719
Local Government Councils	73	131	94	161	327	298
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	4,360	4,670	6,165	6,976	8,440	10,275
Total Net Current Expenditure ..	34,516	39,767	44,694	51,207	57,495	64,796
Gross Domestic Capital Formation—						
1. Private	11,190	11,126	12,419	13,458	19,469	29,244
2. Missions	564	674	591	607	844	791
3. Public Authorities—						
Administration	12,356	12,051	16,546	21,577	26,555	28,846
Papua and New Guinea Electricity Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	704	2,303	4,079
Local Government Councils	205	283	435	512	605	888
Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities	3,284	4,656	4,300	6,496	7,037	17,696
4. Increase in Value of Stocks	3,151	—664	901	2,854	8,373	5,219
Total Gross Domestic Capital Formation	30,750	28,126	35,192	46,208	65,186	86,763
Gross Monetary Sector Expenditure	137,948	146,236	160,469	189,252	223,773	270,476
Exports and Other Receipts for Goods and Services	33,514	34,644	39,738	45,660	55,312	57,544
<i>Market Expenditure of Monetary Sector</i>	171,462	180,880	200,207	234,912	279,085	328,020
<i>Subsistence Sector—</i>						
Subsistence Sector Expenditure—						
1. Consumption	123,508	127,062	129,734	130,940	129,708	132,474
2. Private Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	8,280	8,380	9,194	9,424	9,466	9,908
3. Community Investment, Replacement and Maintenance	28,306	28,858	29,166	29,398	29,542	30,028
<i>Subsistence Sector Expenditure</i> ..	160,094	164,300	168,094	169,762	168,716	172,410

3. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES
(\$ million)

	Year ended 30 June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Current Account—					
Exports f.o.b.*	27	27	31	35	42
Imports f.o.b.*	46	46	49	63	77
Balance of Trade	—19	—19	—18	—28	—35
Invisible credits—					
Gold production	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation	2	3	3	4	4
Travel	2	2	3	4	6
Property income	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	2
Invisible debits—					
Transportation	9	9	10	13	15
Travel	7	7	8	9	10
Property income	2	3	3	7	6
Miscellaneous	5	6	7	8	9
Total invisibles (net) ..	—16	—17	—19	—26	—26
Balance of Goods and Services	—35	—36	—37	—54	—61
Transfers—					
Private transfers (net) ..	—1	..	..	..	1
Commonwealth expenditure	7	9	10	13	15
Grant to Administration ..	30	35	40	51	56
Total transfers (net) ..	36	44	50	64	72
Balance on Current Account	1	8	13	10	11

Capital Items—Because the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is part of the Australian monetary system, it is not possible to give reliable estimates for capital items before complex statistical investigations now under way have been completed.

* Recorded trade statistics adjusted for balance of payments purposes.

APPENDIX XXVII

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS—1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966

Mr Israel Edoni (<i>Traffic Officer-in-training</i>)	.. ..	February 1964	..	Two year training course as Telecommunications Traffic Officer-in-training with the Postmaster-General in Melbourne.
Miss R. Kekedo (<i>Education Officer</i>)	.. ..	26 May to 30 September 1965		Four months educational training at schools in New South Wales.
Mr Dirona Abe, M.H.A. (<i>Under-Secretary for Health</i>)	.. ..	July 1965	.. ..	Sixth South Pacific Conference, Lae, T.P.N.G.
Mr John Natera (<i>Agricultural Officer</i>)		..		..
Mr Zure Zurecnouc, M.H.A. (<i>Under-Secretary for the Treasury</i>)		..		..
Mr Tom Reitako (<i>Training Officer</i>)		..		..
Mr Tore Loko Loko (<i>Co-operatives Inspector</i>)		..		..
Mr Tau Boga (<i>Supervising Teacher</i>)		..		..
Miss Koweti Karava (<i>Nursing Sister</i>)		..		..
Mr Paulius To Nguna (<i>Supervising Teacher</i>)		..		..
Mr Paul Lapun, M.H.A. (<i>Under-Secretary for Forests</i>)		..		..
Mr Albert Tova Luckie (<i>Instructor (Agriculture)</i>)		..		..
Mr S. Bid (<i>Education Officer</i>)	.. ..	19 July to 31 December 1965		Course in manual arts, Sydney.
Dr A. Toua (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	.. ..	17–25 August 1965	..	Conference on New Guinea—United States Academy of Science, Honolulu.
Miss A. Homba (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	.. ..	19–26 August 1965	..	Conference of International Federation of University Women, Brisbane, Australia.
Mr T. Kasou (<i>Technical Assistant</i>)	.. ..	1 September to 30 October 1965		Attached to the Surveyor-General's Office in Melbourne to gain experience in office procedures.
Mr V. Eri Mr K. Aisoli (<i>Education Officers</i>)	.. ..	5–22 September 1965	..	Unesco World Congress on the Eradication of Illiteracy, Teheran.
Mrs S. Sofua (<i>Welfare Assistant</i>)	.. ..	7–14 September 1965	..	Conference of Australian National Council of Women.
Dr A. Toua (<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>)	.. ..	16–21 September 1965	..	W.H.O. Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, Seoul, South Korea.
Miss Weli Maniana (<i>Nurse</i>)	.. ..	1 September 1965 to 31 January 1966		East West Centre University of Hawaii, Course for Nurses.
Miss Koweti Karava (<i>Nursing Assistant</i>)				
Mr L. Watson, M.H.A.	.. ..	27 September to 15 October 1965		Observation tour in Australia.
Mr P. Tamindei, M.H.A.		..		..
Mr G. Mirau, M.H.A.		..		..
Mr M. Mo, M.H.A.		..		..
Mr K. Mano, M.H.A.		..		..
Mr L. Iangalo, M.H.A.		..		..
Mr T. Reitako (<i>Training Officer</i>)	.. ..	October 1965	..	28th Session of the South Pacific Commission, Noumea.
Mr E. Erupa, M.H.A.		..		..

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS—1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Mr G. Mapai	October 1965 to June 1966	Co-operative Training College, Loughborough, England.
Mr O. Boas (Co-operative Assistants)		
Mr K. Tabora	October 1965 to March 1966	Course in Museum preparation techniques, Sydney.
(Laboratory Orderly)		
Mr S. Metuveguwa	20 October to 26 November 1965	Advanced Training Course for New South Wales Prison Officers.
Mr S. Bartley		
Mr D. Tapeo		
Mr W. Zea		
Mr W. Kabagu		
Mr Y. Wauwe, M.H.A.	2 December to 16 December 1965	Observation Tour in Australia.
Mr U. Biritu, M.H.A.	.. ..	.. ..
Mr S. Umut, M.H.A.	.. ..	.. ..
Mr P. Lus, M.H.A.	.. ..	.. ..
Mr K. Diria, M.H.A.	.. ..	.. ..
Mr W. Kenu, M.H.A.	.. ..	.. ..
Mr R. Tabua, M.H.A.	December 1965	United Nations General Assembly, 21st Session.
Mr F. Iramu	January–March 1966	Sponsored by International Commission of Jurists to gain experience in legal offices and private practice, Geelong, Victoria.
Mr P. Langro (Court Official Trainees)		
Mr J. S. Tilip	January–March 1966	East West Centre, University of Hawaii—Course in Plant Quarantine.
(Technical Assistant)		
Mr Haromairi Tiriva	January, 1966	Training as a Technician in Telegraphs at the P.M.G., Brisbane, for a period of twelve to eighteen months.
(Telephone Technician)		
Mr R. Luga	January–December 1966	Teacher Exchange programme in Fiji.
Mr R. Bola (Education Officers)		
Miss D. Samuel	January to December 1966	S.P.C. Course in Home Economics, Suva.
Miss N. Kabuou		
Miss K. Gabe (Assistant Welfare Officers)		
Mr B. Morlin	1 February to 31 August 1966	East West Centre, University of Hawaii, Course for Health Workers.
Mr F. Aisi (Medical Assistants)		
Mr E. Auvita	February to June 1966	Sponsored by the Hunter Douglas Co-op. in Sydney to gain experience in the use of technical equipment.
Mr B. Galeva (Teachers)		
Mr Dale Kamara	February 1966	Two year course of training as a Postal Inspector conducted by the Postmaster-General, Sydney.
Mr Esan Reubens	20 February 1966	Full-time study for one academic year, to take third year of the three year Commercial Art course at East Sydney Technical College.
(Illustrator)		
Mr H. Mulas	February 1966 to February 1967	Twelve months Post-graduate Training in Anaesthetics, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne.
(Assistant Medical Officer)		
Miss Miriam Lawrence	1 March to 30 June 1966	East West Centre, University of Hawaii, Course for Nurse-Dieticians.
(Nurse)		
Mr C. K. Koroman	16–17 March 1966	Queensland Co-operative Congress.
(Co-operatives Assistant)		
Miss Tulaponi Motuputaku	22–26 March 1966	3rd Biennial Convention of the Royal Australian Nursing Federation, Perth, Western Australia.
(Nurse)		
Mr Idau Morea Raka	15 April to 13 May 1966	W.H.O./S.P.C. Course on Vital and Health Statistics, Wellington, New Zealand.
(Clerk)		
Mr Joseph Lavett .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(Laboratory Technician)		

APPENDIX XXVII—*continued*

OVERSEAS VISITS AND ATTENDANCES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES BY PAPUANS AND NEW GUINEANS—1 JULY 1965 TO 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Mr Absim Siming May 1966	W.H.O. Course on Environmental Sanitation, Tonga.
Mr Nou Owen (<i>Health Inspectors</i>)	
Miss Lyn Baptiste May to August 1966	East West Centre, University of Hawaii, Course on Use of Teaching Aids.
Miss Nora Vage (<i>Teachers</i>)	
Mr L. Baipara 9–21 May 1966	S.P.C. Agricultural Extension Methods Course.
Mr E. Kaioui	
Mr J. ToVue (<i>Assistant Agricultural Officers</i>)	
Mr John Natera 3–4 May 1966	Attended opening of Arts Festival, Melbourne.
(<i>Agricultural Development Officer</i>)	
Mr Brian K. Amini 24–31 May 1966	Youth Seminar, Canberra.
(<i>Assistant Extension Officer</i>)	
Mr W. George May 1966	50th Session, I.L.O., Geneva.
Mr G. Malalia June to July 1966	I.L.O. Internship, Geneva.
(<i>Education Officer</i>)	
Mr D. Abe, M.H.A. June 1966	U.N. Trusteeship Council, 33rd Session.
Mr T. Abal, M.H.A.	

APPENDIX XXVIII

INDEX: TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL QUESTIONNAIRE

REFERENCES ARE TO QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010) AND TO QUESTIONS ADDED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL (DOCUMENT T/1010/ADD.1). THE LATTER HAVE BEEN INDICATED BY THE LETTERS 'a' AND 'b'.

Question		Page	Question		Page	Question		Page	Question		Page
1	..	1-4	48	..	56	94	..	113-115	147..	..	151-154
2	..	6-10	49	..	57	95	..	} 114-115	148..	..	154
3	..	6, 10, 11	50	..	57-61	96	..		149..	..	154-155
4	..	11-13	51	..	61-62	97	..	115-116	150..	..	155-156
5	..	13	52	..	62	98	..	116-124	129-130	..	156-157
6	..	14	53	..	62	98a	..	130	117-125	..	155, 158
7	..	14	54	..	62-63	99	..	117-118	127-128	..	157-158
8	..	14	55	..	63-65,	100	..	} 127-129	154..	..	158-159
9	..	14-15	56	..	67-68	101	..		155..	..	156
10	..	15	56	..	63, 64-66,	102	..	130	156..	..	172-173
11	..	15	57	..	69	103	..	130-131	157..	..	155-156,
11a	..	15-16	57a	..	66-68	103a	..	131	157a	..	166-167
12	..	16-18	58	..	67-69	104	..	130-131	158..	..	158
13	..	18	58a	..	69-72	105	..	} 132-133	159..	..	157-173
14	..	19-21	58a	..	72-74,	106	..		160..	..	171-172
15	..	21	58a	..	79-80,	107	..	133	161..	..	158-160
16	..	21	59	..	81-83	108	..	133-134	162..	..	158-159
17	..	21, 24	60	..	83-84	108a	..	134-135	163..	..	} 159-160
18	..	21	61	..	84	109	..	135-136	164a	..	
19	..	21-24	62	..	84	110	..	134-135	165..	..	} 161
20	..	24-28	63	..	84-87	111	..	135-140	166..	..	
20a	..	33, 34-36	64	..	87-89	112	..	140-142	167..	..	161-162
21	..	26-32	65	..	89-90, 93	113	..	137	168..	..	163,
22	..	32-37	66	..	90, 91-93	114	..	135	169..	..	165-166
22a	..	33, 34-36	66a	..	93	115	..	142-143	170..	..	163-164
22b	..	194-263	67	..	90,91,93-94	116	..	} 143	171..	..	165, 171
23	..	38-39	68	..	94	117	..		172..	..	164
24	..	40	69	..	94-97	118	..	143	173..	..	157-158,
25	..	40-41	70	..	97-98	119	..	174..	175..	..	164-165
26	..	40-42	71	..	} 98-99	120	..	175..	176..	..	166-167
27	..	42-43	72	..		121	..	177..	178..	..	167-170
28	..	43-44	73	..	99	122	..	179..	180..	..	174-175
28a	..	44	73a	..	99-101	123	..	} 146	181..	..	172
29	..	44-46	74	..	101-103,	124	..		182..	..	} 175
30	..	46	75	..	104-108	125	..	146-147	183..	..	
31	..	45	76	..	103-104	126	..	147	184..	..	173-174
32	..	45	77	..	105-107	127	..	147-148	185..	..	173
33	..	45	78	..	108-110	128	..	} 148	186..	..	173-174
34	..	46	79	..	} 110	129	..		187..	..	175
35	..	46-48	80	..		130	..	148-149	188..	..	176-181
35a	..	48	81	..	111	131	..	149	189..	..	182
36	..	48	82	..	111-112	132	..	149-151	190..	..	
37	..	48	83	..	} 111	133	..	} 151			
37a	..	46-48	84	..		134	..				
38	..	48	85	..	} 111-112	135	..				
38a	..	49	86	..		136	..				
39	..	49	87	..	} 112	137	..				
40	..	49	88	..		138	..				
41	..	44-50	89	..	} 113	139	..				
42	..	50-51	90	..		140	..				
43	..	51-52	91	..	112-113	141	..				
44	..	52	92	..	113-114	142	..				
45	..	52-56	93	..	} 113	143	..				
46	..	266	93	..		144	..				
47	..	56	93	..		145	..				

* Organisation chart.

